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The Manors of Suffolk

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The

Manors of Suffolk

Notes on

Their History and Devolution

The Hundreds of Blything and Bosmere and Claydon

With some Illustrations of the Old Manor Houses

BY

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BLYTHING HUNDRED.

THE MANORS OF SUFFOLK.

BLYTHING HUNDRED.

THIS Hundred, which derives its name from the river Blythe—the Saxon Blide (signifying the swift or strong)—is the largest Hundred in Suffolk, and contains 87,941 acres. It lies on the east side of the county, extending nearly 20 miles along the sea coast, and having its two other sides nearly of the same length, projecting westward and forming an irregular triangle bounded on the south by Plomesgate Hundred, on the west by Hoxne Hundred, on the north by Wangford and Mutford Hundreds, and on the east by the ocean.

It is in Blything Union, in the Deanery of Dunwich, Archdeaconry of Suffolk, and Diocese of Norwich. It is watered by the river Blythe, and many smaller streams, flowing eastward to the sea, and some of them forming "broads," or small lakes near the coast, which rises in many places in bold precipitous cliffs. The western parts form a high district of hill and dale and have a strong and fertile loamy soil, but on the eastern side, near the sea, a light sand prevails, and there are still some unenclosed sheep-walks.

The fee was in the Crown and government in the Sheriff until the time of King Edw. I., who in consideration of the reversion of the Castle of Warkworth and the Manors of Rouberrie, Newburn, and Carbridge, entailed upon him and his heirs by John de Clavering, settled upon him, amongst other things, this Hundred to hold of the King for life. At the decease of John de Clavering the Hundred reverted to the Crown. It was, however, settled by Hen. VIII. on Hugh ap Howel by deed dated 3rd Dec. 1527, but the grants extended only to the goods and chattels of felons, &c., fines, waifs, and strays. Again reverting to the Crown it was granted to Sir Edward Coke 31st Jan. 1601, he acquiring through Thomas Billott and Richard Langley, to whom it had been conveyed the previous day.

Though the grant is made to Sir Edward in fee simple, to hold of the Queen as of the Manor of Greenwich, it was not more extensive than the grant of Hen. VIII. The Hundred was later conveyed with other hereditaments to Sir Joshua Vanneck of Putney, Bart., by deed dated 25th March, 1752, and made between the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Leicester, and the Right Hon. Edward Coke, Esq., commonly called Lord Viscount Coke, only son of the said Earl of Leicester of the one part, and Sir Joshua Vanneck of the other part. Sir Joshua devised the Hundred to his son Sir Gerard William Vanneck, who devised the same to his brother Joshua Vanneck, afterwards created Lord Huntingfield, who died 15th Aug. 1816, and was succeeded by his son Joshua, Lord Huntingfield, who died in August, 1844, the Hundred passing in the same course as the Manor of Heveningham Hall to the present Lord Huntingfield.

The Hundred is divided into 47 parishes and 8 hamlets, comprised in 108 manors as follows :—

Parishes.	Manors.
Aldringham.	Aldringham.
Benacre ..	Benacre.
Blythburgh	Blythburgh. Blythburgh late Priory. Hinton late Priory. Westwood.
Blythford ..	Blythford.
Bramfield ..	Bramfield Brook Hall.
Brampton ..	Brampton. Hales Hall.
[Bulchamp] Hamlet.	Bulchamp.
[Buxlow] .. Not now a parish	Buxlow
Chediston ..	Manor of Bavents *al.* Norton Bavents. Manor of Wrights *al.* Glemham's. Manor of Hovell's.
Cookley ..	Cookley. Cookley Grange. Rughagh
Covehithe ..	Covehithe or Northales North Ales called Oulstede.
Cove (South)	South Cove with North Hales. Polfrey or Blueflory Cove, anciently Gunnildshawe.
Cratfield	Cratfield. Cratfield Le Roos.
Darsham ..	Darsham cum Yoxford. Abbots. Austin's. Gerrard's.
Dunwich	Manor of the Temple.
Easton Bavent	Easton Bavent.
[Fordley] .. Joined with Middleton (See Middleton)	
Frostenden	Frostenden. Manor of Coldham. King's.

Parishes.	Manors.
Halesworth	Halesworth. Dame Margery's Manors. The Rectory.
[Henham] Hamlet.	Henham. Craven's.
Henstead ..	Henstead, Perpounds *al.* Poynings. Blundeston, Savage's, and Hensteads.
Hevening-ham	Heveningham. Burton Haugh. Blaunchards.
Holton ..	Holton or Holton Hall.
Huntingfield	Huntingfield. Newhawe or Newhall. The Rectory.
Knoddishall Knottis-hall ..	Knottishall.
Leiston ..	Leiston. Bade Hall or Wade Hall.
Linstead Magna	Linstead Magna.
Linstead Parva	Linstead Parva.
[Mells] Hamlet.	Mells.
Middleton ..	Middleton with Fordley. Chickering. Austin's. Brent fen.
Peasenhall..	Peasenhall. Jurdis. Falesham Hall.
Reydon ..	Reydon. Reydon Blevilis. Reydon Wingfield. Reydon Ugghall.
Rumburgh	Rumburgh.
Sibton ..	Sibton, with its members. Sibton Hall.
[Sizewell] .. Hamlet.	
Sotherton ..	Sotherton.

Parishes.	Manors.
Southwold..	Southwold.
Spexhall ..	Spexhall.
	Banyards.
	Burghard's.
	Rivet.
Stoven ..	Stoven.
Theberton..	Theberton.
Thorington .	Thorington, or Thorington Wimples with Wenhaston *al.*
	Wimples Ufford *al.*
	Westons.
	Thorington Hall *al.* Sowters.
[Thorpe] .. Hamlet.	Thorpe.
Ubbeston'..	Ubbeston.
Uggeshall ..	Uggeshall.
Walberswick	Walberswick.
Walpole....	Walpole.
	Chickering.
Wangford ..	Wangford.
Wenhaston	Wenhaston.
	Wenhaston Grange.
Westhall ..	Westhall Hall.
	Empole's.
	Barrington's.
	Bacon's *al.* Wingfield.
Westleton ..	Westleton with the members.
	Westleton Grange.
	Minsmere or Scot's Hall.
	Lenwale's or Lembalde's or Lymbold's.
	Claydon's.
	Westleton, Cleeve's or Cliff's, Hernethorne.
	Valeins.
	Rysing's.
[Westwood] Hamlet.	
Wissett	Wissett.
	Wisset, now called Wisset and Le Roos.
	Blenche's.
Wrentham	Wrentham, Perpounds *al.* South Hall.
	Wrentham, Northall, or Poinings.
Yoxford ..	Yoxford, since called Yoxford with the members.
	Cockfield Hall, now one of the members of Yoxford.
	Murrills, now one of the members of Yoxford.
	Stikingland.

ALDRINGHAM.

THE only entry in the Survey under this head is to be found amongst the entries belonging to Hoxne Hundred. There was no manor here, and but two estates mentioned. One consisted of 7 villeins and a bordar having 90 acres. This was included in the valuation of Leiston. The soc belonged to the Bishop in Hoxne, and the Domesday tenant was Robert Malet. The other holding consisted of 20 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 40*d*., formerly in the possession of a freeman by commendation and by fold, soc, and sac, and other services, and at the time of the Survey belonged to Robert Malet.[1]

ALDRINGHAM MANOR.

Aldringham Manor was the lordship of Ranulph de Glanville, Lord Chief Justice in 1180. It seems to have passed to William de Glanville his son and from him to his son Gilbert, who died in 1266. Gilbert was succeeded by his son Sir Ralph de Glanville, who left an only daughter Maud, married to Sir William de Vescy who is said to have been created Earl of Suffolk in 1326 in right of his wife. Sir William de Vescy had an only daughter Sarah, who married Robert de Ufford, younger son of John de Peyton. Their son Robert de Ufford was summoned to Parliament as a baron 13th Jan. 1308. He was succeeded by another Robert de Ufford, K.G., who 16th March, 1336, was created Earl of Suffolk.[2]

Robert the 2nd was succeeded by his 2nd son William Earl of Suffolk. A fine was levied of the manor between him and William Lord Huntingfield by which it was settled on the Earl for life with remainder after the death of William Lord Huntingfield to the sons of the Earl successively—Thomas, William, and Edward, all of whom died without issue. The manor afterwards passed to the De la Poles, and on the attainder of Edmund de la Pole, who was beheaded in 1513, went to the Crown.

There does not seem subsequently to have been any grant of the manor, but by Letters Patent 5th Aug. 1618, King James I. granted to George, Marquis and Earl of Buckingham, the *rectory* of Aldringham and Thorpe, with all tithes thereunto belonging, late parcel of the possessions of Charles, Duke of Suffolk. In 1626, by Indenture dated 15th Nov. George, Duke of Buckingham, sold the above premises to Price Williams and Anthony Nevill, and 27th Jan. 1629, these parties with Richard Miller and Alice his wife re-sold them to Daniel Eliab and Matthew Harvey, with a proviso making void the grant upon payment of £500. On the 20th May, 1640, Sir Richard Miller released and confirmed the said premises to the said Daniel Eliab and Michael Harvey and their heirs for ever. The heirs of these gentlemen held them in the early part of the following century; and in 1792 they were the property of Sir Joshua Vanneck, Bart. He seems also to have held the manor, which subsequently descended to Joshua Charles Vanneck, 4th Baron Huntingfield of Heveningham Hall, the present lord, in the same course as the Manor of Heveningham Hall in this Hundred.

From an actual survey in possession of Lord Huntingfield, made in 1818, the total number of acres in Aldringham was 588a. 2r. 19p., of which 507a. 1r. 29p. were enclosed land and 81a. or. 30p. heath.

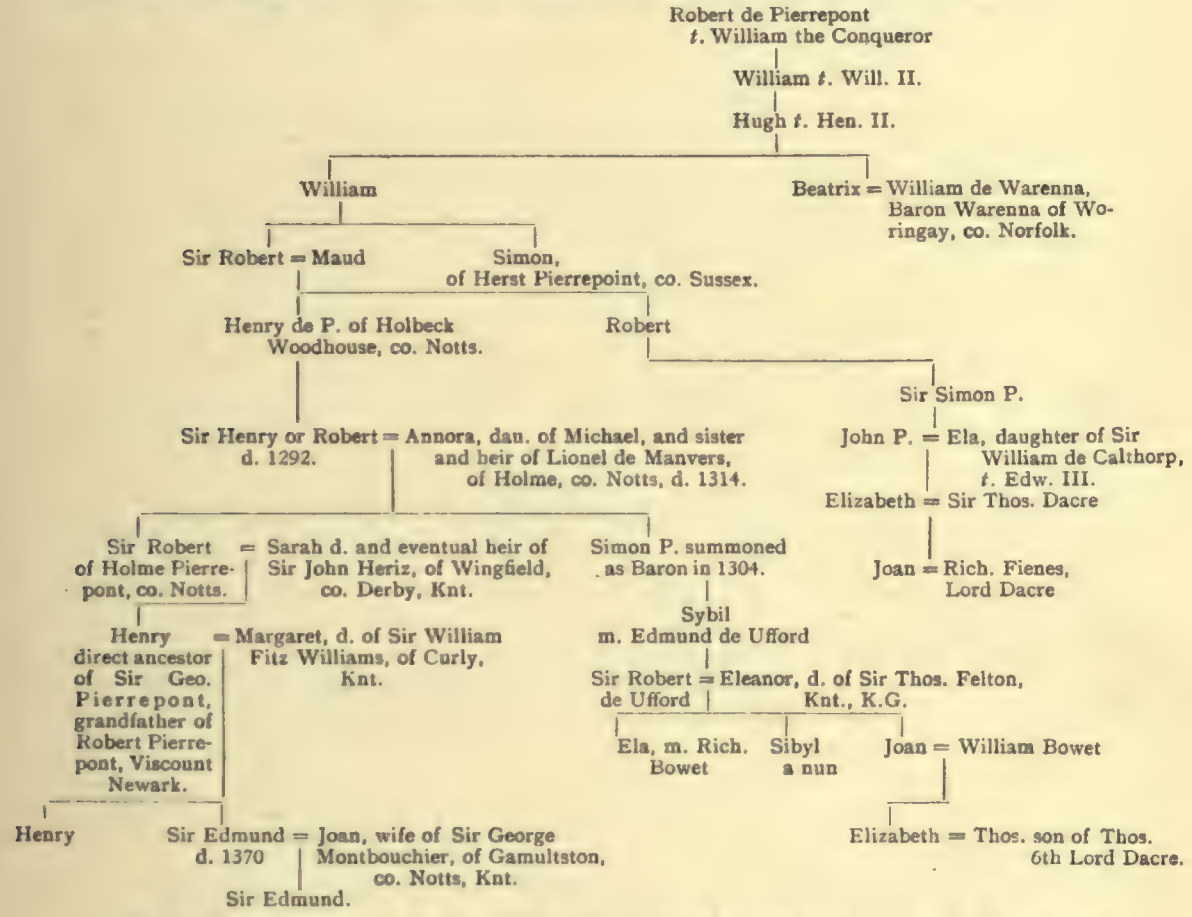
[1] Dom. ii. 317.

[2] See Parham Hall Manor in Plomesgate Hundred.

BENACRE MANOR.

THE only entry in Domesday Survey of this place is that a socman held 10 acres valued at 16*d.* under the Abbot of Bury.[1] The principal estate in Benacre was however possessed in the eleventh century by Godefridus de Petro Ponti or Pierrepont, the same knight who held Henstead under William de Warenna.

The early descents of the Pierrepont family are rather uncertain. Dugdale does not speak with certainty, Collins differs from Dugdale, and Edmondson differs from Dugdale, and Collins and Jacob also give pedigrees. The true descent seems to be the following :—


Robert de Pierrepont
t. William the Conqueror
William t. Will. II.
Hugh t. Hen. II.
William
Beatrix = William de Warenna, Baron Warenna of Woringay, co. Norfolk.
Sir Robert = Maud
Simon, of Herst Pierrepoint, co. Sussex.
Henry de P. of Holbeck Woodhouse, co. Notts.
Robert
Sir Simon P.
Sir Henry or Robert = Annora, dau. of Michael, and sister and heir of Lionel de Manvers, of Holme, co. Notts, d. 1314.
d. 1292.
John P. = Ela, daughter of Sir William de Calthorp, t. Edw. III.
Elizabeth = Sir Thos. Dacre
Sir Robert of Holme Pierrepont, co. Notts. = Sarah d. and eventual heir of Sir John Heriz, of Wingfield, co. Derby, Knt.
Simon P. summoned as Baron in 1304.
Joan = Rich. Fienes, Lord Dacre
Henry direct ancestor of Sir Geo. Pierrepont, grandfather of Robert Pierrepont, Viscount Newark. = Margaret, d. of Sir William Fitz Williams, of Curly, Knt.
Sybil m. Edmund de Ufford
Sir Robert de Ufford = Eleanor, d. of Sir Thos. Felton, Knt., K.G.
Ela, m. Rich. Bowet
Sibyl a nun
Joan = William Bowet
Henry
Sir Edmund d. 1370 = Joan, wife of Sir George Montbouchier, of Gamultston, co. Notts, Knt.
Elizabeth = Thos. son of Thos. 6th Lord Dacre.
Sir Edmund.

The property was in the same family in the time of Hen. II. being then held by Simon "Pierpont." From the Close Rolls we learn that in 1229 there was an action pending between William de Anney and this Simon de Pierpont, and others, tenants of one carucate of land in Benacre.[2] This Simon had in 1237 wreck of the sea in the village of Benacre.[3] In the time of Edw. I. we learn from the Hundred Rolls that Robert de Pierpont had free warren in Wrentham, Henstead, and Benacre, with the right of gallows and wreck of sea in the latter parish as his ancestors had enjoyed from the Norman Conquest.[4]

The manor and advowson of Benacre continued in the family for about 300 years. In 1281 it is stated that William de Kerdeston, John Bomond, and John Bunglond were lords, but probably only as trustees, for Sir Henry

[1] Dom. ii. 371*b*.
[2] Close Rolls, 13 Hen. II. 3*d*.
[3] Q. W. 724.
[4] H. R. ii.

de Pierpont, who died in 1292, was certainly lord of the manor at that date. On his death the manor appears to have passed to his son Simon de Pierpont, who was lord in 1316. He had been summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1294. His daughter and heir Sybil married Sir Edmund de Ufford, son of Ralph de Ufford, and the manor passed into the Ufford family.

Sir Edmund and Sybil had issue Sir Robert de Ufford, who married Eleanor daughter of Sir Thomas Felton, Knt., and they left issue three daughters and coheirs, Ela married to Richard Bowet, Sybil a nun at Barking, and Joan married to William Bowett, brother of Richard. The manor seems to have vested in the daughter Joan, for she and her husband presented to the living in 1409 and William Bowet alone in 1418. The manor on William's death passed to his only daughter Elizabeth who married Sir Thomas, son of Thomas 6th Lord Dacre, and Sir Thomas presented to the church in 1434.

By a fine levied in Hilary Term 1446-7 between Thomas Hoo, jun., and Bartholomew Bohne, complainant, the said Thomas Dacre and Elizabeth his wife, deforciants, with respect to this manor and the Manors of Northales, Cove, Bowflory, Thorington, Burgh next Grundisburgh, Wrentham, and Henstead, and the advowson of the Abbey of Sibton and Priory of Blythburgh, these were limited to the said Thomas Dacre and Elizabeth his wife for their lives, and upon their death this manor and the Manors of Wrentham, Henstead, Thorington, and Burgh near Grundisburgh were to remain to Robert Fienes and Philippa his wife with remainder to the issue of the said Philippa in default to Richard Fienes and Joan his wife, only child of Thomas Dacre and the issue of the said Joan. By virtue of this fine Thomas Dacre and Elizabeth his wife entered into possession, and both dying the manor passed to Robert Fienes and Philippa his wife, and Philippa dying the said Richard Fienes and Joan his wife entered into possession and disseised the said Robert Fienes.

Richard Fienes became 7th Baron Dacre, and died in 1484, leaving Joan his widow surviving, whereupon Robert Fienes ousted her. On a commission in 1487 after the death of Joan it was found that Richard Fienes and Joan did not unjustly disseise the said Robert Fienes, but that the latter surrendered his interest in the manor to the said Richard Fienes and Joan his wife and her issue.[1]

On Joan Baroness Dacre's death in 1486[2] the manor passed to her grandson Thomas, 8th Lord Dacre, son of her eldest son Sir John who had died in his mother's lifetime, by his wife Alice eldest daughter and coheir of Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh. He married Anne daughter of Sir Humphrey Bourchier, Knt., son and heir apparent of John Bourchier, Lord Berners. He was summoned to Parliament from 14th Oct. 1495, to 5th Jan. 1533-4, and was made a Knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry 2nd son of Hen. VII. as Duke of York. He had issue a son Sir Thomas Fienes and a daughter Mary married to Henry Norris.[3] Thomas died before his father,

[1] Pat. Rolls, 2 Hen. VII. pt. 1, 3 and 25*d*.
[2] Will, 13 Oct. 1485, pr. 14 June, 1486.
[3] This is the man who fell a sacrifice to the suspicious temper of Hen. VIII. and under the accusation of a criminal familiarity unto Queen Anne Boleyn was tried, condemned as guilty, and beheaded 14 May, 1536. He was much in the King's favour, and was sent for and offered by his sovereign remission of the death penalty if he would confess his guilt, but Norris nobly rejected the offer, saying "That in his conscience he thought the Queen innocent, and that he would die a thousand times rather than ruin an innocent person." Upon which it is asserted the King cried out, "Hang him up then, hang him up then."

leaving by Jane his wife, daughter of Alward Sutton, Lord Dudley, Thomas his son and heir and a daughter Anne married to — Mantell. This Thomas succeeded his grandfather on his death in 1534.[1]

He married Mary daughter of George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny and had two sons, Thomas who died young, Gregory his successor, and one daughter Margaret married to Sampson Leonard afterwards Lord Dacre.

Thomas, 9th Lord Dacre, was high in favour with Hen. VIII., and at the christening of Edward Prince of Wales, was appointed in the service of spiced wine, &c., in the chapel, after the baptism, to bear the spice plate to Lady Mary, the godmother, and Lady Elizabeth, as Lord Montagu was to uncover the plate, the Lords Hastings and De La Warr were to bear the cup to them, and Lord Cobham the wafers. In 1540 upon Ann of Cleves' arrival in England, he, with the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Mountjoy, met her with a numerous company of knights and gentlemen upon Kirkham Down, beyond Canterbury, from whence he conducted her to Rochester and the next day to Blackheath, where the King first saw her. But in the year following, being then 24 years of age, going unfortunately one night to chase the deer in Laughton Park, Sir Nicholas Pelham's Sussex seat, with other persons in a frolic (usual among the young people in that day), and a fray ensuing between some of them (for *he* happened to be in a different part of the park) and the park-keepers, one of the latter was killed.

All concerned in the frolic were tried for murder. Lord Dacre was found guilty as an accessory, and was hung at Tyburn 29th June, 1541, accordingly, when his estates became forfeited. We are told indeed that his estates caused his destruction, the courtiers coveting these rather exaggerating than mitigating the owner's offence to the King—a monarch at no time too prone to mercy.

The 9th baron, Gregory, was restored to his honours as 10th Baron Dacre by Act of Parliament [1558], and also to his estates.

He was summoned to Parliament from 11th Jan. 1572-3, to 19th Feb. 1592-3. We find the manor included with the Manors of Northales, Wymples in Thorington, Covehithe, and Wrentham, in a fine levied in 1564 by Sir Richard Sakevyle against Philip Fynes.[2]

A MS. in the Brit. Mus.[3] returns in 1571 George Fienes Lord Dacre as holding the manor and advowson of Benacre of the Queen in chief, with license of alienation to Roger Manwood and others. George is no doubt one with Gregory.

He married Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Sackville and sister of Thomas 1st Earl of Dorset, and died without issue 25th Sept. 1594, being buried at Chelsea.[4] His widow died 14th May, 1595.[5]

Gregory, 10th Lord Dacre, was the last of the Fienes name. It was at this nobleman's (Gregory Lord Dacre) house at Chelsea that Queen Elizabeth, happening to dine on goose on Michaelmas day, in her progress to review the forces at Tilbury Fort, gave rise to the custom of eating goose on that day ever since in England, and the news of the dispersion of the great Spanish Armada, arriving before the Queen rose from the table, made it altogether a remarkable repast.

By 1577 it is said the manor had passed to John Whinburgh, of Norfolk, but we find this same year it vested in Henry Lord Norris (son of

[1] Will, 1 Sept. 1531, pr. 18 May, 1539.
[2] Fine Hil. 6 Eliz.
[3] Harl, 1232.
[4] Will pr. 1594.
[5] Will pr. 1595.

the unfortunate Norris, the victim of Hen. VIII.'s vindictiveness), who had been made a peer of the realm by Queen Elizabeth 8th May, 1572, and by fine the same year conveyed it to William Sydnor and Humphrey Yarmouth.[1] William Sydnor sold his moiety to William Playters.

In the time of Chas. I. the manor and advowson were purchased by Henry North of Laxfield, 2nd son of Sir Henry North, of Mildenhall.[2] He bequeathed the manor to his 2nd son Edward by will dated 10th Dec. 1653.[3]

Edward North married 1st Frances, daughter and heir of Edmund Eade, D.D., and 2ndly Ann, daughter of John Arthur and widow of John Colby of Banham co. Norfolk. Edward North died 5th June, 1701, and the manor passed to his son and heir Henry North, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart., and died 16th Dec. 1701[4] without surviving issue, being succeeded by his brother Edward North.

Edward North married Ann, daughter and coheir of John Colby of Banham[5] and dying 12th Feb. 1707-8, without issue the manor passed under his will after the decease of his widow Ann to his nephew Thomas Carthew, eldest son of Thomas Carthew.[6]

Thomas Carthew the devisee built the Hall about 1721, and married 1st Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Powys, Knt., Judge of the Queen's Bench, who died 17th August, 1727, Thomas Carthew dying in 1741. After his death the estate was sold by his widow (a second wife) and son in 1743 for £15,800[7] to Thomas Gooch, then Bishop of Norwich, afterwards Sir Thomas Gooch 2nd Bart., he succeeding to the title on the death of his brother Sir William, the well-known Governor of Virginia, who had been created a baronet 4th Nov. 1746, and died without issue in 1751.

The agreement for sale is dated 11th August, 1743, and is between Elizabeth Carthew widow, and Thomas Gooch of Morning Thorpe co. Norfolk. It included "All those the Manors of Benacres, Northales, Easton Bavent with Empoles in the County of Suffolk, &c., also the advowsons of Benacre, Covehithe, otherwise Northales and Easton." Thomas Carthew had an estate at Woodbridge as well as at Benacre. These estates were mortgaged for large sums, and were chargeable with £5,000 for portions for his daughters by his first wife. He was also indebted by bond to several persons. After his second marriage he made a voluntary settlement on his wife for life of the estate at Woodbridge in bar of dower. After this, 26th August, 1738, he made his will and directed his executors to sell the estate at Benacre, the money to be applied for paying all his debts and incumbrances in order that his Woodbridge estate might be clear. He gave likewise £600 a piece to each of his three daughters by his 2nd wife, and left some legacies consisting of about £100 to his wife and his relatives. After making his will he levied a fine upon all his lands, and died without having made any republication of his will. His wife, one of the executors (the other declining to act) agreed to sell Benacre. The

[1] Fine, Trin. 19 Eliz.
[2] See Manor of Mildenhall in Lackford Hundred.
[3] Proved 12 June, 1654.
[4] His will is dated Dec. 1701, and it was proved the 30th March, 1702.
[5] Davy in one place says his wife was Frances daughter and heir of Edmund Eade, who died 26th April, 1663.
[6] See Woodbridge Manor in Loes Hundred.
[7] The Manor of Easton Bavent purchased in 1718 by Mr. Carthew of the heiress of Jeffrey Howland, who married the Duke of Bedford, was included in the Gooch purchase.

will was proved in Chancery, but at that time it was not known that he had levied a fine. Upon discovery of the fine it was apprehended that the fine revoked the will, and that the lands descended to his son by the 2nd marriage, an infant of 15 years.

The family of Gooch had long flourished in Suffolk, and Sir Thomas's ancestor Robert Gooch hailed from Bungay. He had two sons, William Gooch of Mettingham, who married Martha, daughter of Christopher Layer of the City of Norwich, and had two sons and one daughter, viz. (1) William, (2) Thomas, alderman and thrice bailiff of Yarmouth, who married Joan, daughter of Thomas Atkins, alderman of London, by whom (dying 27th Feb. 1678) he had one son Leonard Gooch of Earsham in Norfolk. William Gooch the elder son resided at Mettingham, and was a J.P. in 1664. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Baspoole of St. Margaret's, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, viz. (1) Richard who died in Sept. 1682 (having married Anne, daughter and heir of Arthur Colman of St. John's, by whom he had one son William born in 1665 and three daughters Mary, Elizabeth, and Frances), (2) Thomas (son of William). The daughters of William were Martha and Barbara. Thomas the 2nd son of William married in March, 1682, Frances, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lone of Worlingham, who died 25th July, 1696, aged 44, and was buried at Yarmouth, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: (1) Thomas the Bishop of Ely and 2nd Bart. (2) Sir William Gooth the 1st Bart. (3) Frances, (4) Matilda. Thomas the father died in 1658. Sir William Gooch was born 21st Oct, 1681, and served in the army, distinguishing himself as a gallant officer throughout all Queen Anne's wars and assisted in subduing the rebellion in Scotland in 1715. He married Rebecca Staunton, of Hampton, co. Middlesex.

In 1727 the King made him Lieutenant-governor of Virginia, and he was said to have been the only governor abroad against whom no inhabitant or merchant ever once complained. In 1740 he became Colonel of an American regiment, and was sent with it to the siege of Carthagena, where he was severely wounded. He was advanced to the rank of Brigadier Major-General, and retiring to England died 17 Dec. 1751, the baronetcy passing to his brother Thomas, Bishop of Ely. The Bishop had been head of Caius College, Cambridge, in 1716, Vice-Chancellor 1717, Bishop of Bristol 1737, of Norwich 1738, and finally of Ely 1747. The Bishop, during the violence of party in Dr. Bentley's time, was shot at as he was passing from chapel to Caius Lodge.

Sir Thomas Gooch married 1st Mary, sister of Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London; 2ndly Harriet, daughter of Sir Thomas Miller, Bart., of Lavant in Sussex; and 3rdly Mary, daughter of Major-Gen. Hatton Crampton and niece of Bishop Compton and the Earl of Northampton, and died 14th Feb. 1754, when he was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas Gooch, 3rd Bart., who married 1st in 1743 Anne, daughter and heir of John Atwood of Saxlingham, in Norfolk, and 2ndly in 1772 Phœbe, daughter of Isaac Norton of London and widow of Horatio Birtles, Consul at Genoa and sometime Governor of Grenada.

Sir Thomas died 10th Sept. 1781, and the manor passed to his eldest son Sir Thomas Gooch, 4th Bart., High Sheriff for the county in 1785. He married in 1766 Anna Maria, daughter and heir of William Hayward, descended from William Patten commonly called de Wainfleet, founder of Magdalen Coll. Oxford, and dying 7th April, 1826, at the age of 81, the manor passed to his eldest son Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, 5th Bart., M.P. for

Suffolk and High Sheriff in 1833. He married in 1796 Marianne, daughter of Abraham Whittaker of Lyster House, Hereford, sister of Charlotte Maria Countess of Stradbroke, and dying 18 Dec. 1851, the manor passed to his eldest son Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, 6th Bart., M.P. for the Eastern Division of Suffolk. He married in 1828 1st Louisa Anna Maria, 2nd daughter of Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart., and 2ndly in 1830 Harriet, 3rd daughter of James Hope Vere of Craigie co. Linlithgow, and dying 9th Nov. 1856, the manor passed to his eldest son Sir Edward Sherlock Gooth, 7th Bart., who married in 1866 Ellen Emily, eldest daughter of Robert Augustus Hankey Hirst of Down Grange, Basingstoke, Hants. He died and the manor passed to his brother Francis Robert Sherlock Lambert Gooch, 8th Bart., who dying in 1881 the manor passed to his brother Sir Alfred Sherlock Gooch, 9th Bart., who married Alice Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Williams.

Sir Alfred S. Gooch was High Sheriff for the county in 1885, and dying 25th Feb. 1899 the manor passed to and is now vested in his eldest son Sir Thomas Vere Sherlock Gooch, 10th Bart. He married in 1902 Florence Meta, daughter of James Finucane Draper of St. Heliers, Jersey.

Arms of PIERREPONT: Arg., semée of cinquefoils, Gu., a lion rampant, Sa., *or*, a lion rampant Sa. within an orle of cinquefoils, Gu. Of DACRE: Az. three lions rampant, Or. Dacre Per bend, sinister, Erm. and Erms., a lion rampant, Or. Of WHINBURGH: Per fess indented Arg. and Sab. three bears passant, counterchanged. Of CARTHEW: Or, a chevron Sab. between 3 Cornish cloughs proper. Of GOOCH: Per pale, Arg. and Sa., a chevron, between three Talbots, statant, counterchanged, on a chief Gules, three leopards' heads, Or.

BENACRE HALL.

BLYTHBURGH.

THE main manor was held by Edward the Confessor with 5 carucates and 15 acres. There were 8 villeins, 39 bordars, and 1 serf, and one ploughteam was employed on the demesne land, but there was land enough to employ 5 ploughteams. Roger Bigot later took over the manor (from the King), at which time and at the time of the Survey there were 3 oxen. The men always had 21 ploughteams. There was wood sufficient to maintain 40 hogs, and 6 acres were meadow. Seven socmen subject to all customs held 3 carucates and 84 acres with 16 bordars and 9 ploughteams. There was also a market, and wood sufficient for 30 hogs, and 2 acres of meadow. The great Survey states that every fourth penny of the tax levied upon the park of *Rum*burgh (Riseburc)[1] belonged to the Manor of Blythburgh, and was shared by the King and Earl Bigot.

The whole manor rendered in King Edward's time £30 by tale and one day's provision of honey with all customary dues. The valuation when Roger Bigot took it over was £50 weight, but by 1087 this had come down to £23.

The church of Blythburgh possessed 2 carucates of land with 9 villeins and 4 bordars. In Saxon times there was one ploughteam in demesne, but it had become reduced by Norman days to half a team, like as the ploughteams belonging to the men had diminished from 4 to 1.

There was wood sufficient to support 20 hogs and also half an acre of meadow. The manor formerly rendered 10,000 herrings, but this contribution seems to have been commuted for in part, as by the time of the Survey the render was 50*s.* and 3,000 herrings. This Osbern Masculus held as an eleemosynary gift of the King's, and to the church belonged two other subordinate and without land. At the time of the Domesday Record the whole of Blythburgh was entered as land of the King in the region of which Roger Bigot had the keeping.[2]

Roger Bigot in his own right held a manor here consisting of 1 carucate and a half of land, which had in King Edward's time been held by Wolsey. It is entered in the Survey under the head "Bringas." In Saxon times there were two villeins, 4 ploughteams in demesne, and 2 belonging to the tenants, wood sufficient for the maintenance of 8 hogs, 18 acres of meadow, 2 mills, 1 salt pan, 11 hogs, and 20 goats, valued at 30*s.* At the time of the Survey the value was 40*s.*, the bordars had increased to 10, while the serfs had come down to one, the ploughteams in demesne were but 2 though a third could be made up, and they had but one ploughteam and a half. There were three acres in Dunwich belonging to this manor, and the soc was in Robert Malet, the value being 22*d.* Three freemen with 60 acres had been added to the manor, and they formerly had 2 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey one only, the value being 8*s.* This manor was held by Robert de Curcun of Roger Bigot; it was 9 quarantenes long and 7 broad, rendered 1¾*d.* in a king's gelt, and the soc belonged to the King and the Earl. Roger Bigot also had another manor in Hinton, a hamlet of Blythburgh, which Robert of Blythburgh held of him. It consisted of 50 acres, and had in the Confessor's time belonged to Hegelwald, a freeman. There were 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, and 1 rouncy, 4 beasts, 4 hogs, and 50 sheep, valued at 8*s.* Of this land Robert of Blythburgh held 12 acres by way of alms from the King, to wit of the

[1] Suckling thinks "Risby."

[2] Dom. ii. 282.

church of Blythburgh, which fact the Hundred testified. To this manor had been added 6 freemen (over whom Roger's predecessor had commendation) with 50 acres of land, 1 ploughteam, and 1 acre of meadow valued at 4*s*.[1]

There are three entries under Hopton, "Opituna," or "Hoppetuna," in the Domesday Survey which probably relate to Westwood Lodge in Blythburgh. The first, amongst the possessions of the freemen under Roger Bigot, consisted of 60 acres formerly held by Bond, a freeman, as a manor, over whom Toli had commendation. In Saxon times there were 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne and half a team belonging to the men, 2 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for the support of 2 hogs, valued at 16*s*. By the time of the Survey there were no bordars and 1 ploughteam belonging to the men, but the ploughteam in demesne appears to have gone. The King and the Earl had the soc. In this holding was half a church with 4 acres and a half of meadow valued at 3*d*.[2] The second is amongst the possessions of Robert Malet held of him by Gilbert, and consisted of 42 acres, 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 10*s*., held as a manor in the time of the Confessor by Alnoth, a freeman under commendation. Malet also had here 18 acres held by 2 freemen under commendation and valued at 3*s*., the King and the Earl having the soc.[3]

Manor of Blythburgh.

This manor extended into Huntingfield and Cratfield, in each of which villages it claimed 40 acres of land and other possessions. As Suckling observes, it is evident from this account that Blythburgh was a village of considerable wealth and importance. Even in the most "high and palmy state" of Dunwich, if a thief were taken in that city, though his trial were conducted there his punishment was inflicted at Blythburgh, where before the Conquest the only "cambitar" or money changer resided.

Blythburgh Manor was granted by Henry I. to the Bp. of Norwich, who exchanged it for Thorpe with William de Cheney. King Stephen by charter granted it to John Fitz Robert, and a copy of the charter is given by Suckling in his History of Suffolk.[4]

Hen. II., however, probably resumed his predecessor's grant, for the Empress Maud was given the revenues for her life. On her death the King gave it to William de Norwich, or de Cheney as he was usually called, to hold by the service of a knight's fee. A copy of the grant is given by Suckling.[5]

William de Norwich also had a licence for a weekly market at Blythburgh to be kept on Thursdays and for three annual fairs. He died seised of the manor, and it passed to his only child Margaret or Margery de Cheney.

Margaret married 1st Hugh de Cressi and 2ndly Robert Fitz Roger, who each successively took the lordship in her right during their lives. Margaret had by her 1st husband a son Roger who had two sons, Hugh and Stephen de Cressi. She had a grant of free warren and wreck of the sea from "Eycliffe juxta Southwolde" to the port of Dunwich, and a ferry-boat there, with privilege to exact a halfpenny for every man and horse passing over the same. She had likewise customary travers for passage through Blythburgh and Walberswick, viz.: for each loaden carriage shod with iron, one penny, and without, a halfpenny.

[1] Dom. ii. 331.
[2] Dom. ii. 363*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 363 *b*.
[4] Vol. ii. p. 132.
[5] Hist. of Suff. vol. ii. p. 132.

The tenants of the said Margaret were enjoined to keep Walberswick Bridge—which has long been demolished—in good repair; as well as the common highway for foot and horse in Blythburgh. By covenant with this lady, Dunwich gave licence to the towns of Blythburgh and Walberswick to occupy any number of merchant ships or fishing-boats they thought fit, paying certain customs thereon. Her second husband received an increase on these tolls, that is, for every wheeled carriage shod with iron, and loaded with corn or fish, passing through Blythburgh or Walberswick, twopence, and for every horse carrying the same a halfpenny, and the like sum for every carriage with wheels not shod with iron. This Robert Fitz-Roger had £xiij rent in Blythburgh in the year 1201.[1]

Roger de Cressi, Margaret's son, in 1199 married Isabel, youngest daughter and coheir of Hubert de Rye, and joining in the Baron's wars against King John had his estates in Suffolk seized and granted to Robert de Ferrariis. They were, however, restored by Hen. III.

Roger's two sons, Hugh and Stephen de Cressi, were successively lords of Blythburgh. Hugh died in 1263[2] and Stephen married Ermetrude, who remarried Roger de Colville or Corbry.

Suckling informs us that Robert Fitz Roger de Corbur, the 2nd husband of Margaret de Cheney, a man who was Sheriff of the County in the 3rd and 4th year of Richard I. (1192) had a grant of the manor from the Crown with all its ancient privileges.

His only authority cited is the Hundred Rolls, which state that the manor was held by Robert Fitz Roger. It seems pretty clear that Suckling's statement is rather dubious. The 2nd husband of Margaret de Cheney would no doubt have been entitled to hold the manor as tenant by the curtesy during his life, and Suckling makes him hold as late as the time of Edw. I., and yet he says that Margaret de Cheney's two grandsons by her 1st husband were successively lords of the manor, and that Hugh de Cressi, one of such grandsons, did not die till 1263, when the manor reverted to the King, who granted to Ermetrude the widow of Hugh's brother Stephen an annuity of £10 per annum out of the manor.

Margaret de Cheney must have had a fine old gentleman for her 2nd husband, according to the Suffolk historian, for we are gravely informed that he, Robert Fitz Roger, who was Sheriff of the County in 1192, was holding this manor in the time of the Hundred Rolls returns, which, assuming that he was not more than 20 when he held the important office of High Sheriff would make Suckling's Robert Fitz Roger well over 100 years of age. The probability is that the Robert Fitz Roger referred to in the Hundred Rolls was the grandson of the 2nd husband of Margaret de Cheney.

The last Robert Fitz Roger's son John Fitz Robert assumed the name of De Clavering, and married in 1278 Hawise, daughter of Robert de Tibetot, by whom he had an only daughter Eve. Sir John de Clavering having no male issue settled the manor on King Edward II. King Edward III. in the 2nd year of his reign, the manor having then reverted to the Crown, settled it upon Edmund de Clavering, brother of Sir John, for life with remainder to Ralph de Nevil who had married Eve, the only daughter and heir of Sir John de Clavering. John died in 1332, and Ralph the son of Ralph de Nevil and Eve his wife died in 1367, being succeeded by Sir John de Nevil, who sold the manor for 40 marks to Sir Robert de Swillington in 1372.

[1] Suckling, ii. 133.

[2] I.P.M., 47 Hen. III. file 28 (14).

Sir Robert de Swillington died in 1391[1] and was succeeded by his son Sir Roger, who in the Exchequer Rolls is stated to have held the manor in chief of the King for two knights' fees. He died in 1418 leaving a son John, who died this or the following year, and according to Suckling, two daughters Margaret and Anne. The former daughter married Sir John Gra of Ingoldsby in Lincolnshire, and the latter (who ultimately was sole heir of Sir Roger Swillington) Sir John Hopton.

Suckling gives no authority for his statement that Sir Roger Swillington left besides a daughter Margaret a daughter Anne married to John Hopton, except an unconvincing entry in Hervey's Visitation of 1561, and as will be seen in the account of the descent of the Manor of Brent Fen in Middleton in this Hundred, the title of John Hopton is derived in a different mode.[2]

Sir John Hopton was succeeded in 1480[3] by his son Sir John Hopton, who married 1st a daughter of Sir John Heveningham, and 2ndly Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Savell, and died in 1489, when the manor passed to his son and heir Sir William Hopton, Custos of Dunwich. He was a great courtier, treasurer of the house and of the Privy Council to Edw. IV., and Sheriff of Norf. and Suff. in the time of Rich. III.

Sir William resided at Westwode, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir Roger Wentworth, of Nettlestead, Knt., and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir Sir George Hopton. Sir George was created a Knight Banneret at the Battle of Stoke by Hen. VII. He married Thomasine, daughter of — Snowhill or Southill of Yorkshire, and dying 6th July, 1490, the manor passed to his widow Thomasine for life, and on her death in 1499 to their son Sir Arthur Hopton, M.P. for Dunwich and Housekeeper of Henham Hall for Hen. VIII., Sir George's eldest son John aged only 2 having died in the lifetime of his father[4]. Sir Arthur Hopton married 1st Maude, daughter of Sir Edward Dymocke, and 2ndly Anne, daughter of Sir Davy Owen, of Cowdrye, co. Sussex, Knt., natural son of Owen Tudor (the husband of Catherine, Queen Dowager of Hen. V.), and dying 15th Aug. 1555[5] the manor passed to Sir Owen Hopton, Lieut. of the Tower of London, who married Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Ecklingham.

Sir Owen Hopton is said to have sold the manor to Sir Robert Broke, alderman of London. We meet with a fine of the manor levied in 1585 by Edmund Hall and others against Sir Owen Hopton and others[6], but the manor does not seem to have passed to Sir Robert Broke until 1592 or 1597, for in the first of these years there is a fine levied by the said Robert Broke against Arthur Hopton, son and heir of Sir Owen Hopton and others[7], and in the second of these years a fine levied between the same parties.[8]

Sir Robert Broke died in 1600, and was succeeded by his son Sir Robert Broke, who died in 1646.

Suckling states that the manor did not pass from the Hoptons till the time of Charles I., but this does not seem to be the case. The 2nd Sir Robert Broke was succeeded by his son and heir John Broke, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, on whom the manor was settled in jointure.

[1] Will dated 7th July, 1391, proved at Canterbury 22nd July, 1391, and before the Bp. of Lincoln at Sleford 1st Sept. 1391.
[2] See Yorkshire Notes and Queries (1907), vol. iv. 188.
[3] I.P.M., 19 Edw. III. 70.
[4] I.P.M. 5 Hen. VII. 589, 643.
[5] I.P.M. 2 and 3 P. and M. 62.
[6] Fine, Easter, 27 Eliz.
[7] Fine, Trin. 34 Eliz.
[8] Fine, Mich. 39-40 Eliz.

John Broke died without issue in 1652, and his widow remarried William Blois, afterwards Sir William Blois[1] who in right of his wife held his first Court in 1660.

Sir William Blois's 1st wife had been Martha, daughter of Sir Robert Brooke, of Cockfield Hall in Yoxford. Sir William Blois's son Charles Blois succeeded to the lordship in 1675 on the death of his father, and was created a Baronet 15th April, 1686. He served in Parliament for Ipswich in 1690 and for Dunwich in 1701. He married 1st Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Kemp, 2nd Bart., of Gissing co. Norfolk, Bart., and 2ndly Anne, daughter of Ralph Hawtrey, of Riselip co. Middlesex, and died 9th April, 1738, aged 80,[2] when he was succeeded by his grandson Sir Charles Blois, son of William Blois by Jane, 3rd daughter of Sir Robert Kemp, of Ubbeston, 3rd Bart., who had died in 1734 in his father's lifetime. Sir Charles Blois, 2nd Bart., died unmarried 26th Feb., 1760, when the manor passed to his uncle Sir Charles, who died without issue in 1761, and was succeeded by his half-brother the Rev. Sir Ralph Blois, 4th Bart.

He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Reginald Rabett, of Bramfield[3] and died 8th May, 1762, when the manor passed under his will, dated 17th Dec. 1761, to his son and heir Sir John Blois, 5th Bart. He married 1st Sarah, youngest daughter of George Thornhill, of Diddingston co. Huntingdon, and 2ndly Lucretia dau. and heir of Thomas Otley, of the Island of St. Kitt's in the West Indies, and dying 17th Jan. 1810, the manor passed to his son and heir Sir Charles Blois, 6th Bart., who married 19th Jan. 1789, Clara, daughter and coheir of Jocelyn Price, of Camblesforth Hall, co. York, and died 20th Aug. 1850, when he was succeeded by his son and heir Sir Charles Blois, 7th Bart., on whose death unmarried 12th June 1855 the manor vested in his nephew and heir Sir John Ralph Blois, 8th Bart.

He married 25th Jan. 1865, Eliza Ellen, youngest daughter of Captain Alfred Chapman, R.N., of Eaton Place, and on his death 31st Dec. 1888 the manor passed to, and is now vested in, his son and heir Sir Ralph Barrett Macnaghten Blois, 9th Bart., of Grundisburgh Hall and Cockfield Hall, Yoxford.

Suckling gives in full the confirmation of the grant of the manor by Philip and Mary to Owen Hopton.[4]

Amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus. is a Mandamus dated at Westminster 30th Jan. 1 Hen. VII., declaring the tenants of the Manor of "Blideburc" to continue free from "Thelonium" (toll) and contribution to the expenses of Knights in Parliament.[5]

Arms of Hopton: Ermine two bars, three Mullets Or. Of *Blois*: Gules a Bend vaire, between two fleur-de-lis, Argent.

Manor of Blythburgh late Priory.

This manor in the time of Hen. I. belonged to the Abbot of St. Osyth, Essex, who founded Blythburgh Priory a small house of Augustines or Black Canons. It was not exactly a cell of St. Osyth, for the revenues were valued separately, and the prior and convent presented to their own livings and generally seemed a distinct body, subject to the Abbot of St. Osyth in the nomination of its Head only.

[1] As to this family see also Grundisburgh Manor in Carlford Hundred.

[2] Will 13th Aug. 1734, pr. Lond. 16th June, 1738.

[3] A lineal descendant from William Rabett, who served for Dunwich in the 12th Parliament of King Edw. IV.

[4] Vol. iii. pp. 140, 141.

[5] Add. Ch. 17636.

The Churches of Blythburgh, Bramfield, Wenhaston, Walberswick, Thorington and Blythford with the Chapel of Mells were appropriated to this house.

Suckling[1] gives a charter of Rich. I. disclosing the possessions of the Priory and recording the names of its benefactors in 1199.

In 1528 Cardinal Wolsey obtained a Bull from the Pope for the suppression of the Priory with the object of annexing its revenues to his college at Ipswich, but on his disgrace the King seized the Priory and its revenues, and in 1538 granted the site, manor and possessions to Sir Arthur Hopton of Westwood Lodge by Letters Patent dated 12th Nov. 1538. The grant includes the site and manor of the Priory, Hinton Hall and the lands called Bullock's Broome close, Mill-hill close, Arnold's close, Appleton mead, with the watermill and other tenements in Blythburgh, all the tithes of Blythburgh, Walberswick and Blythford, the impropriations of Wenhaston and Bramfield and the advowson of Thorington as parcel of the possessions of this house.

The Priory Manor—which from having fallen into the hands of Sir Arthur Hopton who was lord of the main manor in the parish was incorporated with it—extended into the parishes of Thorington, Bramfield, Westhall, Halesworth, Chedeston, Bulchamp, Blythford, Wenhaston, Hinton, Walberswick, Linstead, Sotherton, Holton, and Mells in Wenhaston. In 1552 Letters Patent were passed dated 14th June, 7 Edw. VI., confirming the grant of Hen. VIII. and settling the priory and estates on the said Sir Arthur Hopton and his heirs for ever.

Robert and Ralph Upton (? Hopton) had licence to alien in 1622 to Sir Robert Brooke to whom a conveyance was made accordingly, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir John Brooke, who died without issue in 1657, and was succeeded by his brother Robert Brooke. The manor subsequently devolved in the same mode as the main manor.

Manor of Hinton late Priory.

This manor was also given by the Abbot of St. Osyth to the Priory of Blythburgh, and went to the Crown on the dissolution of the religious houses. It was included in the grant of 1538 of Blythburgh Priory to Sir Arthur Hopton, and passed on his death to his son and heir Sir Owen Hopton, the Lieutenant of the Tower of London. The manor in 1597 was vested in Henry Gawdy and Henry Warner who held their first Court this year. Their holding was probably as trustees, for in 1652 we find Thomas Bacon and Robert Brewster mentioned as trustees of Sir Robert Brooke during the minority of Robert his son, also holding a first Court. The manor subsequently devolved in a like course with the main manor.

Westwood Manor.

There seems to be some doubt as to whether this was ever held as a separate manor, but apparently Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, died seised of it in 1415, when it passed to his son and heir Michael de la Pole, who a few months later was slain at the Battle of Agincourt, and was succeeded by his brother William de la Pole.

The manor seems to have been vested in the Sir John Hopton who founded a chantry at Blythburgh and died in 1489. Davy makes the next lord Arthur Hopton, who he states was the son and heir of John Hopton.

[1] Vol. ii. p. 144.

He probably, however, means Sir William Hopton who was Custos of Dunwich and married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Roger Wentworth, of Nettlestead.

He was probably succeeded by his son Sir George Hopton, who died apparently the following year, a fact which seems to be supported by the pedigree of the Hoptons given by Suckling in his History of Suffolk.[1] It is not clear how this manor passed amongst the Hoptons, but it certainly did become vested in Sir Owen Hopton, the son of Sir Arthur, and passed to the Brookes and ultimately to the Blois family as did the main manor and in a like course of descent.[2]

BLYTHFORD MANOR.

Blythford Manor was held in the Confessor's time by Edwin a freeman with 2 carucates of land, and by the time of the Great Survey it had passed to Goodrich the Steward, who held it in demesne as tenant in chief. There were 5 villeins, 3 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 3 belonging to the men, an acre of meadow, wood for 160 hogs, 1 rouncy, and 4 beasts.

A church was then standing in the parish endowed with 12 acres of glebe. By the time of the Norman Survey a mill had been erected, and there were 9 beasts, 17 hogs, and 3 sheep, and the value, which had continued the same from Saxon times, was 40*s*.

The village was a league long and a league broad, and paid in a gelt $3\frac{1}{2}d$. Goodrich had the soc.[3]

The manor not long after the Conquest passed into the family of De Criketot, and was held of the Lords De Munchensy. Ralph de Criketot held the lordship in the time of Hen. II. and on his death about 1240 it passed to his widow Avicia who held it as part of her dower. In 1240 a fine was levied between her and Simon de Criketot of a 3rd part of two knights' fees in Blythford as the inheritance of Ralph de Criketot, her deceased husband, granted in dower to Avicia, she releasing all rights in other lands.

Simon de Criketot succeeded to Ralph, subject to Avicia's dower, and on his death his widow Felicia had, like Avicia, some difficulty as to her dower. It appears she re-married Hugh de Bavent, and they sued for and recovered a 3rd part of the manor against Warin de Munchensy of the inheritance of Simon de Criketot her late husband held in socage of Nicholas de Boteler.[4]

Prior to this, however, Thomas de Craven seems to have had some interest, for in 1266 he had free warren in the manor granted him; and Davy asserts that he was then lord and that William de Rothing and Ralph de Rothing were lords in 1275. The MS. of the author of the Magna Britannia states that in 1281 Thomas de Bavent was lord.

Suckling states in a vague manner (having gathered his information from the Hundred Rolls) that the families of Rothing and Craven had interests here. William de Rothing did certainly claim free warren in Blythford Manor, but he does not seem to have established his claim.[5]

[1] Vol. ii. p. 137.

[2] See Fines 1585, Edmund Hall and others v. Sir Owen Hopton and others. Easter, 27 Eliz.; 1592, Robert Broke v. Arthur Hopton and others. Fine, Trin. 34 Eliz.

[3] Dom ii. 355*b*.

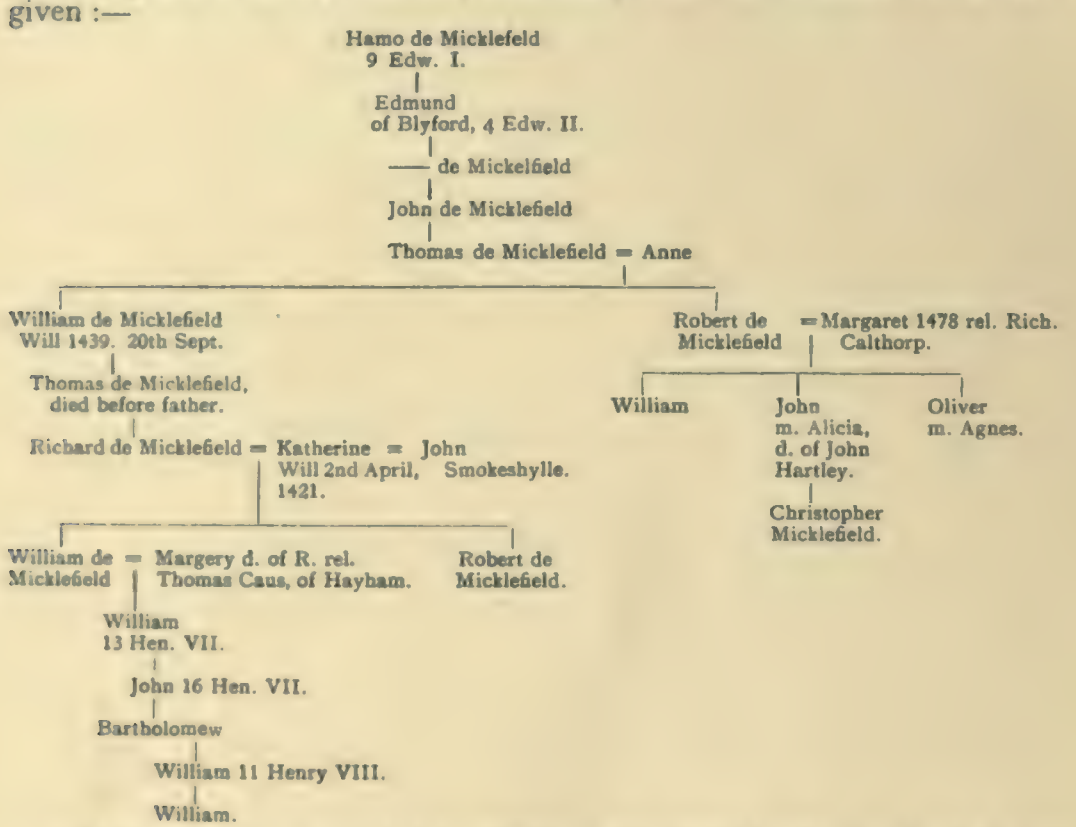
[4] Blomefield's Norf.

[5] H.R. ii.

The matter is not very clear, but on the death of Simon de Criketot the manor, subject to the dower of his widow, passed in 3rd shares to Thomas de Craven, William de Rothing and Ralph de Rothing. Ralph de Rothing after the death of Felicia, the widow of Simon de Criketot, sold his 3rd to Edmund de Mykelfeld who subsequently acquired the remaining two-thirds.

Edmund de Mikelfield was the son of Hamo de "Miclefeld," and died about 1313, when the manor passed to his son Hamo de Mikelfield, and he and his wife Matilda levied a fine of the manor in 1316 in which John Bacun clerk was deforciant.[1] On his death the manor went to his son and heir John de Mikelfield, who died about 1376 when it passed to his son Richard Mikelfield. On Richard's death the manor passed to his widow Katherine, who remarried John Smokeshylle, and made her will with the concurrence of her husband at the "Manor of Blyforthe" 2nd April, 1421, which will was proved 26th of the same month and year.

The pedigree of the Micklefields is rather uncertain—one given in the Davy MSS. is this, differing materially from the deduction we have given :—



Katherine was succeeded by William Micklefield, who by deed dated at Henham on the day next after the Feast of St. John the Baptist in 1430 granted to William Phelyp, Knt., John Heveningham jun., Knt., William Gernham, clerk, Richard Daniel, clerk, William Brasier, clerk, Robert Banyard de Spectishall and William Hoo de Wysette, "his manor called Cravenes in Henham with its tenement, woods, pastures, rents, &c., and all other its appurtenances thereto belonging in the towns of Henham, Blythburgh, Bulchamb, Sotherton, Donewych, Wangfield, Reydon, Brampton, Westhall and Blyforth."

[1] Feet of Fines, 10 Edw. II. 34.

William married Margery, daughter of Thomas and Katherine Caus of Hayham, and by his will dated at Henham 7th Nov.[1] 1439, and proved 30th June, 1441[2], devised his Manor of Blythford and all its appurtenances in Blythburgh and elsewhere to Robert Micklefield his brother. Robert succeeded and by his will dated 4th April, 1466.[3] bequeathed "omnia utensilia et res alias infra cameram suam" in his Manor of Blythford to Margaret his wife.

She was the daughter of William and sister and heir of John Irmingland, Rector of Stiffkey St. John in Norfolk, and widow of Richard Calthorpe of Cockthorpe in the same county, where she was buried, having died in 1480.[4]

William Micklefield the son of Robert and Margaret was the next lord. He died in 1519 and was succeeded by his son and heir William Micklefield, who was the last of this family owning the lordship, as this very year we find it in the possession of Thomas Spring.[5] On Thomas Spring's death in 1544 the manor passed to his son and heir John Spring. He by his will dated 8th June, 1544, charged this manor with certain annuities, but before his death, which did not occur until 12th Aug. 1547, namely in 1546, sold the manor to Henry Hobart,[6] and in 1609 it was vested in Sir Anthony Hobart, Knt., who was succeeded in the lordship by Sir Michael Stanhope. There is a fine levied of the manor in 1598 by John Cowell and others against James Hobart.[7]

On Sir Michael Stanhope's death it passed to his daughter and coheir Elizabeth, married to George Lord Berkeley, who sold the manor to Sir Henry Wood, Bart., of Loudham Park, Treasurer of the Household of the Queen Dowager, one of the Council of Queen Catherine and Clerk of the Green Cloth, eldest son of Thomas Wood of Hackney. He married 1st Ann Webb, by whom he had two children who died infants, and 2ndly Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Gardner, Recorder of London, and the Suffolk estates were in 1671 conveyed to the Earls of St. Albans and Arlington and Sir Thomas Clifford and others in trust for the issue of their marriage.

Mary (Charles the only other child having died an infant) was intended to be married at the age of 16 to Charles, then bearing the surname of Palmer, Earl of Southampton, but subsequently that of Fitzroy, Duke of Southampton. At the time of the treaty for this marriage, Sir Henry Wood was at the point of death, and by his will, 1671, he appointed his estates, in the event of a failure of issue of his daughter, to his brother Thomas and his issue in strict settlement, with remainder to his sister Dame Mary Chester, widow, and her son Cæsar Cranmer of Astwood, Bury co. Buckingham, successively for life, with remainder to Henry Cranmer, the eldest son of the said Cæsar, and the issue of the same Henry, in strict settlement with remainder to the testator's sister Elizabeth Webb for life, remainder to her eldest son Thomas and his issue in strict settlement, remainder to Henry Webb her 2nd son and his issue in strict settlement, remainder to Henry Wood, son of testator's uncle Henry Wood of Hacklington, co. Lincoln, for life, remainder to Francis Wood younger

[1] ? 20th Sept.
[2] He was buried in Wangford Churchyard.
[3] Proved 27th Feb. 1471.
[4] Her Will is dated 20th Feb. 1478, pr. 12th Dec. 1480.
[5] Fines, Thomas Spryng v. Edward Brokes and others. Easter, 11 Hen.VIII. Thomas Spryng and others v. William Woder. Mich. 11 Hen. VIII.
[6] Fine, Mich. 38 Hen. VIII.
[7] Fine, Easter, 40 Eliz.

brother of Edward and his issue in strict settlement, remainder to the testator's right heirs.

The marriage of Mary Wood with the Duke of Southampton was solemnized. Mary died in 1680 and the Duke in 1730,[1] and there being no issue of the marriage the manor devolved upon Charles Cranmer (who according to a provision in the will of Sir Henry Wood assumed the name of Wood), surviving son of Sir Cæsar Cranmer *alias* Wood by Lelia his wife, daughter of Charles Peliott Seigneur de la Garde, and the person next in remainder under the limitations in the will of his great-uncle Sir Henry Wood.

Charles Wood died in 1743 without issue and without having disposed by his will of his share of the reversion of the estate, which thereupon descended in moieties to the co-heirs of Mary Cranmer and Elizabeth Webb, sisters of the above-mentioned Sir Henry Wood.

The heirs of Mary Cranmer were Penelope, wife 1st of John Prim of Covent Garden, surgeon, and 2ndly of Timothy Lee, of Ackworth, co. York, clerk; Dorothy, wife of John Robinson, of Cransley, co. Northampton[2]; and Dorothea, wife of Sir Geo. Robinson of Cranford, in the same county, Bart.; which Penelope and Dorothy were two of the surviving daughters and co-heirs of Sir William Chester, Bart., and which Dorothea was the sole daughter and heir of Elizabeth, wife of John Chester of London, the other daughter and coheir (who left issue) of Sir William Chester, grandson and heir of Mary Wood, wife of Sir Anthony Chester, Bart., daughter and the only child of which there was issue living of the above-mentioned Mary Cranmer.

The heirs of Elizabeth Webb were Susan, wife of Robert Onely; Sir John Chapman, Bart., son and heir of Sir William Chapman, Bart., and Elizabeth his wife; Francis Chester, son and heir of Thomas Chester and Bethiah his wife, and William Brasey son and heir of William Brasey and Grace his wife, afterwards wife of Sewarde; which Susan Onely, Elizabeth Chapman, Bethiah Chester, and Grace Brasey were the four daughters and only children of whom there was issue living of Thomas Webb *alias* Wood of Kensington, son and heir of the said Elizabeth Wood.

In 1747 pursuant to a Commission under the Great Seal partition was made of Sir Henry Wood's estate, under which this manor was allotted to Robert Onely, the only son of Susan and Robert Onely, at whose death in 1753 without issue it passed to Sir John Chapman of Loudham, son of Elizabeth Chapman, the sister of Robert Onely's mother. It was subsequently purchased by John Dresser,[3] who dying at Blythford Hall, 18th Feb. 1822, devised the same to his nephew the Rev. Jeremy Day, rector of Hetherset, the son of his (Dresser's) sister Sarah, and it now belongs to Richard Jeremy Day.

The Arms of WOOD: Argent, on a chevron, Azure, between three pelicans Sable, vulning themselves, proper, as many cinquefoils of the first. Of CHAPMAN: Party per chevron, Argent and Gules, a crescent counterchanged. Of MYKEFELD or MICKLEFORD: Arg. a cross engrailed Sab. guttee d'or.

[1] The statement therefore often made that on Mary's death the manor passed to Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, brother of Sir Henry Wood, and on his death without issue in 1692 passed to the Cæsar Cranmer who died in 1707 cannot be regarded as correct, further than that the estate in remainder so passed, assuming as is supposed that the Duke of Southampton held the manor as tenant by the curtesy during his life.

[2] Her sixth share was included in a settlement dated 25th June, 1745.

[3] He was born at Laxfield 20th May, 1746.

BRAMFIELD.

IN the Confessor's time Bramfield was the estate of Mamy the Swarthy, with 7 carucates of land, and was at the time of the Great Survey held by Alan, Earl of Richmond, in demesne.

The manor was one of those 442 manors which the Earl received from the Conqueror (whose daughter Constance he had married) for his conduct at the battle of Hastings.

In Saxon times there were 24 villeins, 5 bordars, 4 serfs, 4 ploughteams, 10 belonging to the men, wood for 300 hogs, 7 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 8 beasts, and the value was 8 pounds. The King and the Earl had soc. The value had fluctuated considerably, and after having been valued at £16, then £15, by Domesday times it had come down to 13*s.* 4*d.*

By this time the villeins had increased to 35, and the bordars to 7, while the serfs after having been reduced to one had disappeared altogether. The ploughteams had been 3, but had risen again to 4, the rouncy had departed, but there were 24 hogs and 30 goats. The manor was a league long and another broad, and paid in a gelt 3¾*d.* There was also a church with 28 acres of free land, and half a ploughteam valued at 3*s.*[1] Suckling mistakes the contraction of Domesday Survey, and says "half a carucate," not half a ploughteam.

Another holding here, that of Earl Alan, was of 2 acres, formerly held by a freeman under Aluric's commendation, being included in the valuation of Kettleburgh, is found under Loes Hundred in the Great Survey.[2]

Bramfield Manor.

In 1269 this was held by John, son of Alexander de Vallibus (or de Vaux), who had a grant of market and fair that year,[3] and of free warren here the following year.[4]

The author of the Magna Britannia states from a MS. that in the 9 Edw. I. Nicholas de Segrave held the manor, a statement adopted both by Suckling and Page, but it seems extremely doubtful.

The probability is that a later period would be more correct for the time of the holding of the lordship by Nicholas de Segrave. It seems clear that on the death of John de Vallibus in 1288 the manor passed to his eldest daughter and coheir Petronilla, who had married De Nerford. The manor then passed to William de Rothinge, and on his death in 1300 to his son and heir Ralph de Rothinge. Nicholas de Segrave seems to have been lord at the beginning of the reign of Edw. II., after which the manor passed to Walter de Norwich, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who in 1311 had a grant of free warren,[5] and died in 1326, leaving Sir John de Norwich his son and heir.

On the Close Rolls appears a lease made in 1329 by Sir Henry de Harnhulle to Sir John of the manor (except woods) for life at a rent of £25 for 10 years, and afterwards of £40, and also a deed as to the rent, and providing that Sir Henry shall have sufficient "easements" of the house if he stay in the manor.

In 1330 we meet with a fine of the manor, with the manors of Melles and Dallinghoo, by Sir John de Norwich and Margaret his wife against

[1] Dom. ii. 292*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 294.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 54 Hen. III. pt. i. 3.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 55 Hen. III. 10.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 5 Edw. II. 44.

Remigius de Hedersete, parson of Hengham Church, and Walter de Therstone, parson of Sculthorp Church.[1]

A fine was levied of a fourth part of the manor in 1341 by Sir Henry de Harnhulle against John Fraunceys of Stradenfeld and John de Irland.[2]

Sir John de Norwich died in 1361, and the lordship is said to have been settled on the college at Raveningham, afterwards transferred to Mettingham College by his grandson. Mr. Suckling points out that a moiety could only have been given, for Sir John's wife Margaret held a moiety at the time of her death, as appears from the Escheats in 1366, with remainder to Walter, her, and Sir John's son and the heirs male of his body.[3]

In 1372 Sir John, the son of the last Walter, granted to trustees after the death of his mother his manor, and died shortly afterwards seised of the manor,[4] when it descended to Katharine de Brews, daughter of Thomas de Clavering, his cousin, and she in 1375 confirmed the grant made by her ancestors to Raveningham College.[5]

With Mettingham College, to which the manor was transferred from Raveningham, it continued until the dissolution, when, 14th April, 1542, Hen. VIII., granted it, amongst the other possessions of the college, to Sir Anthony Denny, one of his Privy Council. He died 5th Sept. 1549, and by an inquisition taken at Bury 16th April, 1550, it was found that he had died seised of the manor held of the King in chief, and that Henry was his son and heir.[6]

Henry Denny sold the manor in 1563 to Sir Nicholas Bacon.[7] He received a grant of arms from Sir Gilbert Dethick, Knt. Garter, 12th Feb. 1568, and from this it appears that he was of the eighth generation in direct descent from John Bacon, second son of Sir Edmund Bacon, Knt., and heir to Dame Margery his mother, who was daughter and heir of Robert Quaplode, and it was accordingly "granted unto him and his posterity to bear two several coats of arms quarterly, the first for *Bacon*, Gules on a chief silver, two mullets Sable; the second for *Quaplode*, Barry of six pieces gold and azure a bend gules," and for a crest "on a Torce silver and gules a Bore passant ermine manteyled, azure doubled gold." He died in 1578-9, when the manor passed to Edward Bacon, the 3rd son[8] by his 1st wife Jane, daughter of William Fermley, of West Creting. Edward was admitted a member of Gray's Inn in 1566, and was called upon to show by what title he held the manor in 1580.[9]

This same year he had licence to alien the manor to Humphrey Dorsett to the use of the said Edward Bacon and Robert Bacon and their heirs. Edward Bacon was of Shrubland Hall in right of his wife Helen, daughter and heir of Thomas Littel of the same place, and of Bray in the county of Berks, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Litton of Knetworth in the county of Hertford, Knt.[10]

[1] Feet of Fines, 4 Edw. III. 9.
[2] Feet of Fines, 15 Edw. III. 5.
[3] Harl. 5193.
[4] I.P.M., 48 Edw. III. 52.
[5] I.P.M., 8 Rich. II. 85.
[6] I.P.M., 4 Edw. VI. 105.
[7] Fine, Trin. 5 Eliz.; Hil. 6 Eliz. vol. 5.
[8] See Shrubland Manor, Barham in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.
[9] M. 22 Eliz. Pas. Rec. Rot.
[10] Both Edward Bacon, and his wife Helen, who died in 1646 and was buried 22nd July, were interred in Barham Church. Inscriptions are given in East Anglian Notes and Queries, N.S., iv., 49. The inscription states that Edward Bacon died 8th September, 1618, whereas the register gives the date as 7th and the burial as the 17th.

Dying 7th Sept. 1618, Edward Bacon was succeeded by his 2nd son Philip Bacon, who was admitted to Gray's Inn 26th Feb. 1607-8, and died 26th July, 1635. By an inquisition taken at Bury 2nd Oct. 1635, upon the death of this Philip, he was found to have died seised of the manor, and also of "Brokehall" held of the King in chief by the tenth part of a knight's fee and 40*s.* rent.

The manor afterwards became vested in the Rous family of Henham Hall, and was held by Sir John Rous, Bart., in 1715. He died in 1730, from which time the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Henham in this Hundred, and is now vested in the present Earl of Stradbrooke.

Court Rolls of the Manor 5 Hen. V. will be found in the Public Record Office.[1]

Brook Hall Manor.

So called from its old manor house built near the banks of a rivulet which, intersecting the village, flows under D'Uffords Bridge at Wenhaston, and falls into the Blythe just above the ruins of Blythburgh Priory. The only approach to this mansion in former days was up the water course from which it derived its name.[2] The title to this manor is practically the same as to the main manor, in fact, the title of the manor of Bramfield is now "Bromfield cum Brook Hall *alias* Stonhams." An extent of the manor will be found in a register formerly belonging to Mettingham College, and to which Mr. Suckling refers as lately in the possession of Peter de Neve.

The estate formerly belonging to the manor was many years ago alienated from it, and in 1720 belonged to one Robert Watts, of Bury, from whence it passed to Francis Stray of the same place, and in 1801 was purchased by Thomas Page.

Mr. Suckling, giving a description of the old hall from a drawing in the possession of the above-mentioned Robert Watts, says, "It has a community of character with the brick mansions erected in this county during the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Two gables, projecting from the extreme angles of the front, flank a central porch which gave access to the great hall which was here of ample dimensions and picturesque effect, being forty feet in length by thirty-two in breadth, and rising to the entire height of the mansion."

He adds that the old house was taken down in 1805, when a modern mansion, called Brook Hall, was erected about a mile northwards of the ancient site, and also that in the old house resided Arthur Coke, third son of Sir Edward Coke, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of England, who lies buried with his wife beneath a sumptuous monument of marble in the chancel of Bramfield Church.

An extent and list of the rentals of Bramfield Manor, and also of this Manor of Brook Hall in 1478 and 1489, will be found amongst the Stowe MSS. in the Brit. Mus.,[3] and a Register of Deeds of Sir Nicholas Bacon relating to both the manors in 1562-1578, will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the same depository.[4]

The manor is included in two fines levied by Sir Nicholas Bacon, one against Richard Sprynghan and others in 1563,[5] and the other against Richard Denny in 1564.[6]

[1] P.R.O. Portfolio, 203-7.
[2] Suckling, vol. ii. p. 171.
[3] Stowe, 934.
[4] Add. 25590.
[5] Fine, Trin. 5 Eliz.
[6] Fine, Hil. 6 Eliz. vol. 5.

BRAMPTON.

A MANOR was held here in the time of Edward the Confessor by Padda, and at the time of the Domesday Survey by Robert de Curcun under Roger Bigot. There were two carucates of land in Saxon times, with 4 villeins, 4 bordars, and 1 serf, but in Norman days 2 villeins and 6 bordars; also 2 ploughteams in demesne and the like belonging to the men, wood sufficient for 6 hogs, 1 acre only of meadow, 14 hogs and 80 sheep, valued at 40*s*.

To this manor were added 9 freemen and half with 100 acres. Padda had employed 5 ploughteams on his demesne lands, but the Norman owner only 3. The value of this last holding was 12*s*., and the King and the Earl Bigot divided the soc.[1] There were two other estates in Brampton at the time of the Domesday Survey. To one of them, that of Ralph Bainard, the patronage of the church was attached.

In the Confessor's time 11 freemen held here 2 carucates of land and 60 acres, but by the time of the Survey there were 10 freemen only.

In Saxon times the estate had 2 villeins, 8 bordars, 9 ploughteams, wood sufficient for 20 hogs, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 30*s*., but by the time of the Survey the villeins had been reduced to one, and the ploughteams to 7, but the number of the bordars had increased to 17, while the value of the whole had risen to 40*s*. The King and the Earl held the soc by exchange.

On the same property a socman had 2 carucates of land with 2 villeins, 8 bordars, and 3 ploughteams. He had wood sufficient for the support of 3 hogs and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 30*s*. The church was endowed with 16 acres of glebe the value of which was put at 16*d*. The King and the Earl had the soc.[2]

The remaining estate in Brampton was retained by William the Conqueror, and was in the hands of William de Noers, one of his stewards. It had been held in Saxon days by Turstan a free Saxon under the protection of Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury. The holding consisted of 20 acres of land, 2 bordars, formerly 1 ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey half a team only, half an acre of meadow, wood for three hogs, one rouncy or draught horse, two hogs, and 12 sheep, valued at 4*s*. There was here besides, a freeman under him with 2 acres of land valued at 6*d*.[3]

Brampton Manor.

The manor in 1270 belonged to Alan de Wymundale, who that year obtained a charter to hold a market and granting him free warren.[4] In 1281 the lordship was held by Robert de Seafield.

In 1306 the manor and advowson seem to have been in Walter, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, for we find him levying a fine this year against Adam de Hodeleston.[5] In the time of Edw. III. the manor was in the Cliff family, and we find the following among the Feet of Fines:

[1328] Edmund son of Robert dil Clyf *v*. John de Peyto and Alice his wife of a moiety of the manor.[6]

[1] Dom. ii. 331*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 414.
[3] Dom. ii. 288.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 55 Hen. III. 10.
[5] Feet of Fines, 29 Edw. I. 29.
[6] Feet of Fines, 2 Edw. III. 23.

[1339.] Edmund son of Robert del Clyf and Katherine his wife *v.* Augustine de Clyf, parson of Brampton Church and John Paf chaplain of the manor and advowson of the Church in Brampton.[1]

[1438.] William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, John Belley, and John Wareyn *v.* John Gramond and Isabella his wife of the manor called Brampton Hall, and advowson with appurtenances in Brampton, Westhall, Redisham, Shadingfield, and Stoven.[2]

[1442.] William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, John Belly, and John Wareyn *v.* William Wood and Margaret his wife, of the manor called Bramptonshalle and advowson with appurtenances in Brampton, Westhall, Redisham, Shadingfield, and Stoven, and the advowson of the Church of those manors.[3]

Another Augustine de Cliff presented to the church in 1411 and William de la Pole in 1435. From the above entries it is clear that in the time of Hen. VI. the manor was held by the Belley or Bolley family, and John Bolley by his will dated 29th Dec. 1451, leaves the " manor of Brampton *alias* Brampton Hall in Suffolk," to be sold, when it was purchased from the executors by the Townshends of Rainham, co. Norfolk.

The manor was about the year 1470 vested in Sir Roger Townshend, a lawyer and Justice of the Common Pleas. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir William de Brewse, Knt., of Wenham Hall, and had issue six sons and four daughters. The manor was in his time said to be worth £4, and was held of William Playter as of the Manor of Uggeshall by fealty and 2*s.* rent.

John Hoo, of Blyburgh, and Robert Payne, of Westhall, who were seised in fee, probably as trustees, enfeoffed Sir Roger Townshend and others to the use of the said Sir Roger in fee.

In 1516 a fine was levied of the manor by Sir John Heydon and others against Sir Roger Townshend and Anne his wife.[4]

Sir Roger by will devised the manor to Eleanor his wife for life, with remainder to Thomas Townshend their son in tail. Thomas Townshend appears to have been the 5th son, from whom descended the Townshends of Wretham. By an Inquis. 10 Hen. VII. [No. 1136] it was found that Sir Roger died 9th Nov. 1493, and that Roger Towneshend aged 16 was his son and heir.

Notwithstanding the devise in the will to which he does not refer, Suckling, and also Davy, seem to consider, from the fact of the presentations to the Church being made by a Roger Townshend up to 1577 that Roger inherited the manor, and dying without issue it passed under his will dated in 1550, to his great nephew Sir Roger, the son of Richard (by Catherine his wife, 3rd daughter and coheir of Sir Humphrey Brown of Ridley in Cheshire, a Justice of the Common Pleas), who died seised in 1552, he (Richard) being the son of Sir John Townshend of Brampton (by Eleanor daughter of Sir John Heydon of Baconsthorpe in Norfolk, K.B.), who died 4th Aug. 1540,[5] the testator's brother.

The devisee, Sir Roger Townshend, was engaged in the English fleet against the Spanish Armada in 1588, and on the 26th July of the same year was knighted at sea by Charles Howard, the Lord High Admiral. He does not seem to have retained the manor to the time of his death, for in 1583 we meet with a fine of it levied by Stephen Drury against him,[6] and three years

[1] Feet of Fines, 13 Edw. III. 1.
[2] Feet of Fines, 16 Hen. VI. 6.
[3] Feet of Fines, 21 Hen. VI. 5.
[4] Fine, Hil. 8 Hen. VIII.
[5] I.P.M. 33 Hen. VIII. 127.
[6] Fine, Easter, 25 Eliz.

later with another fine levied by John Aylmer, Bishop of London, against him, under which the manor passed from the Townshend family.[1] In 1590 it is stated that John Aylmer, Bishop of London, and Samuel Aylmer were joint lords and patrons, and in an inquis. p.m. taken at Bury 13th Dec. 1599, the Bishop was found to have died 5th July 36th Eliz.[1594] seised of the manor valued at £10 held of Thomas Playters as of his Manor of Uggeshall by the fourth part of a knight's fee. Davy makes William Leman lord in 1608, but Suckling appears more accurately to state that Sir John Leman held the manor in 1606.

At this date he held the position of Sheriff of London, and in 1616 that of Lord Mayor. He was a native of Saxlingham near Holt in Norfolk, and a member of the Fishmongers' Company, and Pennant in his "London" states that "in 1617 a considerable number of Lords, and others of the King's most Honourable Privy Council, his Majesty then being in Scotland, after hearing a sermon preached at St. Mary Spittle, London, by the Rev. Dr. Page, of Deptford, afterwards rode with Sir John Leman, fishmonger, then Lord Mayor of London, to his house near Billingsgate, where they were entertained with a most splendid dinner. In honour of Sir John, and his brother fishmongers, Anthony Monday wrote his 'Chrysonaleia, or Golden Fishing.'" In the same year a curious poem on the subject of the Gunpowder plot was dedicated to Sir John as "being the high-topt cedar of Lebanon, chief magistrate of the famous city of London." This remarkable production is entitled "Mischief's Mysterie; or Treason's Masterpiece, the Powder Plot, invented by hellish malice, prevented by Heavenly mercy; truly related, and from the Latin of the learned and Reverend Doctour Herring, translated and very much dilated by John Vicars."[2]

Mr. Suckling mentions that there is a three-quarter portrait of Sir John Leman in his magisterial robes, and wearing the gold chain of civic presidency, in the dining-room at Brampton Hall, most probably painted during the year of his mayoralty, and that the Rev. George Orgill Leman, his representative, was at the time he (Suckling) wrote also in possession of the knight's gold thumb-ring and his silver seal.

Sir John Leman seems to have purchased the manor from Samuel Aylmer, for Samuel did not die until 1635, and Sir John Leman apparently held as early as 1606.

By an inquisition taken at Beccles 17th Sept. 1633, Sir John Leman was found to have died 26th March, 7 Car. I. [1632][3] seised of the manor and advowson held of the Manor of Uggeshall by fealty and 2*s*. rent, and valued at 60*s*. He left no issue, and the manor passed (probably by will) to Thomas, the 3rd son of his brother William, who married Margaret, daughter of John Smith of Parkfield in Laxfield, and died in 1640, when both manor and advowson passed to his son Thomas, who died in 1643 without issue, when they went to his brother John, married to Ann, daughter of Thomas Weld of Wymondham. John Leman presented to the living in 1662, and died in 1670, when the manor and advowson passed to his son Thomas Leman, who married Eleanor, daughter of Robert Cuddon of Shadingfield, and presented to the church in 1681. He died in 1717, and

[1] Fine, Easter, 28 Eliz.

[2] London: printed by L. Griffin dwelling in the Little Olde Bayley, neare the signe of the King's Head. In two parts, 1617. This scarce and curious tract is embellished with various woodcuts.

[3] His Will is dated 8th July 1631. See also Charsfield in Loes Hundred.

was succeeded by his only son Robert Leman, High Sheriff of Suffolk, in 1744.

Robert Leman married Mary, daughter of Nunn Pretyman, and presented to the church in 1728 and 1742. He died in 1778, aged 80, having had three children—a son Thomas who died in 1757 in his father's lifetime, without issue; Robert Leman, D.D., rector of Pakefield, who died unmarried in 1799; and Mary, of Bury St. Edmunds, the eventual heir of her father. As her brother Robert did not die till 1799 it seems strange that she should have presented to the church in 1793, but such is the fact.

Suckling gives the date of the death of Robert Leman the father as 1778, but Davy put the date as 1788, and makes him to be succeeded not by his son Robert, but directly by his daughter Mary. She died in 1807 at the age of 82, and left the bulk of her property to her cousin, the Rev. Naunton Thomas Orgill, Rector of Worlingham and Brampton, who was the son of Susan, the 3rd daughter of her father's sister Sarah, which Sarah had married a William Leman of Beccles, the great-great-great-grandson of William Leman, the brother of Sir John Leman, the original purchaser of the manor. The devisee of Mary Leman assumed the name of Leman by royal licence in 1808. He married Henrietta Jane, daughter of the Rev. Sir Wm. Anderson, Bart., of Lea, co. Lincoln, and died 31st Jan. 1837, leaving his widow, who survived till 1843, and presented with others to the Church in 1837.

On the death of his mother in 1837, the manor and advowson became vested in her eldest son, the Rev. George Orgill Leman, of Brampton Hall. He died without issue, when the manor and advowson passed to his brother Robert Orgill Leman, who married Isabella Camilla, daughter of Sir William Jervis Twysden, 7th Bart., and died in 1869, when they passed to his eldest son Naunton Robert Twysden Leman, the present lord. He married in 1869 Rosa Elizabeth, 5th daughter of the Rev. John Alexander Ross, Vicar of Westwell, Kent, and has issue a son Robert Naunton, born 1870.

Suckling mentions that at a Court held for the manor 13th Oct. 1701, the following presentment was entered: "We present John Leman of Brampton, for not repairing the comen path leading from Roger Flowers to Brampton church"; but adds that as to whether the lord of the manor is bound to keep the paths leading to the church in repair is uncertain, at least in his opinion.

Arms of LEMAN: Az. a fesse betw. 3 dolphins embowed Arg.

HALES HALL MANOR.

This is a small manor held of the Manor of Brampton, which took its name from Walter Hales, who in 1325 had free warren here.[1] The manor was composed of the land held by Ralph Baynard at the time of the Domesday Survey. It subsequently passed to the family of Duke. The Dukes had long resided at Brampton; in fact, as early as the time of Edw. III, Walter Duke was described as of this place. He was probably the great-great-grandson of Roger Duke, *t.* Rich. I., and grandson of Roger Duke, four times in succession Lord Mayor of London 1227-1230. He left a son

[1] Chart. Rolls, 19 Edw. II. 22.

Roger[1] and Roger a son Robert. This Robert Duke was living in the time of Hen. VI., and a fine of this manor and that of Shadingfield Hall Manor was levied in 1428 by William Phelip, Thomas Kerdeston, John Shardelowe, William Bernham clerk, Robert Cavendish, John Manning, Robert Rous, William Yelverton, Richard Pettagh clerk, Reginald Rous, Robert Baumyard, Robert Crane, and William Payn, against Robert Duke of the manor and lands in Brampton, Shadingfield, Ryngesfield, Eleigh, Ilketishall, Welyngham Stoven, Weston juxta Beccles, Magna and Parva Redisham.[2]

On the death of this Robert Duke, the manor passed to his son and heir John Duke. On his death it devolved upon his son and heir Thomas Duke, who was living in 1494,[3] and it passed from him to his son and heir, William Duke. A fine was levied of the manor in 1536 against this William Duke by Thomas "Blanerhasett" clerk.[4]

William Duke married Thomasine, daughter of Sir Edward Jenney of Knottishall, and had issue a son George, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Blennerhasset, of Frense in Norfolk, Knt., and died in 1551, leaving issue Edward Duke, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Ambrose Jermyn of Rushbrook, after whom their son Ambrose was called. Edward Duke levied a fine of the manor in 1562,[5] and died 20th April, 1598, when the manor passed to his son Ambrose, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Bartholomew Calthorp, and died in 1610, leaving a son, Sir Edward Duke,[6] who was created a Baronet by Charles II., 16th July, 1661.

Suckling, quoting from Blomefield, says that Sir Edward Duke, the 1st Baronet, married[7] Catherine daughter of Sir Thomas Holland, of Wortwell Hall, Knt., and in 1631, by the name of Edward Duke of Benhall, Esq., sold the manor to Sir William Playters of Billingford, in trust for Sir William Le Neve, Knt. Sir Edward Duke probably married more than once, as he had 29 children, none of whom survived except his son and successor, Sir John; and Ellen, daughter and coheir of John Panton of Brunslip, co. Denbigh, is certainly stated to have been Sir Edward's wife, and the mother of Sir John.

Davy however, does not give any sanction to the sale by Sir Edward Duke. He states that on the death of Sir Edward in 1670, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Duke,[8] 2nd Bart., and on his death in 1705 passed to his son and heir Sir Edward Duke, 3rd Bart.

Sir Edward Duke, 3rd Bart., married Mary, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Rudge of Stafford, and died without surviving issue 25th Aug. 1732, when the title became extinct.

Davy does not say what happened to the manor on the death of the 3rd Duke, Baronet, but states that in 1764 William Chapman of Loudham was lord, and after him, without giving a date, Thomas Fan, of Beccles.

[1] His wife Alice, made her Will dated 1437, and proved 28th July in the same year. She directs her body to be buried in the parish church of St. Peter the Apostle at Brampton.

[2] Feet of Fines, 6 Hen. VI. 26.

[3] See Manor of Brosyard, Shadingfield, in Wangford Hundred.

[4] Fine, Mich. 28 Hen. VIII.

[5] 2nd May, 4 Eliz. 19.

[6] As to the Duke family, see Manor of Benhall, in Plomesgate Hundred.

[7] See Manor of Benhall, in Plomesgate Hundred.

[8] *Ib.*

BULCHAMP.

AT the time of the Norman Survey Bulchamp was returned as two manors. One had been held by Alaa, a freeman in the Confessor's time, under the protection of Manny, the predecessor of Robert de Todeni, and comprised 90 acres of land, with 2 villeins and 3 bordars and a half. One plough was kept in the demesne land, and one by the tenants. There were 3 acres of meadow, wood for 100 hogs, 12 hogs, as many sheep, and 40 goats. It had been granted by the Conqueror to Ralph Guader, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, but on his banishment was bestowed on Roger Bigot, who held it as tenant in chief of the King, with Robert de Vallibus as a sub-tenant. It was a league long, and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 1¾*d.*[1]

The other manor was small, but returned as a manor among the possessions of Godric Dapifer. It had in Saxon times been held by Thored, a freeman, but he had been dispossessed by the invaders. It consisted of 30 acres of land, on which were 2 villeins and half a bordar.

There was 1 plough besides 1 acre of meadow, and wood for 40 hogs, and its valuation was only 5*s.*[2]

Bulchamp Manor.

In the reign of Rich. I. the lordship of Bulchamp was vested in Galfrid Capra, and later in Richard de Blumville. In 1267 Thomas de Cravene held the manor and had a grant of free warren therein,[3] though the descendants of Robert de Vallibus still retained land here.[4]

The Kerdestons held land here from an early date, and before apparently they had the manor, for by a Charter in 1228 King Hen. III. granted to William de Kerdeston in perpetuity free warren in his lands in this place.[5]

The manor was certainly vested in Walter de Kerdeston, who was one of the heirs of John de Vallibus in 1288, and from him passed to Sir William de Kerdeston, who was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1296-7. He married Margaret, daughter of Gilbert de Gant or Gaunt, Baron of Folkingham, co. Lincoln, and was succeeded by his son Roger, who in right of his mother was one of the co-heirs of his uncle Gilbert de Gant, Lord Gant, who died without issue in 1298. In 1306 Roger received the honour of knighthood with Prince Edward by bathing, having his livery of robes and all accoutrements relating to the solemnity out of the King's wardrobe. He was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1331, and Governor of Norwich Castle.

The 27th January, 1331-2, he was summoned to Parliament as a Baron. He died in 1337,[6] and was buried in the Abbey of Langly, near his mother, leaving a son and successor William de Kerdeston, 2nd Baron, then aged 30 years.

Sir Roger also left a widow Maud who had assigned to her by way of dower with certain manors in Norfolk, the Manors of Henham and Stratford in Suffolk. William distinguished himself in the French wars in 1342 and 1343, serving with the men-at-arms and the archers. In 1344 he was again in the wars in France, and in the retinue of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk,

[1] Dom. ii. 333.
[2] Dom. ii. 356.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 51 Hen. III. 7.
[4] I.P.M., 16 Edward I. 41.
[5] Confirm. Pat. Rolls, 2 Rich. II. pt. i. 24.
[6] I.P.M., 11 Edw. III. 45. Extent.

and participated in the victory of Cressy. He died 14th Oct. 1361, seised of, amongst other manors, this and the Manors of Stratford and Henham, leaving by his first wife two daughters, 1st Margaret, who married Sir William Tendring, whose son and heir Sir William Tendring left issue two daughters Alice, married to Sir John Howard, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk, and Elizabeth, wife of Simon Fincham; and 2nd Maud, married to John de Burghersh, who had a son John de Burghersh and two daughters, ultimately coheirs, Margaret married, 1st to Sir John Granville, and 2ndly to John Arundel, and Maud, married to Thomas Chaucer (son of the poet, Geoffrey Chaucer), who left a daughter Alice Chaucer.

Sir William de Kerdeston, 2nd Baron, also left a son William, either, as some allege, by his 2nd wife, Alice de Norwich, or by his 1st wife, Maud, but upon an inquisition made for the right heir, John son of John de Burghersh and of Maud his wife, daughter of Sir William de Kerdeston by Margaret his 1st wife, daughter of Sir Edmund Bacon, was found to be such, and had accordingly livery of his grandfather's estates. Law suits ensued, it being alleged that William de Kerdeston was illegitimate as being born *ante sponsalia*, and some even made him out to be the son of Alice Norwich, his father's concubine.

Upon a trial at law, the allegation of illegitimacy was confirmed, and the King seized the manors and estates. But after some years William succeeded in proving his legitimacy in the King's Bench, and recovered his father's estates. Amongst the Ancient deeds of the Remembrancer's Department of the Exchequer preserved in the Public Record Office is an agreement dated in 1371 made between this Sir William de Kerdeston and Sir John de Burghershe under which Sir William is to sue out from the King's hands livery of Stratford Manor, which was seized after the death of Sir William, son of Sir Roger de Kerdeston, former tenant of the same, without hindrance from Sir John, and Sir William was to have also all the manors which belonged to the said Sir William, son of Roger, in co. Norfolk, and the Manors of Bulchamp and Henham, with all the foreign rents belonging thereto, and Sir John was to release all his right in Bulchamp and Henham Manors. Sir John was to have the Manor of Stratford and advowson of the church there.[1]

In 1375 and 1381 this Sir William de Kerdeston was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and married Cecilia de Brews. He had issue Sir Leonard de Kerdeston, Lord of Claxton, 9 Rich. II., who died about 1402, leaving a son, Sir Thomas de Kerdeston, who in 1442 granted the manor, and also Henham Manor, except the old park and meadow-land called "Skynnor," and the services of certain persons, to Sir John Carbonel, Knt., William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk, and others, no doubt by way of settlement.[2]

The manor is mentioned in an inquis. p.m. of Matilda, wife of Thomas Chaucer, in 1436.[3] In 1441 Sir Thomas de Kerdeston, Knt., released to William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of the said Thomas Chaucer, all his right in the Manors of Bulchamp and Henham.[4]

In 1446 a fine was levied between William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, querents, and Sir Thomas de Kerdeston and Philippa his wife, deforciants, of the Manors of Bulchamp and Henham.[5]

[1] Ancient Deeds, 45 Edw. III. D. 1093.
[2] Ancient Deeds, 10 Hen. V. D. 429.
[3] I.P.M., 15 Hen. VI. 53.
[4] Harl. MSS. 971.
[5] Feet of Fines, 24 Hen. VI. 18. I.P.M., William late Duke of Suffolk, 28 Hen. VI. 25.

Sir Thomas de Kerdeston died 30th July, 1446, and in the Escheat Rolls of 1450 the jury found that he did not die seised of these lordships, but that William de la Pole, late Duke of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, in her right entered and took the profits during the life of Sir Thomas, and that Alice, late wife of the said Duke,and Sir John Howard were his next heirs.

Gage informs us that in 1475 Alice Duchess of Suffolk, died seised of these lordships, but the inquisition seems to mention two estates in Devonshire only. By deed in the following year Sir Edward Hungerford released them to John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, the son of Alice, and to Elizabeth his wife, sister to Edw. IV.

On the attainder of Edmund de la Pole, who was beheaded in 1513, the lordship appears to have escheated to the Crown, but it is not clear that this was the case. Davy states that the manor was held by Sir Terry Robsart, Knt., who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas de Kerdiston. Sir Terry Robsart died in 1497, but his widow survived, and held the manor till 1536, when it passed to her son and heir, Sir John Robsart. He had a fine levied against him this same year by Sir Thomas Lestraunge and others, probably on the occasion of some settlement,[1] and also another levied against him in 1550 by George Willoughby and others apparently on a like occasion,[2] for he died seised of the manor in 1554, having married Elizabeth Scot and left a daughter and heir Amy, married to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to whom the manor passed.

A fine was levied of the manor by Robert Armiger against Sir Robert Dudley and others in 1556.[3]

Davy, however, also states that Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, was lord, but this is hardly consistent as the Duke died in 1545. Subsequently the manor became vested in Sir John Rous, Knt., who died seised in 1652, when it passed to Sir John Rous of Henham Hall, Bart., from whom it has descended in the same course as the Manor of Henham in this Hundred to the present Earl of Stradbroke.

Arms of KERDESTON : Gules, a saltier engrailed, Argent.

[1] Fine, Mich. 28 Hen. VIII.
[2] Fine, Mich. 4 Edw. VI.
[3] Fine, Easter, 4 Mary.

BUXLOW MANOR.

THE manor was held in the early part of the thirteenth century by John Cordeboef *al.* Cordeboff of Earl Richard, by the service of one knight's fee. He died in 1250,[1] when it probably passed to his son Hubert de Cordeboef, and from him to Thomas, for we find the widow of John sueing this Thomas for dower in 1254. Theobald de Leiston and Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, held land here, and claimed manorial rights. The holding of the latter was a knight's fee partly here and partly in Knoddishall. Thomas died in 1280, when the manor passed to his son John de Cordeboef.

The Jury Commissioners impanelled by the Hundred Rolls recorded several acts of aggression committed here. They reported that Ralf de Grenham, then bailiff of the Earl of Cornwall, and John de Corndebof assumed to themselves the right of fixing the assize of bread and ale in Buxlow, which privilege belonged to the Manor of Leiston, as it was royal demesne; and that Theobald de Leiston did the same without any warrant. Moreover, that the bailiffs of Eye held an unauthorized court, "novum turnum," at Buxlow, and elsewhere at their own pleasure, which the King's steward was accustomed to hold, and that such procedure was to the great injury and inconvenience of the whole country.[2]

John Cordebeof died seised of the manor in 1300. Two years later we find it vested in Richard Page, who then exchanged the lordship with Henry, son of Hamon of Bithring. The holding of Theobald de Leiston in this place seems, in the time of his brother John de Leiston, to have absorbed the manor, for this appears to have passed from John to his daughter and heir Joan, married to John Bokyll of Friston. From them the manor passed to their son and heir William Bokyll, and from him to his son and heir John Bokyll, from whom it went to his daughter and heir Maud, married in 1435 to John Jenney, who died in 1460. From this time to the death of Offley Jenney in 1670, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Knottishall in this Hundred.

On Offley Jenney's death this manor went to his brother and heir, Edmund Jenney, who died in 1694. From him it passed to his son and heir Arthur Jenney, who died in 1729, when the manor vested in his son and heir Edmund Jenney, and on his death in 1745 passed to his son and heir Edmund Jenney, the last of this family having the lordship. The manor was purchased from Edmund Jenney by Edward Vernon, who died in 1757, when it passed to Henry Vernon of Thurlow, and on his death in 1776 went to his son and heir John Vernon, of Orwell Park, who died in 1818, shortly after which his executors disposed of the manor to John Ayton.

Suckling states that in the attic room of the Chapter House is a grant and confirmation from the Dean and Canons of Cardinal College, Oxford, made to William Capon, dean of Wolsey's College at Ipswich, of the manors *inter alia* of Buckeslaw and Peasenhall.[3]

Court Rolls of the Manor for the 15-16 Jac. I. will be found in the Public Record Office.[4]

Buxlow itself was formerly a distinct parish, but was consolidated with Knoddishall, 22nd Feb. 1721.

[1] I.P.M. 34 Hen. III. File 10 (12)
[2] H.R. ii.
[3] A. 12 C. Jermyn MSS.
[4] Portfolio, 203, 8.

CHEDISTON.

THE entire parish was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by three Norman proprietors—Roger Bigot, Alan Earl of Richmond and Bretagne, and Gislebert Balastarius, or the master of the crossbowmen. The estate of the first of these magnates was by far the largest, comprising several small manors. The details as given in the great Record are as follows: One manor was held by Goodwin, a freeman under the Queen, with 55 acres in the Confessor's time. There were 2 villeins and 2 bordars, one ploughteam employed in the demesne, and one belonging to the tenants. There was 1½ acre of meadow, wood sufficient to support 30 hogs, and the rest of the stock consisted of 2 beasts, 12 hogs, and 20 sheep. The whole was valued at 10*s*. This manor was held by Robert de Vallibus under Roger Bigot. Bigot also held 13 acres formerly held by Wolsey, a freeman over whom one who was himself under commendation to the predecessor of Robert Malet had half commendation, and the Queen of King Edward had the other half in the Confessor's time. In the same place a freeman named Anant had 13 acres and another freeman named Ulf a like number under commendation to the Queen in the Confessor's time. Among them they formerly had 1 carucate, but at the time of the Survey only half a carucate and an acre of meadow, valued at 4*s*., and the King and the Earl had the soc. Edric, a freeman, of whom the predecessor of Robert Malet had half the protection, and the Abbot of Ely the other portion, in the Confessor's days, held 100 acres for a manor. In this lordship were always 2 villeins, and 5 bordars; one plough on the demesne lands; before the Conquest, the tenants had kept 2 ploughs, but at the Survey they employed only one. Here were 3 acres of meadow land, wood sufficient to maintain 60 hogs, 1 beast, 4 hogs, 22 sheep, and 7 goats. Five parts of the church were appended to this estate, with 16 acres of glebe; its value was always 30*s*.; and William Malet was seised of it, when he went upon the King's service, where he died. Two freemen, Ledman and Stanhart, who were under the protection of the King and the Queen, also held in the Confessor's time 30 acres for a manor in this village; they had one bordar. Then there was here one plough, with wood for 20 hogs, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 5*s*.

Leuric, a free Saxon, hel6 26 acres for a manor in the Confessor's time, of whom the predecessor of Baignard had the protection; here were always 1 villein and 2 bordars, one ploughteam, 3 acres of meadow, wood for 12 hogs, 2 beasts, 4 hogs, and 20 sheep; valued at 10*s*. Couta, a freeman, held 15 acres under the protection of the predecessor of Robert Malet; this estate was valued at 2*s*., and formerly had half a ploughteam, and William Malet was seised of it.

A freeman, by name Lewin, of whom the predecessor of Robert Malet had also the protection, held 14 acres and half a ploughteam. William, his (Malet's) father, was also seised of this property; valued at 2*s*. 4*d*. The King and the Earl divided the soc of these estates. The entire village was one league in length, and 5 quarantenes in width, and paid 5½*d*. gelt or land tax. It seems that these estates were consolidated into one manor by Roger Bigot, because the Survey returns them all as then held under this chieftain by Robert de Vallibus, or Vaux.[1]

[1] Dom. ii. 332.

The estate of Alan, Earl of Richmond, comprised 80 acres of land, 3 bordars, 2 ploughteams and a half, 2 acres of meadow, wood for 60 hogs, all included in the valuation of the manor, and the Earl had the sac and soc.[1] The length was 10 quarantenes and the breadth 15.

Gilbert Balastarius held here 20 acres, 2 bordars, half a ploughteam and half an acre of meadow, with wood sufficient for 6 hogs, valued at 4*s*. Gilbert also had 1 villein, 6 skitel, with 20 acres, and half a ploughteam, all included in the valuation of Easton.[2]

The parish in later years was divided into three manors, known as Bavents, Wrights, and Hovels.

Manor of Bavents *alias* Norton Bavents.

This was part of the holding of Roger Bigot, and in 1263 was held by Hubert de Bavent, who this year had a grant of free warren.[3] In 1327 Edmund Merkeshall, Jeffrey Inglose, and Peter de Madingthorpe were deforciants in a fine, and Thomas de Bavent and Alice his wife querents, when a moiety of the lordship of Haynford, in Norfolk, &c., was settled on Thomas and Alice, and the said Thomas in 1339 settled this manor with the Manor of Easton Bavent on himself for life; remainder to William his son and Catherine his wife; remainder to Felicia his daughter, sister of William, and the remainder to John, son of Thomas of Ulveston; remainder to Richard, son of John, son of Baldwin Bavent; and in 1346 William Bavent and Robert Pavilly were lords. In 1362 Thomas Bavent held this manor.[4]

The manor then passed to Sir Robert Shardelowe, Knt., who died in 1399, when it passed to Sir George Felbrigg, Knt., John Shardelowe, son of Sir Robert, Roger Candish, and Edward, Vicar of Eye, who were no doubt trustees, and they appear as lords in 1408.

Three years later we find Ela, widow of Sir Robert Shardelowe, Knt., lady of the manor. Her will is dated in 1437, and her son Sir John Shardelowe, Knt., son and heir of Sir Robert, died without issue in 1433, in the lifetime of his mother.[5]

In 1547 the manor was held by Ralph Everard, who died this year, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Henry Everard. On his death the manor passed into the Norton family, and Robert, son of Walter Norton, of Halesworth, and of Jane Purpett his wife, held the same about 1550. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Copcott of Pirton, co. Herts., and died seised in 1561,[6] when the manor passed to his son and heir Walter Norton. In 1584 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Henry Everard against this Walter Norton.[7] Walter Norton married Katherine, daughter of Sir Henry Bedingfield, Knt., and dying in 1609, was succeeded by his son and heir Henry Norton, who married Anne, daughter of Edward Sulyard, of Wetherden, and died in 1638, when the manor went to the trustees of Walter Norton, his son and heir, namely, Sir Edward Waldegrave, Knt., Robert Mason, of Lincoln's Inn, and Anthony Bedingfield.

The manor then passed, no doubt by purchase, to the family of Pettus, and in 1655 Sir John Pettus held the lordship, and is described as of Chediston Hall. The family sprung from Thomas Pettus, an eminent and wealthy

[1] Dom. ii. 293.
[2] Dom. ii. 444*b*.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 48 Hen. III. 1.
[4] Suckling, ii. 197.
[5] See Shardelowes Manor, Little Barton, in Lackford Hundred.
[6] ? before 1583.
[7] Fine, Hil. 26 Eliz.

citizen of Norwich, who lies buried in St. Edmund's Church, in Lombard Street, in London.

John Pettus of the city of Norwich, son and heir of the above-mentioned Thomas Pettus, took to wife a daughter of — Crow, and widow of Simon Dethick, and Thomas Pettus, his son and heir, married Christian, the daughter of Simon Dethick, of Norfolk, and had with other issue, a son, Sir John Pettus, Knt. He married Bridget, daughter and coheir of Augustine Curtis, of Honnington, in Suffolk, by whom he had with other issue one son, Augustine. Sir John died 9th April, 1613.

Sir John Pettus was a prominent royalist, and had to compound for his estate for the sum of £886. 13*s*. 4*d*.

The manor was between 1666 and 1688 sold to George Fleetwood, and from him passed to his widow, Sarah Fleetwood, who held her first court in 1696. In 1701 Gustavus Fleetwood was the possessor, and the property was sold by his executors in 1722 to Walter Plumer, of Gray's Inn.

Walter Plumer died without issue in 1745-6, and was succeeded by his brother and heir William Plumer, and from him in 1768 it descended to his son William, who died in 1822, leaving the estate to his widow, Jane Plumer, afterwards married to Capt. Lewin, whom she survived and married Robert Ward, the author of "Tremaine," &c., who assumed the name of Plumer. To this third husband she left the manor, but in 1833 he sold it with divers other manors to George Parkyns.

Upon investigating the title it was discovered that Mr. Plumer Ward had mortgaged the Chediston Hall estate to a chartered company empowered to hold a limited amount of land only, and that this limit having been exceeded there had been a forfeiture of the property to the Crown. The Crown, however, immediately regranted to Mr. Plumer Ward, who then carried out his contract by conveying to Mr. Parkyns. The curious part of the matter is that the very grant by the Crown to cure the forfeiture of the chartered company was itself illegal, and operated again by way of forfeiture to the Crown. The circumstances are mentioned by Davy, and also by Mr. Suckling, the latter saying :—

"In order to explain the cause of the second escheat, it is necessary to give a short account of Mr. Parkyns' family. That gentleman's father, who was a son of the second Baronet of that name, married, when very young, a Miss Levett, of Bunny, in the county of Nottingham, by whom he had several children. After some years, differences arose between these parties, and in 1772 proceedings were instituted in the ecclesiastical court to procure a sentence of divorce, which was subsequently obtained 'a mensâ et toro.' This exception of divorce places the parties who obtain it in this position, that though legally separated neither is capable of contracting a second marriage during the lifetime of the other. Notwithstanding this incapacity, Mr. Parkyns, who was then living in France, married a Mdle. Loussay, by whom he had one son, the late Mr. Parkyns of Chediston Hall, and several daughters, one of whom, Marie Claire Parkyns, married a Monsieur de la Croix, and still survives. These children were consequently illegitimate, and being born out of Great Britain were aliens, and incapable by the laws of this kingdom of holding lands in England; so that the conveyance of the Chediston Hall estate to Mr. Parkyns was altogether illegal, and operated as a forfeiture of the property to the Crown.

These circumstances transpired upon Mr. Parkyns' decease, and the property in 1845 was seized into the hands of her Majesty. Mr. Parkyns' only child having died an infant during his lifetime, a regrant of the estate

was made in favour of his widow and his natural sister, Madame de la Croix, Chediston Hall being reserved to the former. Mrs. Parkyns subsequently married Thomas Rant, Esq., of a family long seated at Mendham, and they are the present residents and proprietors of Chediston Hall."[1]

Thomas Rant appears to have held in 1885, but in 1896 the lordship was vested in George Durrant and Francis James Ridsdale, who still hold as the trustees of the late George Parkyns. They hold, however, on behalf of Mrs. Rant and Eugène François Louis Leguen de Lacroix, who are beneficially entitled in equal moieties.

Chediston Hall was built by William Plumer, and is a large mansion in the Elizabethan style, standing on an elevation in the park, facing south, and ornamented with towers, pinnacles, and an embattled parapet. Mr. Suckling says that according to a map of the estate in 1722 the projecting wings of the mansion extended further from the body of the building, and the area in front was shut in by a high wall, having large iron gates opposite to the hall door. Rentals of this manor in 1656, 1691, and 1714 are given in the Davy MSS., Blything, vol. i. p. 200.

Manor of Wrights *al.* Glemham's.

This manor also was part of the possessions of Roger Bigot, and in the time of Edw. I. was held by Sir Richard de Boyland of Brisingham, who had a charter of free warren here in 1276, with licence to hold a fair in his demesne lands here and in Norfolk.

In 1315 Richard de Boyland appears to have been lord, and to have been succeeded at his death by his son and heir Sir John Boyland, Knt.

In the time of Hen. VIII. the manor was vested in Sir John Glemham, Knt., who died in 1537 and was succeeded by his son and heir Christopher Glemham. Christopher Glemham in 1547 sold the manor to Robert Norton,[2] from whom it passed in the same course as the Manor of Bavents *al.* Norton Bavents till the time of his great-grandson Walter Norton,[3] who inherited in 1637. A fine was levied of the manor against him by Edmund Bedingfield and others in 1580,[4] on the occasion probably of some settlement.

In 1847 this manor had but two or three free tenants remaining. The manor seems to have been known also as Boylands, and we meet with five fines levied of Boylands, which probably refer to this manor, or to a manor of this name in Chediston. The first was levied in 1515 by Sir Robert Brandon and others against John Loveday, and included lands in Chediston, Parva Linstead, and Wissett and Cookley.[5] The second was levied in 1537 by Richard Jenour and others against John Jenour and others.[6] The third was levied in 1564 by Charles le Grys against Andrew Jenour.[7] The fourth in 1567 by Robert Stanton against this Charles le Grys.[8] And the fifth by John Pettres (? Pettus) against W. Stanton and others in 1601.[9]

Rentals for this manor for 1656, 1690, and 1714 are given in the Davy MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[10] Strangely the 1st is £1. 15*s.* 8*d.*, the 2nd £1. 16*s.* 2*d.*, and the 3rd £1. 16*s.* 2*d.*

[1] Suckling ii. 199.
[2] Fine, Easter, 1 Edw. VI.
[3] See Manor of Bavents *al.* Norton Bavents, and Mellis, in Hartismere Hundred.
[4] Fine, Hil. 22 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Mich. 7 Hen. VIII.
[6] Fine, Hil. 29 Hen. VIII.
[7] Fine, Trin. 6 Eliz.
[8] Fine, Easter, 9 Eliz.
[9] Fine, Mich. 43, 44 Eliz.
[10] Blything, vol. i. p. 200.

Manor of Hovells.

In the time of Hen. III. this manor was held by Robert Hovel, who was dead before 1275.

It was probably this Hovel's son, Robert Hovel, who is returned in the Hundred Rolls as prohibiting the proclamation of the King's command in this place.

"Dīcut qd Robtūs Houvel non p̄misit mand. dni Regis fieri in Chediston." [1]

Sir Hugh Hovel was lord in 1287, and in a list of knights made in the reign of Edw. II. his name stands first among the Suffolk families, and his arms are thus given: "Sir Hugh Hovel, de sable, et une crois de or."[2]

This Sir Hugh was the ancestor of Sir Richard Hovel, Esquire of the Body to Hen. V., and is now represented by Lord Thurlow of Ashfield.

In 1403 the lordship was vested in John Loveday, and in the Loveday family apparently remained for many generations, though the family is not so much as mentioned by Mr. Suckling in his account of Chediston. It is clear that Anthony Loveday was lord in the time of Charles I., and dying in 1633 was succeeded by his son and heir Henry Loveday, who died the same year, when the manor passed to his son and heir Anthony Loveday.

A fine was levied of "Hovell Manor" with appurtenances in Chediston in 1564 by Richard Blackhed against William Brome and Ellen his wife.[3]

All the copyholds were enfranchised, and Mr. Parkyns 29th March, 1841-2, purchased the farm of 188 acres attached to the lordship, which is now, like Bavents, vested in his trustees.

[1] H.R. ii.

[2] Suckling vol. ii. p. 197, citing Lansdowne MSS. 855.

[3] Fine, Hil. 6 Eliz.

COOKLEY.

WILLIAM DE SCOIES held the manor in the time of William the Conqueror, it having in this King's predecessor's days belonged to Woolrich, a free Saxon. It contained 6 carucates of land, 6 villeins, 6 bordars, and 1 serf, having 2 plough-teams in demesne and a like number belonging to the tenants. There was sufficient wood to sustain 80 hogs, 6 acres of meadow, 1 mill, 2 rouncies, 1 cow, 8 hogs, 7 sheep and 30 goats, and 2 hives of bees. By the time of the Great Survey there remained but two villeins and the 2 rouncies or draught horses seem to have disappeared, but the bordars had increased to 11. To the manor belonged an alternative presentation to the church described as "half a church," which was endowed with only 1 acre of glebe. Huard de Vernon and Robert de Vallibus were enfeoffed of the lordship, the former's portion being valued at 50*s*., and the latter's at 8*s*.

It was 14 quarentenes long and 7 in breadth, and paid 7½*d*. in a King's gelt.[1]

Robert de Vallibus also held a small property of 30 acres under Roger Bigot valued at 4*s*., which Godric had possessed in the Confessor's time, he, Godric, being made the joint protector of Ulsin, Roger Bigot's predecessor, and his two brothers, the former having a third of the commendation, and the two brothers the remaining two-thirds. Two bordars, 1 ploughteam, 2 acres of meadow, and wood for 7 hogs completes the Domesday enumeration of this holding, of which the King and the Earl had the soc.[2]

John de Vallibus[3] retained the property of his ancestors here, and in 1264 obtained a grant of free warren for these lands. There were subsequently three manors in Cookley—those of Cookley, Cookley Grange, and Rughagh. Suckling enumerates but the two former.

Cookley Manor.

Cookley Manor seems to have belonged to Robert de Ludham, and in the early part of the reign of Edw. I. to have passed to the Fressingfields. Robert de Ludham had a grant of free warren as late as 1285,[4] and amongst the Abbreviation of Pleas in 1292[5] is a judgment in favour of William de Cokeley on a finding that he had not disseised this Robert de Ludham of a messuage, 80 acres of land, 20 of wood, 8 of meadow and pasture, and 40*s*. rent in Cookley. The following year Walter, son of Seman de Fresynfeld and Leonora his wife, and John their son, levied a fine of the manor, this Robert de Ludham being deforciant.[6]

In 1302 the son, John de Fressingfield, had licence of free warren, &c., in the manor.[7]

On the Close Rolls for 1321, we find a Release by Sir John de Fressingfield to Sir Walter de Norwich, of Cookley Manor, and all his tenements of Ruhage.[8]

Mr. Suckling says "the lordship, however, soon after passed to the Huntingfields, for in the 20th of Edw. III. [1346] William de Huntingfield

[1] Dom. ii. 353*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 333*b*.
[3] See Manor of Barsham, in Wangford Hundred.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. I. 83.
[5] East. 52.
[6] Feet of Fines, 21 Edw. I. 6.
[7] Chart. Rolls, 30 Edw. I. 37.
[8] Close Rolls, 14 Edw. II. 8*d*.

held the Manor of Huntingfield, with the advowsons of the churches of that parish and of Cookley, with remainder to William Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and in 1375 William Lord Huntingfield died seised of these advowsons, together with those of Petistree and the Priory of Mendham."

"In 1381 William Ufford in virtue of his remainder presented to the rectory of Cookley, which right next devolved on the De la Poles, Michael De la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, presenting in 1385. This nobleman being outlawed about 3 years afterwards, his property was granted in 1389, probably in trust only, to John William, Bishop of Salisbury and others, by Rich. II."[1] Suckling subsequently traces the manor from the De la Poles to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk and his heirs, who, he states, "were the next owners of Cookley, which in 1557 was held by the Lady Anne Cleves, the divorced wife of Hen. VIII., and formed parcel of her pension of £3,000 per annum which she received as the 'adopted sister' of her brutal husband."

Mr. Suckling further shows that Queen Elizabeth in the first year of her reign granted the manor and advowson of Cookley to Sir Henry Carey, Baron Hunsdon, and his heirs male, to be held of the Crown in capite, &c. George, eldest son of Henry, Lord Hunsdon, succeeded his father in the title and estates. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorp, and left an only daughter and heir, who, marrying Sir Thomas Berkeley, Knt., had issue Theophila Berkeley, who inherited Cookley, and other property in the adjoining villages.

This lady married Sir Robert Coke, Knt., second son and heir of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and thus carried her estates into that family. By Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester, Cookley was conveyed *inter alia* to Sir Joshua Vanneck, whose descendant, the present Lord Huntingfield, is lord and patron.

Thus far the Suffolk historian, who no doubt felt happy in having arrived at what must have been clear in his day that the then Lord Huntingfield was lord and patron. But would it be conceived possible that all this definite and precise devolution is entirely imaginary, and has no existence in fact? The descent was purely evolved out of the imagination of the only writer who ever managed to compile so much as the history of four Hundreds of the county.

The truth is Mr. Suckling was led astray by jumping at the conclusion that the manor went in the same course as the advowson. Throughout his work he relies too much on being able to trace the descent of the manor through the presentations to the church. If he had even read carefully the grant which he himself gives from the Pat. Rolls of the 13 Rich. II. he would have seen that the manor is not mentioned. The grant is, "Rex concess. Epo Sarum, ac aliis, in feodo maner. de Huntingfield in Suff. unacum advocationibus Prioratus de Mendham et ecclesia de Huntingfield, et Cokeley in eodem com. nuper Michis de la Pole, &c., per servic. debit." Merely the church of Cookley, not the manor, notwithstanding "ecclesia," evidently a misreading. Suckling does not quote any authority for the statements we have cited, and indeed could not have quoted anything of authority in support of his imaginary devolution.

In the time of Hen. IV. [1407] a fine was levied of this manor and also of Roughale by John Loudham, of Northampton, against Sir John Strelley, and the manor is then stated to be held for life by John Tyndale of Northampton,[2] and in 1441 another fine is levied of both Cookley and Roghaugh

[1] Suckling, ii. 203.

[2] Feet of Fines, 8 Hen. IV. 30.

manors by Robert Crane, John Fastolf, John Ulverton, and John Waryn against Richard Verneye and Alianora his wife.[1]

The manor by the time of Hen. VII. had passed to Sir John Heveningham, who died in 1499. From this time the manor has passed in the same course as the manor of Heveningham, and is now vested in Joshua Charles Vanneck, 4th Baron Huntingfield, of Heveningham Hall.

Acquittance for a relief of the manor in 1362 will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum,[2] and a Rental for 1682 will be found amongst the Davy MSS. in the same depository.[3]

Cookley Grange Manor.

This was the estate of Robert de Vallibus[4] under Roger Bigot, though not then held as a manor. It was held at an early period by the Abbots of Sibton, who erected a grange or farmhouse here.

From the Hundred Rolls we learn that in the time of Edw. I. the Abbot of Sibton held 2 carucates of land in Cookley, of the fee of the Earl Marshall,[5] and an extent of the land held in Cookley by the Abbey of Sibton, 12-19 Edw. II., will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[6] A lease of land in Cookley granted by Sibton Abbey in 1406 will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the same depository.[7]

Sibton Abbey retained till the Dissolution, when the manor passed to the Crown, and in 1537 was granted by Hen. VIII. to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. It then passed to Nicholas Smith, who died seised in 1559, and was succeeded by his son and heir John Smith, at whose death in 1588 the manor passed to his son and heir John Smith. John Smith in 1599 sold the Manor to John Pettus,[8] from whom it passed to his son, Sir Augustine Pettus, Knt. He married 1st Mary, daughter of Hen. Vylett, of Lynn, co. Norfolk, and 2ndly Abigail, daughter of Sir Arthur Heveningham. Sir Augustine Pettus died in 1613, when the manor passed to his widow Abigail, and on her death seems to have passed to trustees, but beneficially to Sir Augustine's grandson, Sir John Pettus, Bart., for the first court in 1674 is stated to have been held by Sir John Pettus, Bart., and John Hall.

It seems to have been immediately afterwards sold to George Fleetwood, for he held his first court for the manor in 1675, and on his death it went to his widow Sarah. The manor was shortly after purchased by Walter Plumer, who died seised in 1745-6, when it passed to William Plumer, who died in 1767, and was succeeded by his son and heir William, who held his first court for the manor in 1770, and died in 1822, when it passed to his widow Jane.

It then seems to have gone, like the Manor of Bavents, Chediston, in this Hundred, to Robert Plumer Ward, who sold in 1833 or 1834 to George Parkyns. The manor subsequently vested in the trustees of the will of the said George Parkyns, but it is now vested in Eugène François Louis Lequen de Lacroix, a beneficiary under this will.

A rental of this manor for 1682 will be found amongst the Davy MSS.[9]

Arms of Pettus: Gules, a fesse Argent, between three annulets Or.

[1] Feet of Fines, 19 Hen. VI. 23.
[2] Harl. 47 B. 34.
[3] Blything, vol. i. p. 221*b*.
[4] See Manor of Barsham, in Wangford Hundred.
[5] H.R. ii. 148.
[6] Add. 34560.
[7] Harl. 83 D. 1.
[8] Fine, Easter, 41 Eliz.
[9] Blything, vol. i. p. 222.

Rughagh Manor.

This was not a manor at the time of the Domesday Survey, but the land subsequently composing it was held, not as stated by Davy, by Robert de Vallibus of Roger Bigot, but probably by William de Scoies, and somewhat later Roger de Cressy was enfeoffed of it, and it passed to his son Hugh de Cressy, who died in 1263. John de Vaux of Kesewyk seems to have had a grant of free warren here the following year, but the manor apparently passed on Hugh de Cressy's death to his nephew, William Roscelys, as it is stated that William le Mareschal held of him in 1298.

This is not perfectly clear, but it is certain that the manor was acquired in 1302 by Walter, son of Seman de Fresynfeld and Leonora his wife, and John their son, under a fine levied this year against Alan Houel,[1] and was held with the main manor in 1313 by Sir John de Fressingfield, Knt., the manor being included in the two fines, 8 Hen. IV. and 19 Hen. VI., referred to in the account of the principal manor.

[1] Feet of Fines, 30 Edw. I. 37.

COVEHITHE, or NORTHALES.

THERE were five several holdings here at the time of the Domesday Survey, which were subsequently divided between the three manors. The principal holding was that of William de Varennes. Edric a freeman had held this in the Confessor's time as a manor, and it consisted of 2 carucates of land. It had 5 bordars and 1 serf, and there were employed in the demesne 2 ploughteams, while the tenants had another half ploughteam. There was 1 acre of meadow, and the stock consisted of one rouncy, 8 hogs, and 105 sheep. The value in Saxon times was 40*s*., but by the time of the Norman Survey it had fallen to half, and there were various changes. The bordars were one more, the serf had disappeared, and there was but one ploughteam and a half in demesne. To this manor 100 acres of land, which 14 freemen held, were added. In Saxon times this additional land had employed two ploughteams, but in Norman days but one ploughteam. There was 1 acre of meadow, and the value was fixed at 10*s*. All this land was occupied by William, son of Rainald, and held of William de Varennes. The Great Survey informs us that "2 half (freemen) of those 14 men William's men have seised against Earl Alan."[1]

Another Domesday holding was that of Geoffrey de Magnaville, who had 20 acres, which had been held by a freeman in King Edward's time under Stigand. At the time of the Survey W. de Boeville held of Geoffrey. There was always half a ploughteam, and the value of the holding was 4*s*.[2]

There were two tenancies under Roger Bigot, one 6 acres held by Norman, valued in Peasenhall, and 20 acres held by a freeman named Harding, under protection of Ulfkettle, the predecessor of William de Varennes. In this holding half a ploughteam was employed, and 1 bordar, and the value was 3*s*., the King and the Earl having the soc.[3]

Earl Alan had a small holding, namely, 4 freemen with 16 acres and half a ploughteam. They were included in the valuation of Wissett, and on the Earl's demesne.[4] The only other holding was the land of the King, which William de Noers kept in hand for him. It consisted of 2 freemen under Stigand, with 32 acres, on which were employed one ploughteam, and the value was but 4*s*. It belonged to Bungay, and the soc to Stigand, the Archbishop.[5]

NORTHALES, CALLED OULSTEDE MANOR.

This was carved out of the holding of Edric in the Confessor's time, and in the reign of Edw. I. was vested in John de Vallibus, who had view of frankpledge here in 1286. In 1298 John de Cove had a grant of free warren,[6] and he and Eve his wife in 1307, and in 1309 there is an order on the Close Rolls acquitting this John de Cove for the fee of a charter of warren in his demesne lands of Cove and Thuriton made him by the King.[7]

In 1316 John de Cove and Walter de Cove were apparently joint lords. Eight years later the manor seems to have been vested in Simon de Pierpoint (son of Robert Pierpoint), who died in 1324, when it passed to his

[1] Et 2 dimidios de istis 14 hominibus habent sasitos homines Willelmi super Comitem Alanum. Dom. ii. 400.
[2] Dom. ii. 412*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 332, 333*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 293.
[5] Dom. ii. 288.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 26 Edw. I. 8.
[7] Close Rolls, 2 Edw. II. 3.

sister and heir Sibil, married to Sir Edmund de Ufford, and then to their son and heir Sir Robert de Ufford,[1] who died in 1400. The manor then passed to Ela his daughter and heir, married to Sir William Bowes or Bowett, Knt., who died 1435, and was succeeded by their daughter and heir Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas, son of Thomas 6th Lord Dacre.[2]

The manor was settled by fine on Sir Thomas Dacre and Elizabeth for life, with remainder to Robert Fienes and Philippa his wife for lives, and to the heirs of the body of Philippa with remainder to Richard Fienes and Joan his wife for lives, with remainder to the heirs of the body of Joan. On the death of Sir Thomas and Elizabeth, Robert and Philippa entered, and Philippa died, and Robert was disseised by Richard and Joan. Richard died and Joan survived and held until Robert re-entered and was seised at the time of the death of Joan, 8th March, 1486.

This was proved by the inquis. p.m. of Joan,[3] whose heir was found to be Thomas Fienes, the younger Lord Dacre, then aged 14, her grandson and heir, 8th Lord Dacre.[4]

Amongst the Close Rolls of Hen. VII. we find a Commission issued to try whether Richard Fienes and Joan unjustly disseised Robert Fienes, or whether he surrendered his interest.[5]

The manor from Thomas, 8th Lord Dacre, who died in 1534, passed to his grandson Thomas Fienes, 9th Lord Dacre.[6] In 1537 the manor seems to have been vested in Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and is included in the inquis. p.m. of Sir Anthony Hopton who died 15th Aug. 1555.[7] It seems to have, however, returned to the Dacre family in Queen Elizabeth's reign, for in 1564 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Sir Richard Sakevyle and others against Philip "Fynes."[8] Another was levied the following year by Nicholas Everard against William Calthorpe and others,[9] and in 1570 George or Gregory Fienes, 10th Lord Dacre, son and heir of Thomas 9th Lord, had licence to alien to Roger Manwood and others, which alienation was effected by a fine levied the following year.[10]

The alienation was probably with the object of effecting some settlement, for we later find the manor in Henry, Lord Norris, whose mother was Mary, daughter of Thomas Fienes, 8th Lord Dacre.

Lord Norris in 1577 sold the manor to Robert Payne,[11] and it passed from him to William Smith, who died in 1596, when it passed to his son and heir, William Robert Smith.

We next find the manor in Edward North, who dying in 1707-8, devised it to Thomas Carthew, of Benacre, who died in 1741, when it passed to his widow Elizabeth, who sold it in 1742 to Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart., after which the devolution is the same as the Manor of Benacre, in this Hundred, already given.

[1] For his marriage see Benacre Manor, in this Hundred.
[2] Sir Thomas Dacre is often erroneously stated to have married Elizabeth, daughter of *Richard* Bowes.
[3] 2 Hen. V. 11, 189, 190.
[4] See Manor of Benacre in this Hundred.
[5] Close Rolls, Hen. VII. pt. i. 3, 25*d*.
[6] Possibly this was a separate manor, for we find amongst the Court Rolls in the Public Record Office "Estreat Hopton" Manor in Northales, 15, 18 Eliz. P.R.O. Portfolio, 203, 103.
[7] I.P.M., 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, 62. As to this unfortunate nobleman, see Benacre Manor, in this Hundred.
[8] Fine, Hil. 6 Eliz.
[9] Fine, Mich. 7 Eliz.
[10] Fine, Mich. 13 Eliz.
[11] Fine, Trin. 19 Eliz.

South Cove with North Hales Manor.

Earl Alan had here 6 freemen, who held half a carucate of land, and 4 bordars, with two ploughteams,[1] and the only other holding at the time of the Domesday Survey was that of Robert Malet, of whom Edric held two freemen under the protection of Edric, who was under commendation to Edric, Robert Malet's predecessor, and they had 16 acres and half a plough-team, all valued at 3s.[2]

In 1307 John de Cove and Eve his wife had free warren here, and John had a fair granted him in 1309,[3] and was succeeded by Walter de Cove. The estate, which included that of Edric and Robert Malet in the Domesday Survey, was held as late as 1428 by a William de Cove. Shortly afterwards Ralph Estley and his wife Julian seem to have held, for they sold to Sir Miles, son and heir of Sir Brian Stapleton, of Ingham, in Norfolk, Knt., who conveyed the lordship in 1457 to William Calthorpe, afterwards Sir William, who married Elizabeth, Sir Miles' daughter and coheir by Catherine his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas de la Pole.

A fine was in 1565 levied of the manor by Nicholas Everard against this Sir William Calthorpe and others,[4] and in 1576 by Robert Baspole and others against Edward Shelton of this and the Manor of Lound.[5]

In 1686 the manor was vested in Sir Charles Blois, Bart., who died in 1738, from whom it descended in the same line of devolution as the Manor of Blyburgh in this Hundred, and is now vested in Sir Ralph Barrett Macnaughton Blois, 9th Bart., of Grundisburgh Hall and Cockfield Hall, Yoxford. There is a fine of "South Cove Manor" levied in 1535 by Richard Southwell and others against Sir Francis Calthorpe and others,[6] and in 1584 by Thomas Jentylman against Robert Gardyner and others.[7]

Polfrey or Blueflorey Cove Manor, anciently Gunnildshawe Manor.

This was the lordship of Alan, Earl of Brittany, in the time of William the Conqueror, and subsequently came to Oliver de Vallibus, and passed from him to his son and heir John de Vallibus or Vaux in 1275. He died in 1288, and the manor vested in Sir Simon de Pierpont, and from this time to the time of Henry Lord Norris the manor passed in the same course of devolution as the Manor of Northales in this Hundred.

Henry, Lord Norris, sold the manor in 1577 to Thomas Preston yeoman,[8] who held it in 1591. This year we meet with a fine of "South Cove Manor," levied by Nicholas Everard against John Moynes,[9] and another two years later levied by the said Thomas Preston against the said Nicholas Everard and others.[10]

In 1764 the manor was vested in one Cowling, and subsequently passed to Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart., who held in 1805, since which time it has descended in the same way as the Manor of Benacre in this Hundred, and is now vested in Sir Thomas Vere Sherlock Gooch, 10th Bart., of Benacre Hall.

[1] Dom. ii. 293.
[2] Dom. ii. 313*b*.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 3 Edw. II. 15.
[4] Fine, Mich. 7 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Trin. 18 Eliz.
[6] Fine, Trin. 27 Hen. VIII.
[7] Fine, Hil. 26 Eliz.
[8] Fine, Trin. 19 Eliz.
[9] Fine, Hil. 33 Eliz.
[10] Fine, Easter, 35 Eliz.

CRATFIELD.

N Saxon times the greater portion of the land in Cratfield was held by one Tored as a manor. It consisted of 3 carucates and a half of land. To the manor belonged 5 villeins, 9 bordars, and 1 serf, and there were employed on the demesne 2 ploughteams, while 7 ploughteams belonged to the tenants. There was wood sufficient for the support of 250 hogs and 3½ acres of meadow. The stock consisted of 1 rouncy, 8 beasts, 40 hogs, and 26 goats. By the time of the Great Survey the number of the bordars had increased to 31, and the ploughteams belonging to the tenants to 10, while the beasts had increased to 14, the hogs to 47, the goats to 32. There was a church with 6 acres valued at 6*d.*, the whole holding being valued at £4. Five franklins with 26 acres were attached to the manor, and they had 2 ploughteams and wood for 6 hogs. These men's holding was valued at 8*d.*, and they rendered soc to the manor. In addition 2 men held 40 acres with one ploughteam valued at 5*s.*, but their services belonged to the Manor of Blythburgh. William Bainard held these two tenures of Ralph Bainard his uncle, who was the Domesday tenant in chief.

In this same township a certain franklin held a manor of 40 acres and 3 bordars, with one ploughteam, wood sufficient for the support of 6 hogs, and 1½ acre of meadow. In the Confessor's time this manor was valued at 10*s.*, but in the time of the Survey, being in Ralph Bainard's demesne, it was valued at 20*s.* The whole parish was returned in the Domesday Survey as 8 quarantenes long and 5 broad, and it rendered in a gelt 3¼*d.*[1]

Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice in the time of Hen. VI., in his treatise, "De Laudibus Legum Angliae," defines a Frankleyne as "a substantial householder, a man of considerable estates,"[2] and assigns him a place above the yeomen and other freeholders of estates sufficient to make a substantial jury. By the time of Elizabeth the franklin's rank was practically identical with the yeoman, "beneath," Suckling says, "a gentleman, but above the condition of a vassal or villein." The exact position of the franklin at the time of the Domesday is not very clear. In that record they are termed *franci* and *francones homines*, and are entered as if attached to the respective manors with the bordars, though they are clearly distinguished from them and from the *liberi homines*, which last amounted at that period in Suffolk to 5,344, whereas there were but 29 franklins.

Manor of Cratfield.

To the Domesday tenant in chief succeeded his son Jeffrey, and from him the manor passed to his son William Bainard, who forfeited it to the Crown in the reign of Hen. I., when it was granted to Robert Fitz Richard, who gave it to his daughter Matilda de Sancto Licio *al.* Senliz on her marriage to William de Albini "Brito." "Soon after this period," says Suckling, "the lordship appears to have been broken into three parts, for in the year 1140 Matilda St. Liz granted to the Monks of St. Neots in Huntingdonshire "totam tertiam partem totius manerij sui de Cratisfeld, quod est liberum maritagium meum," &c.

Copies of the grant of the manor and church to St. Neots monastery will be found amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian,[3] and confirmation in 1165 amongst the Charters in the Brit. Mus.[4]

[1] Dom. ii. 415.
[2] Ch. xxix.
[3] Rawl. B. 163.
[4] Add. Ch. 8517, 8521.

Ministers' accounts of the holdings of the monastery in Cratfield in the time of Edw. II. are preserved in the Public Record Office.[1]

This third part probably continued in the monastery till the Dissolution, but how it became merged in the other manor or manors is not ascertained, for no mention seems to have been made of it after the original grant.

The other portions formed separate lordships under the titles of " the Manor of Cratfield " and " the Manor of Cratfield le Roos."[2]

The grant to Robert Fitz Richard, Matilda's father, had included the Barony of Dunmow in Essex, as also the Honor of Baynard's Castle in the City of London. Lands in Cratfield, which had apparently not been included in Matilda's marriage gift, descended on Robert fitz Richard's death about 1136 to his son Walter Fitz Robert by his wife Maud, daughter of Simon St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon. This Walter Fitz Robert at one time had the custody of the Castle of Eye. His knights' fees in an assessment in 1166 for an aid of marrying the King's daughter amounted to 6$3\frac{1}{2}$ *de Veteri Feoffamento*, and three and a fourth part *de Novo*, for which he paid £4. 4*s*. 10*d*. He married 1st Maud de Lucy, with whom he had the lordship of Diss in Norf., and 2ndly Margaret de Bohun. He died in 1198, and his possessions in Cratfield passed to his son Robert Fitz Walter. This powerful nobleman was forced to fly the country in 1212, on suspicion of exciting the barons to revolt, and his Castle Baynard in London was demolished by order of the King. Dugdale reports circumstances which, if true, throw some light on his flight. He says " the primary occasion of these discontents is by some reported, viz., that this Robert Fitz Walter having a very beautiful daughter called Maude, residing at Dunmow, the King frequently solicited her chastity, but never prevailing, grew so enraged that he caused her to be privately poisoned, and that she was buried at the south side of the quire at Dunmow between two pillars there."

Though subsequently reconciled to the King after a great tournament in Normandy held before the Kings of France and England, in which he displayed great prowess, he took part with the Barons, and was one of their princpal leaders.

He was finally appointed their General, with the title of " Marshall of the Army of God and the Church," and it was under his command that the Great Charter of Freedom was secured. He commanded the baronial army at the Battle of Leicester, where he was defeated and taken prisoner. His captivity could not have long continued, for the very next year we meet with him in the Holy Land fighting valliantly at the great siege of Damietta. He married Gunnora, daughter and heir of Robert de Valonies, and dying in 1234 was succeeded by his eldest son Walter Fitz Robert. There is an entry in Testa de Nevill that Earl Roger[3] held half a fee of this Walter Fitz Robert, on whose death in 1257 the Cratfield estate, or more correctly its overlordship, passed to his son Sir Robert Fitz Walter, who in the time of Edw. I. was summoned to Parliament as a Baron.

He married 1st Alianore, daughter of William Earl of Ferrers, and 2ndly Devorgil, one of the daughters and coheirs of John de Burgh and granddaughter of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent.

[1] 18 Edw. II. Bundle 1127, No. 4.
[2] Suckling, Hist. of Suff. vol. ii. 209.
[3] The Manor is included in the Inq. p.m. of Roger Bygod, E. of Norfolk, in 1270, being stated to be held of the fee of Baynard by service of half a knight's fee. 54 Hen. III. file 38 (17).

He died in 1325, and was succeeded by his son Robert Fitz Walter, 2nd Baron, but never summoned to Parliament.

He married Joane, daughter and coheir of John de Multon of Egremond, and dying in 1328 the property in Cratfield went to his widow in dower. There is an order on the Close Rolls this year to deliver to Joan late wife of Robert le Fitz Wautier, in dower a fee in Cratfield held by Earl Marshall of the yearly rent of £12,[1] and the inquis. p.m. of Robert Fitz Walter specified this same land.[2]

An extent of fees in Cratfield belonging to the Earls Marshall about 1400 will be found amongst the Charters in the Brit. Mus.[3] The overlordship from this time is lost sight of.

Suckling says that the Manor of Cratfield after the forfeiture by the Bainards was held by William de Albini surnamed Pincerna, who was the son of Roger de Albini, and that his successors retained it for many generations.[4] This agrees with what appears in the Davy MSS., and it is, of course, possible that the fee in Cratfield held by the Bigots under the Fitz Walters was not one of the manors, but merely land in Cratfield. Neither Suckling or Davy connects the Bigots with the manor till about 1240, when they say Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, acquired it by exchange with William de Albini.

William de Albini, whom Davy and Suckling make out to have acquired the manor after the Bainard forfeiture, had amongst other grants the lordship of Bokenham, to be holden by the service of being Butler to the Kings of England on the day of their coronation, and it is in consequence of this we find this William styled in various charters, " Pincerna Henrici Regis Anglorum."

He married Maude daughter of Roger Bigot, with whom he obtained ten knights' fees in Norfolk.

On his wife Maude's death, he gave to the monks of Wymundham in Norfolk the manor of Hapesburg in pure alms, and made livery thereof to the monks by a cross of silver in which, says Dugdale, was placed certain venerable reliques, viz., " part of the wood of the Cross whereon our Lord was crucified, part of the manger wherein He was laid at His birth, and part of the sepulchre of the blessed Virgin, as also a gold ring, and a silver chalice for retaining the Holy Eucharist, admirably wrought in form of a sphere, with which pious donation his three sons were witnesses, with several other persons."

He was buried before the high altar in the Abbey of Wymundham, and was succeeded by his son William de Albini, surnamed the " Stronghand," who was created Earl of Arundel and subsequently Earl of Chichester.

He married Queen Adeliza, widow of Hen. I., and daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Lorraine, and obtained through her the Castle of Arundel, of which he later had a grant in fee from the Crown. He died 3rd Oct., 1176, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William de Albini, 2nd Earl of Arundel.

In 1177 he was created Earl of Sussex, and was an assessor in the Royal Court constituted to arbitrate between the Kings of Castille and Navarre the same year. Later he took the Cross, and was absent from the Kingdom for three years. He married Maud de St. Hilary, Countess of Hertford and Clare, and died 24th Dec. 1196, being succeeded by his son and heir William de Albini, 3rd Earl of Arundel and 2nd Earl of Sussex.

[1] Close Rolls, 2 Edw. III. 7.
[2] I.P.M., 2 Edw. III. 59.
[3] Add. Ch. 19338.
[4] Suckling. Hist. of Suff. vol. ii. 209.

The 3rd Earl was a Judge in the King's Court in 1200, and was present at Runnymede at the signing of the great Charters, on the King's side, but had later to swear to obey the determination of the twenty-five barons chosen to enforce the observance of these charters. He married Mabel, 2nd daughter of Hugh de Kivilioc, Earl of Chester, and became a Crusader, and died near Rome in returning from the Holy Land in 1221.

He was succeeded by his eldest son William de Albini, 4th Earl of Arundel, who married Mabel, sister and coheir of Randulph, Earl of Chester, but dying in 1224 without issue, his possessions passed to his brother Hugh de Albini, 5th Earl of Arundel.

The enormous wealth of this nobleman is shown by the fact that in respect of the estates derived from his brother and also from his uncle Randulph, Earl of Chester, his fine to the King for livery amounted to two thousand five hundred marks.

He married Isabel, daughter of William, Earl of Warenne and Surrey, but died without issue 7th May, 1243.

It is not probable that this Hugh ever had the manor, but that it was exchanged with Roger Bigot by William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, who died in 1224. It is true that Suckling, citing the Davy MSS., says the exchange was about 1240, but as Davy asserts that the exchange was effected by William de Albini, the date could not be correct, as he had then been dead and buried 16 years.

Cratfield Manor is certainly included in the inquisition p.m. of Roger Bigot who died 4th July, 1270.[1] From this Roger the manor passed to his nephew Roger Bigot. Suckling[2] states that in 1289 Roger Bigod upon his marriage settled the Manor of Cratfield on his second wife Alice, daughter of the Earl of Hainault, who survived him and held all her husband's castles, manors, and lands during her life; and that on her death the Manor of Cratfield reverted to Robert de Tattershall in right of Amabil or Mabel his wife, sister and coheir of Hugh de Albini, who died in 1243. He further states that Robert de Tattershall their grandson was lord of Cratfield in 1300, and dying in 1306 a minor Eva his mother retained Cratfield for her life, though his father's sisters were found to be his heirs.

Practically the whole of the above is inaccurate and absurd on the face, and this will be seen when we introduce a few dates.

First, if the manor were included in the settlement on Alice as alleged in 1289, and she took the same on her husband's death (which occurred 11th Dec. 1306) as implied, how could Robert de Tattershall have been lord in 1300?

Secondly, as Alice did not die till 1309, how could Eva the mother of Robert de Tattershall have retained the manor till 1306?

Thirdly, if the manor were included in a settlement in 1289, and held by Alice the widow of Roger Bigod till 1309, how could it have reverted, as stated, on her death to a man in right of his wife, who was sister and coheir of Hugh de Albini, who died in 1243, 66 years before? Of course it is possible, for Hugh de Albini, 5th Earl of Arundel, was not more than about 26 when he died, having been born about 1217, but still the surmise is not very probable.

It would seem to be more commendable to reason to infer that the manor was not included in the settlement of 1289, or to be more accurate, of

[1] I.P.M., 54 Hen. III. 25. [2] Hist. of Suff. ii. 210.

the 18 Edw. I., which is not 1289, but 1290, particularly as in the inquis. p.m. of Roger Bigot and Alice his wife in 1306 Cratfield only is mentioned and *not* the manor, while it *is* mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Robert de Tattershall in 1303.[1]

We find further that King Edward I. this very year assigns to Eva an interest in the manor by way of dower, " R. assignavit Eve fuit ux' Rob'ti de Tateshall def ! . . . Man'um de Gratefeld cum p'tin' in com' Suff' quod ad duodecem libr' novem solid' decem denar' unum obolum &c."[2]

The Eva referred to was the daughter of Robert de Tibetot, and remarried Sir John de Cove, who in her right was lord in the time of Edw. II. She died in 1350, when it was returned that she held at the day of her death in dower, with other premises, the Manor of Cratfield in Suffolk, of the heirs of Adam de Clifton and John de Orreby, the cousins and heirs of Robert de Tattershall, and of Robert de Bernak, who acquired a third part of the said manor of Alice his mother, one of the heirs of the aforesaid Robert de Tattershall, by fine paid into the King's Court, and that the said manor, together with other premises, was held of the Crown in chief by the service of one knight's fee. (See Close Rolls, 24 Edw. III. pt. i. 8.)

In 1353 John de Orreby died seised of the manor, which is said to have been held by him of Mary Countess Marshall, widow of Thomas de Brotherton, by the service of finding her yearly one pair of shoes or sixpence in money, The value of the manor was then £12 per ann.[3]

Suckling says, " There is considerable intricacy with regard to the tenure of the Manor of Cratfield at this period, for notwithstanding the uncontroverted claims of the heirs of De Tattershall, it was returned in 1338 that Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and fifth son of Edw. I. held it at the day of his death, leaving a yearly rent or assignation of £6. 1*s*. 1*d*. out of it to Mary his 2nd and surviving wife. In confirmation of which it appears that in the thirty-sixth of Edw. III. [1362] it was returned that Mary, Countess of Norfolk, held at her decease the Manor of Walton, with the Manor and Castle of Framlingham, the Manor of Cratfield, and others of the King in chief, as parcel of the barony of Norfolk."[4]

It would appear that upon the death of Thomas de Brotherton the manor subject to his widow's interest for life, passed to his daughter and coheir Alice, married to Edward de Montacute, and thence to their only child Joan, married to William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk. This is what Davy refers to as " a third part " of the manor.

On the death of William de Ufford and his wife Joan without male issue, the manor, or their interest therein, reverted to Joan's aunt, Margaret Plantagenet, who was made Duchess of Norfolk for life by Rich. II., 29th Sept. 1397.

In 1382 it was found that William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, held at the day of his death, " £10 rent in Cratfield " of the King in chief by knight's service, &c., as parcel of the Barony of Suffolk, of which Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, was sole heiress. Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk married 1st John, Lord Segrave, and had issue Anne, Abbess of Barking, and Elizabeth, married to John, Lord Mowbray.

Margaret's 2nd husband was Sir William Manny, K.G., by whom she had an only daughter Anne, married to John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke.

[1] I.P.M., 31 Edw. I. 40.
[2] O. 31 Edw. I. 19.
[3] I.P.M., 27 Edw. III. 57.
[4] Suckling, vol. ii. p. 210, citing Harl. MSS. 708.

On Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk's death, the manor seems to have passed to John Mowbray, in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the said Margaret[1] and to Sir Henry Percy, Knt., in right of his wife Joan, daughter and sole heir of John de Orreby, whose wife Isabel was one of the aunts and coheirs of Robert de Tattershall.

But long previous—as early as 1368—we find the manor mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Henry de Percy in right of his wife Joan,[2] and the following year in the inquis. p.m. of Joan herself, described as wife of Henry de Percy le Piere, one of the heirs of Tateshale.[3]

In 1395 and in the lifetime of Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Ralph de Percy, Sir Thomas de Skelton, John de Levesham, clerk, and Hugo de Ardem against Sir Ralph de Crumwell and Matilda his wife.[4]

There can be little doubt that both Henry de Percy, 3rd Lord Percy of Alnwick and his widow Joan both enjoyed an interest in the manor, and that their interest passed to the eldest son of this Lord Percy by his 1st wife, Lady Mary Plantagenet, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, namely, Henry de Percy, 4th Lord Percy of Alnwick, who was advanced 16th July, 1377, to the dignity of Earl of Northumberland, and passed to his eldest son (by his wife Margaret, daughter of Ralph, Lord Nevill of Raby), Sir Henry, the renowned Hotspur, so celebrated in history, and from him passed to his only son (by Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, sometimes by mistake called Philippa), Henry de Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, who fell at the Battle of St. Albans, 23rd May, 1453, fighting for Hen. VI., for the manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of this nobleman,[5] and also previously in that of his mother in 1440.[6]

It is clear that the manor was divided, and the inquis p.m. of John, Duke of Norfolk, in 1433 shows this distinctly, for it includes but a third part of the manor and gives an extent.[7]

On the attainder of this Henry Percy, 3rd Earl of Northumberland, in 1461, George, Duke of Clarence, obtained the Manor of Cratfield from the Crown.[8]

The singular mode of death selected by this nobleman is well known, and on his death his interest in the manor again passed to the Crown, and was granted to John Mowbray, 4th Duke of Norfolk, by Letters Patent of Edw. IV. dated 7th Dec. 1468.[9]

On the Charter Rolls 1468-70 will be found a grant of privileges in Cratfield to "John, Lord Norfolk."[10] On the death of John, Duke of Norfolk, 17th Jan. 1475-6,[11] the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk,[12] a daughter of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and was settled on her with remainder to the Duke of York.[13] It, however, soon after was held by Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, son of Sir John Howard, created

[1] I.P.M., 11 Hen. VI. 37.
[2] I.P.M., 42 Edw. III. 48.
[3] I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. ii. 16.
[4] Feet of Fines, 19 Rich. II. 29.
[5] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VI. 37.
[6] I.P.M., Elizabeth, wife of Sir Henry Percy, 18 Hen. VI. 38.
[7] I.P.M., 11 Hen. VI. 43.
[8] Grants, Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. IV. pt. i. 3; 4 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 2, and 5 Edw. III. pt. ii. 32; 11 Edw. IV. pt. i. 5.
[9] On the Rolls of Parl. for 1475 is an Act enabling John, Duke of Norfolk, to lease the manor for 5 years (R.P. vi. 127).
[10] Chart. Rolls, 8, 9, 10 Edw. IV. 14.
[11] I.P.M., 17 Edw. IV. 58; 19 Edw. IV. 73.
[12] See Manor of Framlingham, in Loes Hundred.
[13] R.P. vi. 169.

Duke of Norfolk, 1483, and the manor was confirmed to him by Act of Parliament in 1488.[1] In 1514 a fine was levied by Christopher, Cardinal Archbishop of York, and others, against Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and Katherine his wife.[2] Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, died 21st May, 1524, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk. In 1529 we meet with a fine levied of this manor and of Wretham Ponyngs Manor by Robert Viscount Fitz Wauter and others against Henry, Earl of Northumberland and others.[3] The Duke seems to have forfeited, and the manor was granted by Hen. VIII. to Robert Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, who died 26th Nov. 1542, and by an inquis. p.m. taken at Ipswich 29th Jan. the same year he was found to have died seised of this manor, as held of the King in socage by fealty, and valued at £22. 10*s*. 7*d*.[4]

His son and heir, Sir Henry Ratcliffe, 2nd Earl of Sussex, by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Duke of Buckingham, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, but the manor according to Davy and Suckling, once more fell to the Crown, and four years afterwards was exchanged by Hen. VIII. for other estates. This appears by an Act of Parliament passed in the 38th year of Hen. VIII., which ratifies an exchange between the Crown, Thos. Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and Henry his son, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, they giving to the King the Manors of Walton Trimley and Falkenham with the rectories of Walton and Felixstow in Suffolk, for the castle, manor, and chase of Rysing with the Manors of Thorpe, Gaywood, South Walsham, Halvergate, and Ditchingham in Norfolk, Dorningworth, Cratfield, Hoo, Staverton, and Broomswell in Suffolk, to be held of the King in chief by the thirtieth part of a knight's fee and the rent of £26 per an. payable at the feast of St. Nicholas into the Court of Augmentation.[5] A fine was in 1558 levied of this manor with others by Sir Edward Fynes, Lord Clinton, against Thomas Duke of Norfolk,[6] and apparently a fine was also levied of this manor and of Wrentham in 1560 by Caroline Gryce against Sir Humphrey Radclyff and others.[7]

In the Cratfield Parish Papers by the Rev. William Holland, edited with an introduction by the Rev. Dr. John James Raven,[8] there are sundry entries of payments made during the 16th and 17th cent. to the bailiffs of the Lord of the manor and others in respect of land held by the township: [1509] resolut' reditus manerio de Northumberland xx*s*. v*d*. et bis a novo petio ij*d*. ob.—et bis hall pecio jd. ob. Domino Norff. v*s*. ix*d*. ob.—to ye frayry clerk j*d*.

We find that by attainder Cratfield Manor once again reverted to the Crown, where it remained until the time of James I., who by Letters Patent dated in 1602 granted it to Thomas, Lord Howard de Walden and Henry Howard, brothers to Thomas, then late Duke of Norfolk, the former afterwards Earl of Suffolk, the latter of Northampton. Upon a division of the family estates this lordship was allotted to Thomas Earl of Suffolk, and in 1609 was acquired by Sir Edward Coke, Knt., the eminent lawyer, who died in 1634. If the manor was not acquired till 1609 then Sir Edward Coke must have had other lands in Cratfield besides the manor, as is obvious from the Parish Papers in 1604, from which we have already quoted.

[1] R.P. vi. 411 (1503) *Ib*. 529.
[2] Fine, Easter, 6 Hen. VIII.
[3] Fine, Trin. 21 Hen. VIII.
[4] I.P.M., 34 Hen. VIII. 118.
[5] Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk.
[6] Fine, Trin. 5 Mary 1.
[7] Fine, Mich. 2 Eliz.
[8] Lond., n.d., 8vo.

The manor passed from Sir Edward Coke to his 5th son Henry Coke, and from him to his son and heir Richard Coke, and devolved upon his son and heir Robert Coke, of Holkham, who died in 1678, when it passed to his son and heir Edward Coke of Holkham, who died in 1709, when the manor vested in his son and heir Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester. The Earl sold the manor to Sir Joshua Vanneck, Bart., who died in 1777, from which time the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Heveningham, in this Hundred, and is now vested in the present Lord Huntingfield.

Manor of Cratfield Le Roos.

This manor acquired its name from a member of the Roos family, namely, Sir John le Roos, Lord Roos, of Hamlake, marrying Mary, only daughter of Henry de Percy, 3rd Lord Percy of Alnwick by his 2nd wife Joan, daughter and heir of John de Orreby or Orbey, who had held, as already shown, a part of the main manor of Cratfield.

Mary, Lady Roos, died seised of this manor in 1395, during her mother's lifetime without leaving issue.[1] Suckling (citing from the Davy MSS.) and Blomefield state that the manor then passed to her mother's second husband, Sir Constantine de Clifton, and Matilda, wife of Sir Ralph de Cranwell and daughter of William Bernak.

They, however, show no reason for the manor passing in this direction, unless the parties named took as trustees only for others. No doubt the fine in 1396 has reference to the dealing in Rich. II.'s time referred to by Davy and Blomefield. The fine was levied by Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Ralph de Percy, Sir Thomas de Skelton, John de Levesham clerk, and Hugo de Ardem of Drefseld, against Sir Ralph de Crumwell and Matilda his wife.[2]

Suckling adds, "From this period the possessors are lost sight of till 1593, when Hamon Claxton, Gent., died lord of it."[3] Suckling, however, labours under a delusion, for the inquisitions show that Robert, Earl of Sussex, died seised of the Manor 26th Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. [1542],[4] when the value was stated to be £22. 10*s*. 7*d*.; also that in the time of Edw. VI. and Philip and Mary, Thomas Browne died seised 3rd Sept. 1552, leaving Anna his daughter and heir,[5] and also that Sir Anthony Hopton died seised of it 15th Aug. 1555.[6]

Further we meet with a fine levied of the manor in 1567 by Simon Smyth against Thomas, Earl of Sussex, and others.[7]

The manor did subsequently pass to the Claxtons, and Hugo Claxton died seised of it 20th Aug. 36 Eliz. [1594],[8] when it passed to his son John Claxton.

We meet with a recovery, John Brewster and John Mallowes against John Claxton of the Manors of "Uphall *al*. Lyvermere Magna and Cratfield Roose," 13th May, 3 Jac. I. [1605].

Hammond Claxton by his will dated 7th Sept. 1711, gave to his executrixes all his estates in Livermere, Cratfield, Theberton, &c., in Suffolk, in trust to be sold for the purposes therein mentioned, and appointed his widow Lucy and daughter Elizabeth Claxton executrixes.

Elizabeth, the daughter, married one Henry Hall, and by Indentures of Lease and Release dated 9th and 10th Nov. 1715, the sale was effected

[1] I.P.M., 17 Rich. II. 49; 18 Rich. II. 34.
[2] Feet of Fines, 19 Rich. II. 29.
[3] Vol. ii. 212.
[4] Inq. 29 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. 1542-3.
[5] I.P.M., 7 Edw. VI. 68.
[6] I.P.M. 2 and 3 Ph. and M. 62.
[7] Fine, Mich. 9 Eliz.
[8] Inq. p.m. 18th July, 40 Eliz. [1598].

by the executrixes, with the concurrence of Hammond's only son Robert, in favour of Sir Robert Kemp, 3rd Bart. From this time to the time of Mary Kemp, who made her will 18th March 1782, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Ubbeston, in this Hundred.

Mary Kemp gave the manor to her mother Priscilla, then the wife of Anthony Mevy, who sold it in 1809[1] to Alexander Adair, of Flixton, at whose death in 1836 it went to his cousin and heir William Adair, son and heir of Robert Adair, of Ballymena Castle, co. Antrim, by Anne his wife, daughter of Alexander McAulay, of the City of Dublin.

William Adair in 1784 married Camilla, daughter and heir of Robert Shafto, of Benwell, co. Northumberland, and on his death 7th May, 1844, the manor passed to his eldest son Robert Shafto Adair, created a Bart. 2nd Aug. 1838. He married 1st Elizabeth Maria, daughter of the Rev. James Strode, and 2ndly Irene Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Townley Clarkson, vicar of Hinxton, and on his death 24th Feb. 1869, the manor passed to his son, Sir Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, 2nd Bart., created 1st Lord Waveney, who married in 1838 Theodosia, daughter of General the Hon. Robert Meade, but died in 1886 without issue, when the title of Waveney became extinct, and the manor passed to his brother and heir, Sir Hugh Edward Adair, 3rd Bart., of Flixton Hall, who married in 1853 Harriet Camilla, eldest daughter of Alexander Adair, of Heatherton Park, Taunton, M.P. for Ipswich, 1847-74. He died 2nd March, 1902, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Capt. Sir Fredrick Edward Shafto Adair, 4th Bart., of Flixton Hall, who is the present lord.

Arms of ADAIR: Per bend Or and Arg. three dexter hands, couped and erect Gu.

[1] An advertisment of the sale of Ubbeston and Cratfield Roos Manors, with a mansion and 963 acres, of the yearly rent of £722. 10s. appeared 6th Sept. 1783, in the *Ipswich Journal*.

DARSHAM.

THERE were no less than six manors in Darsham at the time of the Norman Survey. Of these the King had two, Robert Malet had three, and Roger Bigot one. One of the King's manors was held by Alwin the priest in King Edward's time, with 30 acres of land, 1 bordar, and 1 freeman, with 2 acres, half a church (which probably meant an alternative presentation), with 6 acres, valued at 12*d*. On the manor was employed a ploughteam, and there was 1 acre of meadow, the whole being valued at 10*s*.

The same Alwin also held in Saxon days a more important manor in Stikingland, a hamlet of Darsham. The extent was a carucate and 40 acres, and it was valued at 25*s*. in Saxon times, and at 30 at the time of the Survey. To this manor belonged 2 villeins, 4 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, and 1 belonging to the men. There were 3 acres of meadow, 1 rouncey, 4 beasts, 1 hog, and 16 sheep. This represented the condition of the manor in Saxon times. At the date of the Survey the bordars had increased to 11, and the ploughteams of the tenants to two teams and a half. Over this manor the predecessor of Robert Malet had commendation in King Edward's time.[1]

Robert Malet's four manors were not so extensive. One had been held in King Edward's time by Edric a freeman, with 94 acres and 2 acres of meadow. There were 4 bordars and 2 ploughteams, reduced to 1½ by the time of the Norman Survey. The value was 12*s*. 8*d*. Under Edric were 6 freemen under commendation, holding 36 acres and 1 ploughteam valued at 6*s*. This same Edric also held 40 acres under Malet in Stikingland, but not as a manor, and there was 1 bordar and a ploughteam, which had disappeared by the time of the Great Survey, when the estate was held by Gilbert the Blond, and the whole valued at 6*s*. 8*d*.

The second manor was held in Saxon times by Blackman, a freeman under the protection of Edric, and he held 30 acres, 2 acres of meadow, and 1 bordar, with 1 ploughteam. This by the time of the Norman Survey was held by Walter, son of Richer, and there was but half a ploughteam, and the value of the estate was 10*s*. To this manor was added a freeman with 22 acres, over whom the same Blackman had commendation in King Edward's time. The value of the holding was 4*s*. 4*d*., the King and the Earl having the soc.

Malet's third manor was held in King Edward's time by Edric with 60 acres and 2 acres of meadow, and 1 ploughteam. This was at the time of the Survey held by Fulchred, and was valued at 10*s*., as against 8*s*. in earlier days. The King and the Earl had the soc.

The fourth manor of Malet in Stikingland was in King Edward's day held by Stanwin with 80 acres and 1 acre of meadow. There were 2 bordars and 1 ploughteam of the value of 10*s*. By Norman times the value had come down to 8*s*., and the ploughteam come down to half, all being held by Walter de Caen, the King and the Earl having the soc. In this same place was a half freeman under commendation with 8 acres valued at 12*d*., and a freeman named Talcha under commendation in King Edward's time, holding 10 acres of the value of 20*d*. Also in Darsham there was a small holding of 4 acres (valued in Saxon times at 8*d*.) held by a freeman under commendation, but in Norman days added to the demesne.[2]

[1] Dom. ii. 282*b*.

[2] Dom. ii. 310*b*, 313, 313*b*, 314.

Roger Bigot's estate in Darsham and Stikingland is described at considerable length in the Great Survey.

Ansketil the priest held a carucate of land, which was divided amongst 7 freemen, of whom one was Toli's man. Who Toli was does not appear, but he was probably well known in the neighbourhood. In King Edward's day there were 2 bordars, but at the Survey 11. Then half a ploughteam in demesne, but now 1; the tenants also having 2 ploughteams amongst them. "Leuric Cobbe had half the protection of these which belonged to the King, and Agelward held it under him. Turketel had the other half, of whom the same Agelward held it, and Alnoth, a man belonging to Norman, for the Earl. Bruman-beard, a man also belonging to Norman, had half, and Brimar the other moiety. Wluric the Deacon, the son of Godwin Algar, and Hosmund, a man belonging to Edric of Laxfield, held 16 acres, &c." Suckling links these involved sentences on the 16 acres next referred to as held by Alviva, but really the entry seems to be an enumeration of the 7 freemen amongst whom the carucate of land held by Ansketil was divided. There were also 16 acres and a virgate which Alviva a freeman held in King Edward's time, over whom Norman had commendation, and 24 acres, less 1 virgate, which Blackman held prior to the Conquest. This Blackman was a man belonging to Edric of Laxfield, the great Saxon landowner. William Malet was seised of this estate on the day of his death. All this, valued at 25*s*., was held by Ansketel, Bigot's chaplain. Of this land Robert Malet claimed 6 acres, which a certain man of his gave to his daughter, married to a man belonging to Roger Bigot in King William's time. And Alnoth held 24 acres in the Manor of Kelsale, valued at 5*s*. The King and the Earl had the soc.

Suart Ling, a freeman, held Stikingland in the Confessor's time, but at the Survey Cus and Akile Sufreint two freemen held of Roger Bigot 80 acres as a manor and 2 acres meadow, valued at 16*s*., and paying $7\frac{1}{2}d$. in a gelt, of which the King and the Earl had the soc. To this manor belonged 1 ploughteam in demesne, 6 bordars, 1 ploughteam belonging to the tenants, 4 beasts, 8 hogs, and 24 goats.

This land was a league long and 5 quarentenes broad.

In the same village were 5 freemen, formerly belonging to Ulf, namely, Gode, Alfwin his brother, Aluric the son of Bund, Osketel, and Bunda the smith, holding 60 acres and 2 acres of meadow, with 1 bordar and 2 ploughteams; and a freewoman over whom Norman had commendation, holding 20 acres of land and 1 acre of meadow, with 1 bordar and half a ploughteam; and a half freeman holding 8 acres. There was a church endowed with 24 acres of glebe and an acre of meadow, and this was valued at 19*s*. The King and the Earl had here also the soc, and the whole estate was held by Hugo de Corbun of Roger Bigot, the Domesday tenant in chief. The only other estates mentioned in the Domesday Survey as in Darsham were a matter of 9 acres in Stikingland belonging to Kelsale, and included in Roger Bigot's estate,[1] and a freeman with 8 acres and a team of 2 oxen of which the King and the Earl also had the soc in the holding of Earl Alan.[2]

These estates were subsequently developed into four several manors, distinguished as Darsham cum Yoxford, Abbot's, Austin's, and Gerrard's.

Manor of Darsham cum Yoxford.

This was composed of the estate held by Ansketel the priest, and was the main manor of Darsham, having annexed to it the advowson of the

[1] Dom. ii. 334*b*. [2] Dom. ii. 292*b*.

church. It passed from Roger Bigot to his son and heir, William Bigot, Steward of the Household to Hen. I. He confirmed his father's gifts to the Priory of the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew's, a clerical house in Thetford, and added (before 1119) amongst other endowments the Manor of Darsham and the advowson. The Prior claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer in Darsham in the time of Edw. I.[1] Ministers' accounts of the manor and church when held by the Priory, 18 Edw. II., will be found in the Public Record Office.[2]

In the time of Edw. II., Roger Edmund, of Yoxford, claimed the manor from the Prior of Thetford on the ground that it belonged to his ancestor Matthew in the reign of King John, and he deduced his title to this manor in this way. Matthew had devised his interest to his son and heir Edmund, from whom it descended to his son and heir William, and from him passed to Richard his son and heir, the father of the claimant.

The Prior pleaded that he could not be called upon to defend his title, and a day was fixed for him to show by what tenure he held the estate. It does not appear however that anything further came of the matter, and certainly the Prior retained possession, for the manor and advowson were seized by the King in 1324 as belonging to an alien priory (the monastery of Thetford paying a mark a year to the Abbot of Cluni as a token of dependency), being subject to no bishop but only to that abbot or to the Pope or his Legate.

In the year 1375, however, the Priory managed to secure exemption from seizure as an alien house by obtaining letters of denization from King Edw. III. On the Dissolution Thetford Priory and all its possessions were surrendered to the King the 16th Feb. 1540, and the manor and advowson were granted the same year to Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk,[3] but was forfeited on the execution for treason of his grandson Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk, in 1571.

Anthony Penning had a lease in 1602 from the Crown, but the manor was restored to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, and Surrey, grandson of Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk, who had licence to alien the same to Thomas Bedingfield in 1611.

This is according to the Davy MSS., but Suckling states that the manor and advowson passed from the Howards to Edward Honynge who possessed them in the 18th Eliz., and built the old manor house called Darsham Hall, in his (Suckling's) time reduced to a farmhouse. Suckling's statement is rather borne out by a fine levied of "Darsham Manor," in 1575, by Edward Honynge against John Guybon and others.[4] Suckling further states that Edward Honynge sold to Thomas Bedingfield of Fleming's Hall, in Bedingfield.

This no doubt was the case, but in 1594 we meet with a fine levied by John Wentworth and others against Thomas Blenerhasset and others.[5]

On Thomas Bedingfield's death in 1636 the manor passed to his son Philip Bedingfield, who sold it in 1655 to his younger brother, Sir Thomas Bedingfield, Commissioner of the Great Seal in the time of the Long Parliament, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas until he refused to engage to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England as then established.

[1] Q.W. 729.
[2] Bundle 1127, No. 4.
[3] S.P. 1540, 942 (43).
[4] Fine, Hil. 17 Eliz. vol. 7.
[5] Fine, Mich. 36-37 Eliz.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Hoskins, of the County of Surrey, and sometime citizen of London, by whom he had issue one son and three daughters. Sir Thomas died at Darsham Hall, 24th March, 1660, and was interred near his father and mother in the parish church of Darsham.

His widow had the manor during her life and presented to the vicarage in 1683.[1] His only son Thomas married Hannah, daughter and heir of Philip Bacon, and died without issue. His eldest daughter died young and unmarried. Mary the 2nd daughter married Sir John Knevet, K.B., of Ashwell Thorpe, in Norfolk. Dorothy, the youngest daughter, married Nevill Catelyne, of Kirby Cane, in the same county, afterwards Sir Nevill Catelyne, Knt.

On the death of Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Bedingfield's widow, the manor passed to Philippa, her granddaughter, married to Sir John Rous, 2nd Bart. She died in 1685 and he in 1730, when the manor passed to John Rous, 3rd Bart., their son, who died in 1730-1, from whom the same has descended in the same course as the Manor of Henham, in this Hundred, and is now held by the present Earl of Stradbroke.

Abbot's Manor.

This was the manor of Robert Malet in the time of William the Conqueror, and by the beginning of the reign of Edward I. was vested in the Priory of Leiston. On the Hundred Rolls we find an entry to the effect that the Abbot held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Darsham of the fee of Robert fitz Roger,[2] and also that he held "bortrem" of the homage of Ralph de Cheney.[3]

From William le Cheney the same house acquired further land in Darsham, for from the Patent Rolls in the time of Edw. II. we learn that the Abbot received a pardon for having acquired 2 acres without licence from him.[4] In the Taxatio Ecclesiastica of Pope Nicholas, the Abbot of Leiston's lands and rents here were taxed at £4. 3*s*. 2*d*.

The manor passed to the Crown on the dissolution of the religious houses, and was granted by Hen. VIII. to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to be held of the Crown by the service of a sixtieth part of a knight's fee, &c., and the value was said to be £4. 18*s*.

These possessions, with view of frank pledge, &c., were in 1544 granted to Thomas Denton and Richard Nottingham, with licence of alienation to Reginald Gybons, Gibbons, or Guybon. Particulars of the manor for grant to Thomas and Richard Denton (*sic*) 36 Hen. VIII., will be found in the Public Record Office.[5]

By an inquisition taken at Ipswich after the death of Reginald "Gybons," 20th March, 1 Eliz. [1558], he was found to have died 16th December previous, seised of these estates, and to have left John his son and heir.

On the Memoranda Rolls in the 2nd year of Elizabeth will be found a writ directed to the Escheator to deliver seisin of the manor to John

[1] Some verses on the lady beginning:
"No quarry needs be search'd for
marble tomb,
To make her known to ages still
to come,"
will be found in the East Anglian Notes and Queries, vol. ii. p. 347.

[2] H.R. ii. 148.
[3] H.R. ii. 197.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 6 Edw. II. pt. i. 23.
[5] D.K.R. 9. App. ii. p. 200.

Guybord (*sic*), son and heir of Reginald.[1] John Gybons levied a fine of the manor 15th June in the same year, and in 1574 licence was granted to him to alienate "the Manor of Darsham, *alias* Abbots Hall in Darsham, Middleton, Fordley, to Edward Heninge or Honynge." The transfer was effected by a fine levied in 1577.[2]

On the Memoranda Rolls in 1576 will be found a direction for the removal of process from the manor and discharge of this gentleman, therein called "Edward Honyng."[3]

Edward Heninge sold the manor in 1588 to Sir Thomas Cecill, Knt.,[4] and he and Dorothy his wife sold it the following year to Robert Walter.[5] In 1594 Robert Walter sold to Martin Archdale or Archderdell,[6] who held the manor till his death in 1598, when it passed to his son and heir John Archdale, who the same year levied a fine of the manor against Elizabeth Walter, widow, and in 1608, with Frances his wife, had licence to alienate to Thomas Bedingfield, from whom the manor has descended to the present time in the same course as the main manor.

Manor of Austin's.

This, too, was carved out of the Domesday holding of Robert Malet. All that Suckling says of this manor is this: "Of this lordship I find no mention in very early deeds. In some old descriptions, however, of estates in Darsham, certain portions of the farms are said to abut upon lands of the Manor of Austen's, and 'lands of the fee of Austen's.' It appears to have followed in the later transfers with the preceding manors, and is now in the possession of the Earl of Stradbroke."

It is possible that this is the manor which, under the name Darsham Manor, is included in the inquisition p.m. of Robert Swillyngton and Margaret his wife in 1391.[7] The manor was in 1588 in Edward Heninge or Honynge, and is included in the fines levied that year, and in 1589 and 1598 mentioned in the account of the last manor.

Gerrard's Manor.

This manor also forms part of the Domesday holding of Robert Malet, and in the time of Rich. II. was vested in Thomas Gerard, of Darsham, from whom it passed to another Thomas Gerard in 1404, and four year later was vested in William Gerard, who released it to William Phelip and others.

In 1570 the manor passed to John Gybons, and thence descended in the same course as the manor of Abbot's. The manor is specifically included in the Fines levied in 1588, 1589 and 1598, mentioned in the account of Abbot's in Darsham. Amongst the Charters in the Brit. Mus. will be seen a precipe on a covenant concerning this manor and the manors of Abbot's and Austyn's in 1589.[8]

These four manors are not, as Suckling points out, all consolidated, but two distinct lordships, termed the Manor of Darsham cum Yoxford, and the Manor of Abbot's, Austen's, and Gerrard's.

[1] 2 Eliz. M. Pas. Rec. Rot. 87.
[2] Fine, Mich. 19-20 Eliz.
[3] 18 Eliz. M. Mich. Rec. Rot. 121.
[4] Fine, Easter, 30 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Hil. 31 Eliz.
[6] Fine, Trin. 36 Eliz.
[7] I.P.M. 15 Rich. II. pt. i. 61.
[8] Add. Ch. 25418.

DUNWICH.

THIS place was held in the Confessor's time by Edric of Laxfield as a manor, and was given by William the Conqueror to Robert Malet. It consisted of 2 carucates of land in Saxon times, but one of these was carried away by the sea. There was a ploughteam in demesne, and in earlier days 12 bordars, subsequently reduced to two. There were also 24 frankleins with 40 acres of land, rendering all customs to this manor. In Saxon times there were 120 burgesses, but one church only mentioned.

By the time of the Survey the burgesses had increased to 236, of whom 80 were attached to the Manor of Alneterne belonging to the Abbot of Ely. There were 178 poor persons in the town (*pauperos homines*), and the number of churches had risen to three, rendering 4 pounds 10 shillings. In the Confessor's time the manor rendered £10, but in the time of the Domesday Survey it was valued at £50 and 60,000 herrings by way of gift.

The King had the custom that two or three should go to the Hundred if they had received due warning, and if they did not attend they had to forfeit two ores.[1] If a thief were caught in Dunwich, he could be brought to trial there, but for corporal punishment he had to be sent to Blythburgh, the right to his pecuniary fine remaining with the Lord of Dunwich.[2]

The only other holdings in Dunwich mentioned in the Domesday Survey, besides that of Edric of Laxfield, were those of Robert de Vallibus, holding 1 acre of land valued at 8*d.*, of Norman holding 1 acre valued at 2*s.* 8*d.*, and Goodrich holding 1 acre valued at 8*d.*, this land being held of Robert Malet.[3]

Gilbert the Blond also held 80 men of the said Robert Malet, rendering £4 and 8,000 herrings.

There are two entries in the Domesday Survey under the head Alnetune, which was probably in Dunwich. Both are enumerated amongst the possessions of the Abbot of Ely. One was 2 carucates of land held as a manor, formerly having 9 but then 7, 1 villein, 13 bordars, 1 serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and 3 belonging to the tenants, half a church with 2 acres, wood sufficient for the support of 6 hogs, 2 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 8 beasts, 28 sheep, 8 hogs, and 16 goats. To this manor belonged 80 burgesses in Dunwich, as already mentioned, and they dwelt on 14 acres. The value was 100*s.* The second entry was of 3 freemen dwelling in Besemera, with 14 acres and 1 ploughteam valued at 3*s.*, of which the Abbot had the soc and sac.[4]

Manor of the Temple.

When Robert Malet was banished the kingdom his estates in Dunwich passed to the Crown, and seem in later times to have been granted to Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Wiltshire, for we find the manor amongst those he forfeited.

Davy states that in 1327 it was granted by Edw. III. to Thomas, Earl of Norfolk. From the Deputy Keeper's Report No. 38 we find the grant

[1] This was a computation in Saxon times used for the ounce or twelfth part of the nummulary pound.

[2] Dom. ii. 311*b.* 312.

[3] Dom. ii. 312*b.*

[4] Dom. ii. 385*b.*

referred to as "supposed to be escheat on account of defective title." The information is derived from an Exchequer Special Commission 11 Jac. I.[1]

We would suggest that the grant was not of the manor, but of a rent out of the farm of the town. There evidently was a Charter in the first year of Edw. III. granting £25. 7*s*. 11*d*. from the farm of Dunwich to Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, for there is an exemplification of this Charter on the Patent Rolls in 1334.[2]

The House of the Knights Templars in Dunwich was established before the time of King John, for on the Charter Rolls[3] of the first year of that monarch's reign is the following confirmation made in their favour: "Templarii et *confirmatio* terrar. et libertat., inter alia, Ritchindine, apud Dunwick." And in 1227 is another charter, "Templi fratres; inter alia, Richedone, cum ptin. apud Dunwick."

Mention is also made of "quidam mariscus apud Donewic, unde hōies de Donwico solebant reddere p. ann. in firmâ suâ xs. quos Dn̄us Rex Johēs dedit magro, milicie Templi, in elemosinâ, e locati sunt eis ad secm xs."

In the "Taxatio Ecclesiastica" of Walter Suffield in 1252, the "bona Templiariorum de Donewico" were taxed at eleven shillings. Their house or Preceptory was called "Templum beatæ Mariæ et S. Johannis," and it once occurs as "Hospitale beatæ Mariæ et S. Johannis, vocat. Le Tempil."

On the dissolution of the religious houses, the manor passed with the other possessions of the Preceptory at Battisford to the Crown, and in 1561 was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Andrews to be held of the Crown as of the Manor of East Greenwich by fealty in free socage and not in chief. The grant is dated 12th Feb. 1561. A rental of the Temple Manor for three years is given by Gardner from the collections of Le Neve.

It does not appear how the manor passed from this Thomas Andrews, but King James I. by Letters Patent dated 13th Aug. 1622, granted the manor with the other possessions of the Preceptory of Battisford to Ellis Rothwell, who held his first court for the Temple Manor 22nd Dec. 1622, and left the lordship to Millicent his widow, who afterwards in 1628 sold it to Thomas Knivett, of Ashwelthorp. He died in 1658, when the manor passed to his daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir John Rous, of Henham.

On Sir John Rous's death the manor passed to his son and heir Sir John Rous, 2nd Bart., who dying in 1730 it vested in his grandson Sir John Rous, 3rd Bart., who disposed of the same to Charles Long, who conveyed it in 1754 to Miles Barne, of Sotterley. He died in 1780, when it descended to Miles Barne, his son and heir, and on his death in 1825 passed to his brother Burne Barne, who dying in 1837, it vested in his son and heir Frederick Barne, of Dunwich House.

The lordship is now styled "the Manor of the Temple and the Holy Virgin," and Mr. Suckling says that its demesnes have been almost entirely swallowed up by the sea, and all that remained in his day did not amount to more than two acres, which were situated near Mr. Barne's house, abutting upon the town ditch and the sea cliff.

Another manor here appears to have belonged to the Corporation, and in 1805 to have been vested in the Bailiffs of Dunwich, in 1881 being stated to be still vested in the Corporation.

[1] D.K.R. 38 App. p. 94.
[2] Pat. Rolls 8 Edw. III. pt. i. 30.
[3] Confirmation of land and privileges to the Templars at Rickindine, in Dunwich.—Chart. Rolls, 1 John, pt. 1, 34, 15; *Ib.* 11 Hen. III. pt. i. 29.

EASTON BAVENT.

THE parish was called after a family once its lord, and was in Saxon times a more important and flourishing place than now, having carried on a considerable traffic in fish. It stands on a cliff separated by the river a mile and a half N.E. of Southwold, and formed the most eastern promontory in the kingdom, hence its name Easton. The effect of the encroachments of the sea has been to reduce the place. As late as 1815 it had 770 acres of land, but in 1881 the area was 381 acres only, and before long the parish will most probably be entirely submerged.

The church (St. Nicholas) was standing in 1638, and had a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret, but all vestiges of the edifice have disappeared.

In Saxon times Elric, son of Wollett, under the protection of Earl Harold, held the place, consisting of 2 carucates of land. There were 5 villeins, 5 bordars, and 1 serf, and a ploughteam and a half in demesne. The tenants possessed 3 ploughteams, and there was wood sufficient for the sustenance of 8 hogs. Besides there were 3 acres of meadow, a salt pan, one rouncy, 3 beasts, 2 hogs, and 80 sheep, all valued at 40*s*. The King and the Earl had the soc. The downward career of the place is marked by the difference at the time of the Domesday Survey. Then the place was held as a manor of the King by Gilbert Balastarius. The villeins were reduced to three, the ploughteam and a half in demesne had disappeared. The salt works of Elric had gone, and all the live stock had passed away, and not been replenished, while the value had decreased to 20*s*. Even this valuation included one villein, Uluric, in Uggeshall, with 20 acres and half a ploughteam, and a villein with 20 acres and half a ploughteam in Chediston.

There were also 2 freemen, Goodrich and Osketel, under the protection of Earl Harold, with 20 acres of land, and 1 ploughteam of the value of 40*s*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc. Easton was a league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 6*d*.[1]

Suckling says, "If we take the leuca at a mile and a half—which probably approximates to the extent of that ancient scale of admeasurement—we shall find the parish of Easton, at the present day, of about the same length, measured from north to south, though its width, seaward, has decreased to about a quarter of a mile, or a little more. Hence we gather that the ocean, having swept away the opposing point or Ness, now sets with less violence on this part of the coast, the action of its tides having wasted not more than a few furlongs in a period of nearly eight hundred years."

The enumeration of the holdings in Easton in Saxon and Norman times is not exhaustive, as the Great Survey expressly says, "other land therein."[2] We do find amongst the King's land in the region kept by Roger Bigot under Hartismere Hundred in the Survey, a carucate of land in this place which had formerly belonged to 2 villeins when Earl Ralph held, and which Fulchered had added to the Manor of Blythburgh in Robert Malet's time.[3]

Easton Bavent Manor.

In the time of Hen. III. 1237 Thomas Bavent was lord and patron here, and in 1263 Sir Hubert de Bavent, son of Sir Michael de Bavent, had a grant of free warren in his Manor of Chediston, and was lord of the

[1] Dom. ii. 444.
[2] Dom. ii. 444.
[3] Dom. ii. 282.

manor here. He had a grant of free warren in Easton Bavent in 1275, and it is stated in the Hundred Rolls that he had wreck of the sea in Easton Bavents, as his ancestors had for a long time.[1]

He was succeeded in 1286 by his grandson Thomas de Bavent,[2] son of Michael de Bavent, and he claimed wreck of the sea and assize of bread and beer in Easton Bavents in the reign of Edw. I.[3], and in 1308 was attached for taking wreck of the sea between Benacre and Snodespyche. He answered that he knew not where Snodespyche was, but that he had, and his ancestors also had, always possessed the right of wreck of sea in the parish of Easton. Suckling says, "the same Thomas de Bavent," but it was probably a descendant of the same name, "had a grant in 1330 for a market to be held here weekly on Wednesdays, and an annual fair on the eve and morrow of the feast of St. Nicholas."[4] In 1339 Thomas de Bavent and Alice his wife settled this lordship with Chediston on himself for life with remainder to William his son and Catherine his wife, with remainder to Felicia his daughter, sister of William, with remainder to John, son of Thomas de Ulveston, with remainder to Richard, son of John, son of Baldwin Bavent, and in 1346 William Bavent and Robert Pavilli were lords.[5]

It is not certain when the Bavent family became extinct, but Suckling thinks probably about the middle of the 14th century; for in 1361 Sir John Argentein presented to the rectory, and the following year the King assigned to William de Ufford and Joan his wife a knight's fee, which Mary, the wife of Thomas, late Earl of Norfolk, held in dower in Chediston and Easton, "which Thomas Bavent held."[6]

In 1376 Richard Covyn presented to the church of Easton, but it does not appear whether he had the manor or not.

About this time, or shortly afterwards, the manor passed to Sir John Shardelowe, Knt., and on his death to his son and heir Robert de Shardelowe, who, it appears, was lord and patron in 1392.

On his death the manor passed to his widow Ela in 1431 for life, with remainder to his son and heir, Sir John Shardelowe, and they are both parties to a deed granting land in Easton Bavent dated 10th June 9 Hen. VI. [1431]. By deed dated 12th Dec. 12 Hen. VI. [1433], Sir Andrew Bryd released to Sir William Phelip, Thomas Heyham, Ralph Bonyng, and John Cullyng, their heirs and assigns, all right in the manor, and by a deed dated 20th Dec. the same year Simon Felbrigge, William Phelip, John Howard and John Heveningham, and others released to Ela de Shardelowe all claim on the manor.

In 1435 we meet with a fine levied of this manor and that of Chediston. It is by John Glemham, of Glemham, against Ela, formerly wife of Sir Robert Shardelowe, Sir William Phelip, Sir John Clyfton, Sir John Heveningham, Robert Cavendyssh, Robert Crane, Thomas Heigham, Ralph Bokkyng, Andrew *Bryd*, clerk, and John Cullyng,[7] whereby the manor was acknowledged to be the right of the said John Glemham, which he had of her gift, and the said John Glemham granted unto the said Ela and the other deforciants to hold to them and the heirs of Andrew Bryd.

In 1433 we find the two following deeds relating to the manor: 30th Dec. 14 Hen. VI. [1435] Indenture by which Sir William Phelyp, Thomas Heigham, Ralph Bonyng, and John Culling demise and confirm unto John

[1] H.R. ii. 148.
[2] As to the family see Banks's Baronia Anglica Concentrata, vol. i. 117.
[3] Q.W. 724.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 4 Edw. III. 66.
[5] Blom. Norf. x. 423.
[6] Harl. 5193, fol. 67.
[7] Feet of Fines, 13 Hen. VI. 19.

Hopton, Robert Banyard, and Thomas Northalis the manor and the advowson, the conveyance, however, to be void if the said John Hopton, Robert Banyard, and Thomas Northalis did not pay 400 marks to Dame Ela Shardelowe as therein expressed. 7th Jan. 1435-6. Indenture by which John Hopton, Robert Banyard, and Thomas Northalis demise and confirm to Ela de Shardelowe the manor to hold for life without impeachment of waste.

Ela de Shardelowe presented to the living in 1438. By deed dated 15th July, 29 Hen. VI. [1451], Sir John Sayville and William Skargyll (no doubt trustees) granted to John Hopton the reversion of the manor with the advowson after the death of Ela (which reversion in the deed is stated to have been granted to the said Sir John Sayville and William Skargyll and their heirs by the said John Hopton and Robert Banyard, Thomas Northalis having died) "to the said John Hopton for life, with remainder to Thomas Hopton, son of the said John Hopton and Margaret, wife of the said Thomas in special tail, and for want of such issue then to revert to the said Sir John Sayville and William Skargyll and their heirs, to performe, thereby the last will of the said John Hopton."

Three months later by deed 10th Oct. 30 Hen. VI. [1451] the said Ela Shardelowe granted to John Hopton all her estate in the manor and advowson to hold for her life, yielding to her a yearly pension of 20 marks for her life with a clause of distress and re-entry. Ela Shardelowe died in 1457, and John Hopton had an assurance from the trustees and livery of the manor and advowson in 1472. On John Hopton's death the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas Hopton, who was lord in 1474.

By a deed poll dated 2 Jan. 18 Edw. IV. [1478-9] Sir John Saville recites and acknowledges that a grant of the reversion of the manor made to him and William Skargyll by John Hopton and Robert Banyard was to the intent to execute estates thereof to Thomas Hopton, son of John Hopton and Margaret the wife of Thomas, according to certain articles made upon that marriage and the said Sir John Saville thereby revoked and annulled all estates made by him not pursuant thereunto.

From Thomas Hopton the manor descended to William Hopton, son of John (?), and then to Sir George Hopton, Knt., and on his death went to his son John, an infant aged two years, who died shortly after, leaving his brother Arthur Hopton, aged one year and a half, his heir.[1]

In the inquisition of Sir George Hopton referred to, the manor is stated to be worth £5, and to be held of Sir Thomas Montgomery, Sir Roger Townshend, and William Pykenham clerk, as of the Manor of Blythburgh. A fine was in 1538 levied of the manor by Thomas Pope against Sir Arthur Hopton.[2]

Sir Arthur Hopton died 15th Aug. 1555, and was succeeded by Sir Owen Hopton. A fine of this manor and also that of Empoles was levied in 1565 by Robert Hopton against Sir Owen Hopton,[3] and against him and others in 1568 by Owen Tasburgh and others,[4] and William Roberds or Roberts, of Yarmouth, in 1579 acquired the manor from the said Owen Tasburgh[5] and his (Robert's) assigns presented to the church during this year.

[1] Inquis. 5 Hen. VII. 643.
[2] Fine, Trin. 30 Hen. VIII.
[3] Fine, Hil. 7 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Trin. 10 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Mich. 21 Eliz.

In 1596 Robert Smith, son of William Smith, and grandson of William Roberts held the lordship, and sold the same to Jeffery Howland, who presented to the church in 1666.

From Jeffery Howland the manor seems to have gone to John Howland, of Streatham, in Surrey, whose only daughter and heir marrying in 1695 Wriothesly Russell, afterwards Duke of Bedford, carried this property to her husband, but the Duchess, surviving, sold it in 1718 to Thomas Carthew, of Benacre, whose widow and son resold it in 1743 to Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart., as parcel of the Benacre estate, and from Sir Thomas Gooch it has descended in the like course with Benacre Manor in this Hundred, and is now vested in Sir Thomas Vere Sherlock Gooch, 10th Bart., of Benacre Hall.

Court Rolls of the Manor, 3 to 7 Jac. I., will be found in the Public Record Office.[1]

Arms of BAVENT: Sa, a chief indented Or, *or* vice versa; *or* Arg. a chief indented Sa.

[1] Portfolio 203, 93.

FROSTENDEN.

IN Edward the Confessor's time Toret held as a manor three carucates of land with 10 villeins, 14 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and 9 belonging to the tenants. There was wood sufficient for 40 hogs, 3 acres of meadow, 2 rouncies, 10 beasts, 60 hogs, 60 sheep, 23 goats, and 2 hives of bees, all valued at £4. At the time of the Domesday Survey, the value continued the same, but there had been various changes. At this latter period the bordars had increased to 20, whilst the serfs had disappeared, there was one rouncy less, 4 beasts, and only 13 hogs as against 60 prior to the Conquest.

The Great Survey states that Frostenden possessed a sea port for shipping, and also a salt work or "salina" in the Confessor's day, but in Norman times the working of the latter had been discontinued. Mr. Suckling says, "This 'portus maris,' we suppose must have been situated somewhere in the little valley now called Frostenden Bottom, through which a stream winds its way by South Cove, and falls into Easton Broad, which piece of water must at that period have communicated with the sea, between the high lands now known as the sand cliffs, and then lying north of the promontory at Easton."

"This circumstance," adds Suckling, "perhaps now little known, proves how many of the unimportant rivulets which issue from the interior of the county into the German Ocean, were navigable for the small craft of early commerce, or ancient predatory warfare. Thus many streams which find their way to the sea, and are known to us as sluices only, were designated ports in former records, of which we need instance only one or two—Mismere Haven and Portus de Benacre—though the list could be readily augmented."[1]

There were also 8 freemen in Frostenden in the Confessor's time, holding 113 acres with 3 ploughteams and half an acre of meadow, valued at 10*s*. At the time of the Survey 3 freemen only had this holding, and there was but one ploughteam employed. The value was then placed at 14*s*., in consequence of some exchange. One Ranulf held two churches in the village, endowed with 28 acres of glebe on which a ploughteam was employed, and the value of this holding was but 3*s*. The manor was a league and 24 perches long, and 10 quarentenes and 7 perches broad, and it paid in a gelt 4*d*.[2] All the above estates were the property of Ralph Baynard at the time of the Survey.

Frostenden Manor.

The manor was held by Ralph Baynard as the Domesday tenant in chief. In 1267 it was vested in Gilbert Frostenden, who this year had a grant of free warren in the manor,[3] but in 1316 it was vested in Robert de Biskele, from whom it passed to Richard de Biskele in 1328.

Two fees in Frostenden of the value of £20 belonged as superior lord to Robert fitz Walter, and were included in his inquis. p.m. in 1328,[4] and these were no doubt the fees held by Richard de Biskele; for on the Close Rolls for 1328 we find an order to deliver to Joan, late wife of Robert le fitz Wauter, in dower two fees in Frostenden held by Richard de Biskele of the

[1] Hist. of Suff. ii. 318.
[2] Dom. ii. 414*b*.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 51 Hen. III. 7.
[4] I.P.M., 2 Edw. III. 59.

yearly rent of £20.[1] These no doubt were the same two fees which Testa de Nevill states to have been held by Alice de Frostenden of Walter fitz Robert.[2]

Amongst the Harleian Charters is an Indenture of Feoffment dated Ascension day, 23 Edw. III. [1349], by which Richard de Biskele grants the manor to Esmon de Ufford chev., Roger de Brokele, parson of Frostenden, Richard de Cravene, Roger de Cravene, parson of Repenemere, Bartholomew Fraunceys, Esmon Man de Mutford, and John atte Cherchie Clopton.[3]

Richard de Biskele made his will, which is dated in 1349, and the manor at his death passed to his widow, Alice de Frostenden.[4] Sir John Ulverstone seems to have been the next lord, and in 1374 we meet with a fine of this manor and also the Manors of Giselham and Ulverston. The plaintiffs are Alexander Bruseyard clerk, Guy Crokedok clerk, Richard Dartrys, John Botild of Bergh, and Edmund de Mutford, and the deforciant Sir John Ulverston.[5]

This fine was probably levied on the occasion of some settlement, and Sir John de Ulverstone was apparently still owner in 1384. This year by a writing dated at Frostenden, 7th April 7 Rich. II., he quit claim to Roger Boys, Sir John de Wyngefeld, John Pishall, Thomas More, Guy Crodedok, Robert Grygges clerk, Robert de Aisshfeld, and William Thurtone, this manor and the manors of Giselham and Ulverston in Debenham, with sixty-three shillings and fourpence rent in Pettaugh, and the advowsons of the Churches of Frostenden and Rushmere, which they held under a feoffment made to them by Richard Dartrys and John Botild.[6]

Suckling says of the manor at this date, "The tenure of the Biskele or Bixley family appears to have terminated with this Richard, for in 1365 Alexander, Rector of Darsham presented to the church, and was succeeded in this right by the families of Boys, Crane, Barentyn, and Manning, each of which presented in succession, the latter in 1425." We see no evidence, however, of the manor having been held by Alexander, Rector of Darsham, Roger Boys, or Thomas Crane.

But amongst the Harleian Charters is a deed dated "die Dom. p.p. f. S. Fidis Virg. 20 Rich. II. [1396] by which Thomas Cravene of Henham grants the manor with the advowson to Sir William Argentein, Knt., Jeffrey Sinrund, rector of the church of Benacre, and 5 others.[7] And another dated 2nd Oct. 1 Hen. V. [1413], by which Thomas Cravene acknowledges the manor and advowson to belong to Drugo Barantyn [Barrington], John Wessyngsete, Thomas Senyele, and William Bell, no doubt by way of mortgage, the debt being £40.[8]

Drugo Barington or Barentyn died siesed of the lordship in 1416,[9] leaving Christiana, his widow, to whom the manor passed for life, and she presented to the church this very year. The fact seems to have been that the manor had become divided into third shares, for in 1418 we meet with a fine levied of the third part of the manor and advowson by Christiana, who was wife of Drugo Barentyn, Sir William Porter, Sir John Beauson,

[1] Close Rolls, 2 Edw. III. 7.
[2] T. de Nevill, 290.
[3] Harl. 46 E. 8.
[4] This is not of course the Alice de Frostenden mentioned in Testa de Nevill, 290, as holding in Frostenden a knight's fee of Walter, son of Robert.
[5] Feet of Fines, 48 Edw. III. 3.
[6] Harl. 57 D. 2.
[7] Harl. 48 I. 39.
[8] Harl. 45 F. 44.
[9] I.P.M., 4 Hen. V. 43.

John Houre, John Burgoyne, William Loksmyth, and John Ryvell against John Wissyngsete. Another fine was levied in 1428 of both manor and advowson by Sir William Porter, Roger Houre, John Beaufou, John Burgoyne, John Loksmyth, and John Ryvell against Thomas Seymcle. This of third part also.[1]

Another fine levied the same year was by the same parties plaintiffs and William Bele, also of the third part of the manor, stated to be held by Christiana for life.[2]

Christiana re-married John Manyng, of Elyngham, and they presented to the church in 1425. The Davy MSS. make Sir William Porter, Knt., lord in 1428. The whole manor coalesced in William de la Pole, created Marquis of Suffolk in 1444, and amongst the Ancient Deeds preserved in the Public Record Office will be found a letter of attorney in 1442 by William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, and others to receive seisin of the manor and advowson of Frostenden.[3]

William, Earl of Suffolk, presented to the church in 1446, and died in 1450,[4] when the manor passed to his son John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk.

In 1476 Sir Edward Hungerford, John Heydon, and Humphrey Forster, by deed dated the 20th November, released to John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and Elizabeth, his wife, sister of King Edw. IV., to Walter Hastings, Robert Chamberleyn, James Tyrell, William Knyvett, Knts., &c. to the use of the Duke and Duchess, the lordships of Frostenden, Bacton, and Creeting St. Olave's, which the said Sir Edward, &c., were seised of, to the use of William, late Duke of Suffolk, and the Lady Alice, his wife, deceased.

John de la Pole, created Earl of Lincoln in his father's lifetime as his eldest son and heir, succeeded to his Suffolk honours and estates. He was slain in the battle of Stoke upon Trent in 1487, and the manor forfeited to the Crown. The estates, including the manor, were however restored in 1495 to John's next brother Edmund, Earl of Suffolk.[5] Edmund, Earl of Suffolk, was attainted of high treason and beheaded in 1513, when of course his estates passed to the Crown, and the following year King Hen. VIII. granted the Manor of Frostenden, &c., *inter alia*, to Thomas, Lord Howard, and Anne his wife, and the heirs of their bodies,[6] but they, dying without issue, this lordship reverted to the Crown, and was regranted, with the advowson, to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who presented in 1528.

Amongst the Harleian MSS. is a list of knights' fees held about the year 1539 of this manor, by the families of Beaumonde, Codenham, Churche, Walby, Pais, Blomefeld, Hopton, and Pyke, and by the Prior of Wangford and the Abbot of Langley.

Coming once more to the Crown in consequence of an exchange by the Duke with Hen. VIII. in 1538,[7] the Manor of Frostenden was granted in 1540 to Anne of Cleves for life,[8] and at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries 27th Jan. 1859 a deed by Anne of Cleves appointing Philip Chewte to be Bailiff of the lordship was exhibited. The manor, however, soon reverted to the Crown, and was demised by lease dated 12th Dec. 1557 to Henry Partridge for 21 years from the feast of St. Michael last past, at a rent of £7. 6*s*. 8*d*.

[1] Feet of Fines, 6 Hen. VI. 32.
[2] Feet of Fines, 6 Hen. VI. 34.
[3] 20 Hen. VI. D. 547.
[4] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.
[5] R.P. vi. 474, 475.
[6] S.P. 2 Hen. VIII. 1129.
[7] S.P. ii. 1182, 18*a*.
[8] S.P. 1540, 1500.

It is therein called the Manor of Frostenden Hall, with the appurtenances; the advowson, however, was not included in the lease. The demise could not have been in operation for any length of time, for Queen Elizabeth held a Court for the manor in the first year of her reign, and we find the Crown presenting to the church till 1596.

The manor and advowson were re-granted in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign to one of the family of Morse. The grantee sold the manor to John Glover who died in 1573, and was succeeded by his son and heir, William Glover, of Campsey High House, who presented to the church in 1626.

This gentleman, removing from Campsey, resided at Frostenden Hall, where he died in 1628 at the age of 83, and was succeeded in the lordship by his son and heir William Glover, who dying in 1641 the manor passed to his son and heir William Glover, who dying in 1660 it passed to another William Glover, son and heir of the last. Among the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian is a copy of a letter from him to Archbishop Sancroft dated 1693.[1] On the 25th August, 1714, this William Glover, by will of this date, confirmed to Sarah his wife his capital mansion in Frostenden, wherein he resided, formerly settled on her in jointure, and he gave her his advowson and right of presentation to the living of Frostenden for life, to be disposed of by her whensoever it should happen to become void. He devised to Robert Glover, his brother, his Manor of Frostenden, with the free and copyhold rents, services, fines, and appurtenances, and his house, with the lands, &c., in Wrentham, which he purchased of Thomas Edgar, gentleman, for his life; and if he should leave any lawful heirs to them and their heirs for ever. He further devised to Mary Glover, his sister, his house, &c., in Frostenden, &c., she committing no waste; and if Sarah, his wife, survived Robert, his brother, and he died without issue, then the Manor of Frostenden after the decease of Mary, the testator's sister, and also the estate at Wrentham, purchased of Edgar, should be to the use of Sarah, his wife, and he did thereby confirm them to her for life, after his brother Robert's decease, without issue, subject to annuities. And after the determination of the respective lives of Sarah, his wife, Robert, his brother, without issue, and Mary, his sister, then all his estate in Frostenden and Wrentham, and his right of presentation aforesaid, to the first and other sons of Thomas Glover, of Burgh Castle, gent., successively, and to the several heirs male of their respective bodies. And for want of such son or sons of the said Thomas Glover's issue male, descending from them, then the last-mentioned estates to Glover Edwards, the son of ..... Edwards, late of Thurlton, in Norfolk, for his life. And if he leave any heir male, then to such heir male, and his heirs, taking the name of Glover. Then all his estate aforesaid, to John, the son of John Ewen, of Raydon, in Suffolk, gent., by Martha, his wife, one of the daughters of Lionel Holle, deceased, and his heirs for ever, if he leave any heirs male of his body; for want of such issue male, then to Martin, second son of the said John Ewen, &c.

On 1st June, 1724, the said William Glover, by a codicil of this date, after reciting that the said Thomas Glover, in his will named, had, since the making thereof, a son, baptised by the name of William, confirmed all his real estate, after the limitations, to the said William, son of Thomas, and his heirs male for ever. Mr. Glover, who thus devised the manor and advowson of Frostenden, died in September, 1726.

[1] Rawl. C. 739.

By an attested copy of a certificate, signed War Office, 30th June, 1758, by Thomas Tyrwhit, Deputy Secretary of War, proved by the certificate of Major David Chapeau, Town-Major of Gibraltar, it appears that William Glover, late a second lieutenant in the regiment of North British Fusiliers, perished on board his Majesty's ship the *Prince George*, which was lost 28th April, 1758, he being then on his passage to join his regiment at Gibraltar. He was born 12th March, 1738-9. Isabella, the widow of William Glover, and mother of Lieutenant Glover, re-married John Daniel.

Isabella Daniel, late Isabella Glover, and William Fowler, of Norwich, sold the manor to Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart., of Benacre Hall, who in 1791, presented to the church, and again in 1802 and 1806; and about the year 1809 re-sold this property to Edward Holland, of Benhall.

On Edward Holland's death in 1830, his landed estates in Frostenden and Wrentham, consisting of 1,040 acres, including the manor of the former parish, were sold by his executors for 39,700 guineas, and were purchased in 1833 by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who are the present possessors.

Frostenden Hall is a good old mansion standing just north of the church, erected apparently about the reign of James I. It retains none of its ancient features.

Arms of GLOVER: Sable, a fesse embattled erm. between 3 crescents Arg. As to the family of Glover, see East Anglian Notes and Queries, vol. v., p. 68.

MANOR OF COLDHAM.

This manor has been lost sight of for some centuries, but it was held about the time of Hen. I. by Robert de Colevill, and from him passed to his son and heir Roger Colevill, who granted it to Robert de Colevill, his son and heir. On Robert's death the manor passed to his son and heir Roger de Colvill, who had a grant of free warren in Frostenden in 1253.[1] In the early part of the reign of Edw. I., Roger, son of Robert de Coleville, granted the manor, with lands and tenements in Uggeshall, Frostenden, Wangford, and other places in Suffolk, to his son Robert de Colvill of Carlton for his life, rendering to the chief lord the services due, and after his decease to his heirs.[2] The manor passed from this Robert to his son Roger, who by a deed in 1297 under the description of Roger de Colvill of Carlton, son of Sir Robert de Colvill, Knt., in consideration of 100 marks granted the manor with lands in Frostenden, Uggeshall, Stoven, and many other places in Suffolk, to John de Byskele of Frostenden, rendering £5 yearly to the said Roger and Dionysia his wife.[3] Roger de Colvill by another deed the same year quit claim to the said John de Byskele all right in the manor except as to the £5 rent.[4]

A "Colham Manor" is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Sir Anthony Wingfield, who died 20th Aug. 1552, leaving Robert his son and heir.[5]

KING'S MANOR.

There seems to have been another manor in Frostenden known as King's, of which the Gray family held the lordship. In 1609 or 1610 we

[1] Chart. Rolls, 37 and 38 Hen. III. pt. ii. 96, 1.
[2] Harl. 48 G. 13.
[3] Harl. 48 G. 18.
[4] Harl. 48 G. 17.
[5] I.P.M., 7 Edw. VI. 65.

meet with an action by the Attorney-General *v.* Henry Gray, as to copyhold lands held by John Edgar of this manor, and as to felling timber on the same and the customs generally of the manor.[1]

The site of a "Frostenden Manor" was, we learn from the State Papers, leased in 1594 to Sir Nicholas Bacon,[2] and in the same year, amongst the State papers we find the note of a lease in reversion of "Frostenden Manor" to the said Sir Nicholas, and this lease included tenths of St. Edmundsbury and also cottages called Butchers' stalls in St. Edmundsbury.[3]

[1] 1609 at Blyburgh, Exch. dep.; 1609–10 at Frostenden.

[2] 1594 S.P. 561.

[3] 1594 S.P. 533.

HALESWORTH.

IN the time of the Confessor, Halesworth formed three lordships, which tripartite division of the parish is still traceable in the names of the Manors of Halesworth, Dame Margery's, and the Rectory Manor.

The first and most important of these estates at the time of the Norman Survey was the property of Earl Hugh, which consisted of two of these manors; one was that held by Aluric in the Confessor's time as a manor with 2 carucates of land.

There were then 4 villeins later 5, 7 bordars later 10, and always 2 serfs and 2 ploughteams in demesne, then 3 ploughteams belonging to the tenants, later 2 only. The wood must have been considerable in Saxon times, and indeed the greater part of the parish was probably thickly wooded, for on this manor alone there was sufficient wood for the support of 300 hogs. Between the Confessor's time and the Survey much of this wood must have been felled, for the Survey states that at that time the wood remaining was sufficient for the maintenance of 100 hogs only; two-thirds, therefore, of the wood belonging to this manor appears to have been cut down.

There were 4 acres of meadow, a mill, a rouncy or draught horse, 6 beasts probably cows, and 18 sheep. Though there was so much wood, there do not seem to have been any hogs kept here before the Conquest, for 10 hogs appear as an additional item in the Domesday enumeration. The value had improved from 30*s*. in Saxon times to 40*s*. in Norman days., The other manor of Earl Hugh was that in the holding of Ulf the priest[1] and consisted of 40 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow, with 2 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne, wood for 6 hogs, 14 sheep, and 2 goats, all valued at 5*s*. The manor was increased by the addition of 4 freemen with 60 acres of land, 2 bordars, and 2 ploughteams in demesne valued at 10*s*.

The two manors were held at the time of the Survey by Bigot de Loges of Earl Hugh, and the length was stated to be one league and the breadth another, the rendering in a gelt being 7½*d*.

The Great Record adds, "And Earl Alan claims the land of the aforesaid priest and these 4 men as of his predecessor's fee, and by seisin made to him. And the Hundred is his witness."[2]

The third manor was held by Gunner, a freeman under commendation to the predecessor of Robert Malet, and his (Gunner's) father was seised before him. The extent was no more than 15 acres of land and half an acre of meadow, and was held with 2 bordars and half a ploughteam, their value being 3*s*. The King and the Earl had the soc, and the manor in Domesday times was held by Robert de Vallibus of Roger Bigot.[3]

The only other estate mentioned in the Survey was that of 5 freemen, holding a carucate of land and 1 acre of meadow with 2 bordars, three ploughteams, and wood formerly sufficient for 60 hogs, but then for 20 only, under Earl Alan the tenant in chief.[4]

[1] Dom. ii. 299.
[2] Dom. ii. 299.
[3] Dom. ii. 335.
[4] Dom. ii. 293.

Halesworth Manor.

The Domesday tenant in chief of the manor, Earl Hugh, was the well-known Hugh de Abrincis, surnamed Lupus, created Earl of Chester in 1070. He was the nephew of William the Conqueror, being his half-sister Emma's son. He does not seem to have been present at the Battle of Hastings, but joined the Conqueror shortly after. His valour and capacity greatly assisted in cementing the victory, but his character as drawn by Ordericus Vitalis is not particularly prepossessing.

This writer says, "He was a most luxurious and prodigal nobleman. His attendants, whenever he travelled, were so numerous that they looked more like an army than a family of servants. He gave away vast sums of money, without reason or measure, and was equally extravagant in the bribes and presents he extorted from people under his authority. He was excessively fond of the country sports of hunting and hawking, in the pursuit of which he destroyed the fences, and laid waste the arable lands of his county of Chester in a miserable manner, having no regard to the interest of the farmers who occupied them, or to the remonstrances of the clergy, but being governed entirely by the hawkers and huntsmen who were his companions in those sports. He was also an excessive glutton, and indulged himself so much in the pleasure of eating and drinking that he grew enormously fat and heavy, so as to be hardly able to walk. He was also a great whoremaster, and had a great number of illegitimate children, by several different women, who almost all came to untimely deaths; and he had one lawful son by his wife, Ermentrude, the daughter of Hugh de Clermont, in the country of Beauvais in France."

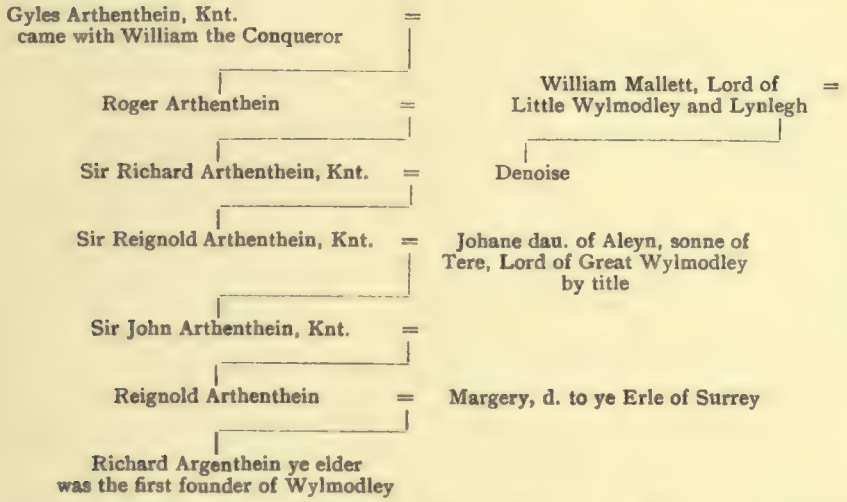
No doubt to atone for his many misdeeds, according to the custom of the age the first Earl of Chester assumed the monastic habit, and died a few days after on the 24th July, 1101, and his vast estates passed to his son Richard, 2nd Earl of Chester, who died without issue in 1120, being drowned with his wife Maud (daughter of Stephen, Count of Blois by Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror) in their passage from Normandy with William and Richard, sons of King Henry.

The manor in the middle of the twelfth century was vested in Thomas de Halesworth, and on his death passed to his daughter Rose, married to Reginald de Argentine, a family which long held the manor as a subinfeudation of the Honour of Chester.[1]

This Reginald de Argentine, according to Suckling, derived his name and pedigree from David de Argentein, a Norman who served under William the Conqueror, "His name," says Suckling, "spelt Argentoun, occurs in the Roll of Battle Abbey; and as it is repeated in Domesday Book, he was probably one of the martial knights actually present on the field of Hastings. Reginald de Argentein, who inherited the Manor of Great Wymondley, in Hertfordshire, from his mother, the heiress of Guy Fitz-Tecon, held the office of hereditary cup-bearer to the King at his coronation, in virtue of that lordship. Hence his armorial cognizance of three covered cups argent, upon a field gules. He seems to have been connected by marriage with a family which assumed their surname from Halesworth, and granted their possessions here to his son."

[1] T. de Nevill, 291.

Dr. Howard in his annotated Visitation of Suffolk (vol. ii. p. 181) gives the pedigree of this Reginald Argentine from a MS. amongst the collections of John Philepot, Somerset Herald, by William Courthorpe, Somerset, as follows :—


Gyles Arthenthein, Knt. came with William the Conqueror
Roger Arthenthein
William Mallett, Lord of Little Wylmodley and Lynlegh
Sir Richard Arthenthein, Knt.
Denoise
Sir Reignold Arthenthein, Knt.
Johane dau. of Aleyn, sonne of Tere, Lord of Great Wylmodley by title
Sir John Arthenthein, Knt.
Reignold Arthenthein
Margery, d. to ye Erle of Surrey
Richard Argenthein ye elder was the first founder of Wylmodley

In 1195 Reginald de Argentein was Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, and in 1197 served that office for Essex. Adhering to the cause of the rebellious Barons in 1215 he had assurance of safe conduct to come to the King to treat of peace for them ; but his embassy at that time failed. Making his own composition in 1216, his lands, which had been seized on for that transgression, were restored. The time of his decease is uncertain, but he was dead before the year 1223, and the manor passed to his son, Richard de Argentein, who had been one of the witnesses to Magna Charta. This knight was Sheriff for Essex and Hertfordshire, and also for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and was constituted Governor of the Castle of Hertford in 1223.

In the previous year he gave the King two palfreys for licence to hold a weekly market at his Manor of " Halsworde," and an annual fair on the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of St. Luke, 18th October.[1] In 1226 he obtained *inter alia* a confirmation of this grant for his fair and market at " Hallsworthe,"[2] and was appointed a steward of the King's household. He married Cassandra, daughter of John de Insula. In 1229, or the following year, he went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, " being a noble knight and valiant in arms," and died in 1246. Giles, his son and heir, was also a knight of great valour and prowess. He claimed the assize of bread and ale in his Manor of Halesworth, though his authority to do so was questioned by the royal commissioners.[3] There is a suit referred to on the Patent Rolls as instituted by Henry Bleuth against this Giles de Argentein and others touching a tenement in Halesworth.[4]

Being with the King in Wales in 1232, he was taken prisoner, with others, in battle with the Welsh, near Montgomery ; but ten years later

[1] Rot. Pip. de A°. 7 Hen. III. nova oblata.
[2] Chart. Rolls. 11 Hen. III, pt. i. 26. The fair is now held on the 29th October. See Manor of Newmarket, Lackford Hundred.
[3] Nescitur quo warranto. Rot. Hundred ii. 147, 197. He also claimed " bortrem " in Halesworth.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 15*d*.

he was summoned to attend the King to Gascony; and in 1262 was made Governor of Windsor Castle. Taking part with the Barons in the Battle of Lewes, where King Henry was made prisoner, he was elected by them one of their counsellors for the government of the kingdom, but after their defeat at Evesham, his lands, and those of his son Reginald, who was with him in the insurrection, were seized by the Crown, but were afterwards restored; for in 1283 he was found by an inquisition post mortem taken in that year to have held Argentein Manor in Melbourne, in Cambridgeshire, &c., and the Manor of Great Wymondley, in Herts., by serjeantry, and the service of attending the King with a silver cup on the day of his coronation in such place as the King's steward should assign for the performance of such service.

Reginald Argentein was found to be his son and heir, of forty years of age. He did homage and had livery of his father's great estates in the counties of Cambridge, Hertford, Norfolk, and Suffolk.[1] In 1285 he obtained a grant of free warren in his Manor of Wymondley,[2] and in 1293 had a charter for a new fair and market in his Manor of Halesworth.[3] The 26th Jan. 1297, he was summoned to Parliament as a Baron of the Realm, though none of his issue received that honour. He married Lora, daughter of Hugh de Vere, 4th Earl of Oxford,[4] who brought him the Manor of Ketteringham, in Norfolk, and died in 1307, seised, *inter alia*, of the Manor of Halesworth; which by an inquisition was returned as being held of the Crown in capite, as of the Honor of Chester, by the service of one knight's fee.[5]

John de Argentein, his son and heir, was of full age at his father's death, and did homage and had livery of his inheritance in 1308, and in that year had a charter of free warren for divers manors in the counties of Bedford and Herts., which he obtained in right of his first wife, Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Roger Bryan, Knt. He died in 1318,[6] leaving three daughters—Joan, married to Sir John Boteler, Knt.; Elizabeth, married to Sir William Boteler, Knt.; and Dionysia, who died single. These ladies were coheiresses of his first wife. By Agnes, his 2nd wife, daughter of Sir William de Bereford, sister and heir of Sir Edmund de Bereford, Knt. (who afterwards married successively Sir John de Nerford, who died in 1329, and Sir John de Maltravers[7]), he left an only son, John de Argentein, his heir, of the age of 6 months.

On the Close Rolls in 1319 is an order to the Escheator to deliver to Agnes 40 acres in Halesworth.[8] She died in 1375. In the following year William de Bereford, grandfather of John de Argentein the infant, compounded with the King for seventy-six pounds, to be paid out of the Manor of Halesworth, for the wardship of his grandson.[9]

At the coronation of Rich. II., this John de Argentein claimed the office of cup-bearer, in right of his Manor of Wymondley; and we find a

[1] I.P.M., 11 Edw. I.
[2] He claims warren, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and beer in Halesworth. Q.W. 722.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 21 Edw. I. 10.
[4] The pedigree of Philepot above referred to states that Reginald's wife was Lora, daughter of Robert Mountford.
[5] Harl. MSS. 708.
[6] I.P.M., 12 Edw. II. 43, where an extent of the manor may be found.
[7] His 2nd wife, according to the pedigree of Philepot above referred to, was Agnes de Maltravers.
[8] Close Rolls, 12 Edw. II. 16.
[9] There is an order on the Close Rolls to discharge the executors of this William de Bereford the elder in 1327. Close Rolls, 1 Edw. II. pt. ii. 28; and see Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. II. pt. i. 38.

pardon on the Patent Rolls in 1380 to William de Fornham for not appearing to answer this Sir John Argentein for leaving his home at Halesworth within a term agreed upon.[1] Sir John married Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert D'Arcy, of Stratton, and died in 1382, and we learn from the Patent Rolls that an unfortunate incident happened at the funeral. It seems that he was a Patron of the Priory of Wymondley, and the Prior of that house was seized as he was coming to Halesworth to celebrate the obsequies of Sir John. A commission was directed by the Crown to enquire into the matter.[2]

By inquisition in 1382 it was found that the said Sir John held at his death the third part of the manor called Brendehall, in Bumpstead, at Turrem, in Essex; and that Margaret, the daughter of Joan, late wife of Bartholomew Naunton, Knt., daughter of Sir John, and Baldwin St. George (son of Baldwin St. George) and Alice his wife, another daughter of the said John, and Matilda, wife of John Fitz-Warren, Knt., another daughter of Sir John Argentein, were the three coheirs of the said Sir John. And by another inquisition, taken the following year, it was found that the said Sir John Argentein held the Manors of Great and Little Wymondley, in Hertfordshire, and that the same persons were his coheirs.

Also by a third inquisition, taken the same year, it was found that Sir John Argentein held for life, jointly with Margaret, his wife, of the grant of Adam Payne, clerk, the Manor of Halesworth, with remainder, after the death of the said Sir John, and Margaret his wife, to Sir William Argentein, Knt., and Isabella, his wife.

Notwithstanding that his three daughters were found to be the heirs of Sir John Argentein, yet the above-named Sir William Argentein, who was an illegitimate son of Sir John, held the Manor of Great Wymondley; and in 1393 served the office of Sheriff for Norfolk and Suffolk. Moreover, in 1399, at the coronation of Hen. IV., he served the King with his first cup of wine, which cup he had for his fee, notwithstanding the petition which John Fitz-Warren presented to the steward, claiming that office in right of his wife, the Lady Maud, daughter and heiress of Sir John Argentein.[3]

Sir William Argentein married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Kerdeston, and died in 1418. In the following year he was found by an inquisition post mortem to have held at the day of his death the Manor of Halesworth, together with the advowson of the church, of the Honor of Chester, &c., and that John Argentein was his heir.[4]

This John, who was the son of John and grandson of Sir William, died in 1423, when Elizabeth and Joan, his sisters, were found to be his heirs.[5] Elizabeth married William Alington, junior, of Horsett, son of William Alington, "yt was thresorer of Normandy," and Joan married 1st Robert Alington, brother of William Alington, and 2ndly Grey Corbett, lord of Assington and Dunham, co. Norfolk, brother of Gilbert Corbett. Joan died in 1428 seised of a moiety of the Manors of Great Wymondley and Halesworth, with a messuage and a virgate of land in the latter town, together with the advowson of the church of Halesworth, with its appurtenances, &c., held of the Honor of Chester, &c., and Elizabeth, wife of

[1] Pat. Rolls, 3 Rich. II., pt. ii. 30.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 6 Rich. II., pt. ii. 9*d*.
[3] Lansdowne MSS. 280.
[4] I.P.M., 7 Hen. V. 13. Margaret, wife of Sir William Argentein, *Ib.* 6 Hen. VI. 53.
[5] I.P.M., 6 Hen. VI.

William Alington, jun., her sister, was her next heir, and then of the age of eighteen years.[1]

The family of Alington or Allington was descended from Hildebrand Alington, who married the daughter and heir of John de Columbariis. William Alington, the eleventh in descent, was treasurer to Hen. IV. in Ireland, and to Henry V. in Normandy. He married Joan, daughter of William de Burgh, and died Oct. 1446.[2]

John, the son and heir of William Alington and Elizabeth Argentein, his wife, married Mary, daughter of Lawrence Cheyny, of Fenditton, and held the Manor of Halesworth with its appurtenances in 1460. He died in 1480,[3] when he was succeeded by his son and heir William Alington, who is stated to have held for a term of 60 years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Wentworth. William Alington died 22nd Aug. 1485, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Giles Alington.[4]

The manor and advowson are stated in his inquisition to be worth over 20 marks, and to be held of the King as of the Honor of Chester by the service of one knight's fee. In 1516 a fine was levied of the manor by Sir Robert Drury and others against this Sir Giles "Alyngton" and Mary his wife,[5] and in 1556 by Thomas Edrington against the said Sir Giles Alington.[6]

Sir Giles Alington married Mary, only daughter and heir of Sir Richard Gardiner, and had several children, of whom three of the younger sons, George, John, and Richard, were the founders of families, George being the direct ancestor of the Alingtons of Siomhope, co. Lincoln. Sir Giles was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Giles Alington, of Horseheath, High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire in 1530-1, and of Huntingdonshire in 1545-6. He attended King Hen. VIII. as Master of the Ordnance at the siege of Boulogne, which fact appears from an inscription on a clock which he brought from that siege and affixed over the offices at Horseheath Hall, in which was the alarum bell of the garrison of Boulogne. He died in 1586, outliving his son Robert and his grandson Giles, and the manor passed to his great-grandson Giles Alington, son of the last-named Giles.

Giles Alington, the successor to his great-grandfather, was knighted by King James I. at the Charter House, London, 11th May, 1603. By Dorothy his wife, daughter of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, he had issue four sons and six daughters, and dying in 1638 the manor passed to his 2nd but eldest surviving son, Sir Giles Alington. He married a half-sister of one of his nieces, the daughter of his sister, Mrs. Dalton, for which breach of the forbidden degree of consanguinity he was fined in the Star Chamber £12,000, bound in a bond of £20,000 never to cohabit or come to his wife's private company again. His issue was declared illegitimate, and he was condemned to do penance at St. Paul's Cross, London, and in St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, in 1631, the like punishment being inflicted on the lady, who died of the smallpox in 1644. Sir Giles's father-in-law and brother-in-law, Mr. Dalton, was fined £2,000 for having procured the licence.

It is asserted that the fine imposed on Sir Giles Alington in the Star Chamber was shared between Queen Henrietta Maria and the Earl of Holland. In consequence of the issue of the marriage being bastardized, the estates on Sir Giles's death passed to his only surviving brother, William,

[1] I.P.M., 7 Hen. VI. 8.
[2] I.P.M., 38-39 Hen. VI. 42.
[3] I.P.M., 20 Edw. IV. 58.
[4] Inquis. 1 Hen. VII. 77.
[5] Fine, Trin. 8 Hen. VIII.
[6] Fine, Easter, 3 Mary I.

who was elevated to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Alington of Killard, 28th July, 1642. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Lionel Tollemache, 2nd Bart. of Helmingham, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

On Lord Alington's death the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth, who, 20th October, 1651, held her first court as lady of this manor, it having passed to her in dower. This same year she married the Hon. Sir William Compton, and was buried at Horseheath, 14th April, 1671,[1] whereupon the manor passed to her son, William Alington, 3rd Baron Alington, brother of Giles, 2nd Baron, who had died a minor and unmarried, and was buried at Horseheath 2nd March, 1659. William Alington served the Emperor of Germany against the Turks in Hungary, and became Major-General of the land forces here in 1678, the following year being appointed Constable of the Tower of London, and 5th Dec. 1682, raised to the English peerage, being created " Baron Alington of Wymondley, co. Hertford." He married 1st Catherine, daughter of Henry Stanhope, usually called Lord Stanhope, son of Philip, 1st Earl of Chesterfield; 2ndly Juliana, daughter of Baptist Noel, 3rd Viscount Campden; and 3rdly Diana, daughter of William Russell, 5th Earl, 1st Duke of Bedford, and widow of Sir Greville Verney. He died 1st Feb. 1684,[2] leaving the Manor of Halesworth, *inter alia*, during the minority of his son, to Diana, his widow. On the 22nd July, 1686, was held the court baron, with view of frankpledge, and court of pie-powder, of this lady, under the title of " the court of the most noble Diana, Lady Alington, widow, mother and guardian of the most noble Giles, Lord Alington, Baron Alington, of Wymondley and Killard." In right of the Manor of Wymondley, Hildebrand Alington, uncle to this Giles, Lord Alington, then under age, at the coronation of James II. 23rd April, 1685, presented to his Majesty on the knee, the first cup of wine in a silver bowl, gilt; who having drunk it returned the cup to the bearer, which he received as his fee. By the Lady Diana, Lord Alington left issue two daughters: Catharine, the eldest, who married Sir Giles Napier, of the county of Dorset, Knight and Baronet; and Diana, the youngest, who became the wife of Sir George Warburton; and also three sons, Giles, 4th Baron Alington, who died, at the age of ten years, 18th Sept. 1691; Hildebrand, who also died a minor in 1685; and Argentine, who died young, on 25th March, 1682. The manor then passed with the title to Hildebrand, 5th Baron Alington, son of the first lord in the English peerage, and uncle of the 4th Baron.

Hildebrand, 5th Lord Alington, sold the Manor of Halesworth, with the advowson of the church, to William Betts, who held his court for the manor, the 31st July, 1706, but the Davy MSS. state in 1696. William Betts died in 1709, and the manor went to his widow Dorothea Betts, who held her court for the same the 24th April, 1711.

She died in 1732, when the manor passed to her son, Thomas Betts, who in 1736 presented to the church; but sold the lordship and advowson in 1739, to Walter Plumer, who held his first court that year, and died in 1745-6, when the manor passed to his brother William Plumer, who dying in 1767 it passed to his son and heir William Plumer, at whose death in 1822 it went to his widow, Jane Plumer, who presented Richard Whately, the well-known Archbishop of Dublin, to the rectory, in 1822.

It seems that Jane the widow re-married Robert Plumer Ward, who in 1833 or 1834 sold the manor to John Cutts, a solicitor at Witham, in Essex, who re-sold it a little later to John Crabtree.

[1] Will 5th April, 1669, pr. 17th April, 1671. [2] Will 16th May, 1684, pr. 6th May, 1685.

The advowson, however, is now alienated from the manor, and belongs to the family of Badely. The Manor of Halesworth is said to have this peculiar custom, that a copyhold tenant cannot lease for a longer term than one year without the licence of the lord, but this is not a custom peculiar to this manor, but common to most manors.

The manor house passed under a deed dated 20th April, 1621, being sold by Thomas Shipdam, of the city of Norwich, merchant, to Josiah Fawethur, of Halesworth, Esq. The description was " the site or manor-house of the Manor of Halesworth, situated in Halesworth aforesaid, with all and singular the houses, &c., containing in the whole 45 acres, and two woods, anciently called the Home Wood and the Halmore, now or late converted into land, meadow, or pasture ; and all that meadow, parcel of the demesnes, called the Lord's Fen, otherwise Rush-fen, containing by estimation 4 acres, holden by copy of court-roll of the said Manor of Halesworth, and lately given unto John Shipdam, brother of Thomas, by the will of Thomas Shipdam, the father, &c."

The above descent of the manor has been taken from Suckling's History of Suffolk, having been altered in a few places only by the insertion of references and authorities, and the addition of a few further particulars.

Papers relating to the manor will be found in the Brit. Mus.,[1] and Compotus Rolls of the Manor amongst the Brit. Mus. Additional Charters.[2]

Arms of ARGENTINE : Gul. three covered cups, Arg. ; of ALINGTON : Sa. a bend engrailed betw. 6 billets Az.

DAME MARGERY'S MANOR.

Probably so called after Dame Margaret, wife of Sir John Argentine, who died in 1385, and by her will dated at Halesworth 1385, directed her body to be buried in the Church of St. Mary of Halesworth, and gave to the high altar there xx. shillings, for of course it existed as a separate manor before this date. Indeed, Suckling supposes it to have been the estate which in the Domesday Survey is shown to have been held by Alan, Earl of Richmond, but we are inclined to consider it rather the estate held at the Conquest by Gumer the freeman, and at the time of the Survey by Robert de Vallibus under Roger Bigot. In 1237 the manor seems to have been vested in Patrick de Chaories, and in the time of Hen. VIII. in Robert Norton, who in 1547 levied a fine of the manor against John Throkmorton and others.[3] A fine of the manor had been levied three years earlier by Christopher Player against this John " Throkmorton "[4] From Robert Norton[5] the manor passed in 1561 to his son and heir Walter Norton. In 1580 a fine was levied of the manor by Edmund Bedingfield and others against this Walter Norton, probably by way of settlement,[6] for later we find the manor vested in Henry Norton, Walter's son. The lordship passed to Robert Brown in the time of Charles II., and he held his first court in 1681. In 1693 the manor was in George Fleetwood, and on his death in 1696 passed to his widow Sarah Fleetwood. The manor was acquired by Walter Plumer in 1724, and subsequently passed in the same course as the main manor.

[1] Add. MSS. 19191.
[2] 1365–74 Add. Ch. 25971, 25978; 1366–7 Add. Ch. 25864; 1434–5 Add. Ch. 25865.
[3] Fine, Mich. 1 Edw. VI.
[4] Fine, Easter, 36 Hen. VIII.
[5] See Manor of Bavent's, in Chediston, in this Hundred.
[6] Fine, Hil. 22 Eliz.

The Rectory Manor.

This was the manor belonging to Ulf the priest in the time of Edward the Confessor, and which Earl Alan at the time of the Survey claimed. Suckling states that, "At a general court, holden on Saturday, the eve of Palm Sunday, in the 20th of Hen. VIII., it was recited that at the last court the bailiff was ordered to seize half an acre of land, with parcel of a grange, and a tenement thereon built, and one piece of land called Marlpit-land, containing by estimation three roods; after an alienation made thereof between William Norman and Margery, his wife, on the first part, and the town of Halesworth on the other part, twelve years since and more; and that the said town had occupied the said, without licence of the lord. The lord re-granted the said premises to Alexander Fylley, &c. The manor is still appended to the rectory, and courts are held, and manorial rights exercised by the Rector. The Rectory Manor is mentioned in the terriers as a 'small manor belonging to the rectory, to which several free and copyhold tenants owe suit and service.'"[1]

The rectors and lords from 1308 are as follows:—

Adam de Stanham.....	1308	Abdias Ashton	1606
Jōes de Ashton	1334	James Ashton	1616
William de Trollesbury....	1338	John Swayne	
Jōes Skencard[2]	1371	Samuel Jones	1671
William Bachelor	1393	Thomas Shortrudge	1690
Jōes Bredford.....	1400	John Beck	1722
William Hardy	1408	Thomas Anguish	1723
Edward Lohton	1465	Isaac Collman	1736
Henry Boleyn	1471	Thomas Forster	1746-7
James Hutton	1479	Isaac Avarne	1786
Radulphus Hyde	1490	William Cross.....	1820
William Woderowe	1505	Richard Whately	1822
Leonard Middleton		Jos. Badeley	1831
Richard Henrison	1519	Aug. Fred. Phipps	1835
Robert Woode	1532	Jos. Charles Badeley.....	1839
Robert Sturgis		R. E. Hankinson	
Lucas Taylor	1564	Vincent John Stanton	
John Argall	1580	Abbot Roland Upcher	1889

[1] Hist. of Suff. ii. 332.

[2] He is mentioned in the Court Rolls of Peasenhall, 51 Edw. III., as "Jōhes psona de Halesworth." MSS. Jermyn and Davy.

HENHAM.

HENHAM is now a hamlet of Wangford. At the time of the Norman Survey it was the estate of Ralph Bainard. He had a freeman Alwin holding by commendation 1 carucate of land as a manor. On this manor there were always 4 villeins, a mill, and 16 goats.

In Saxon times there were 11 villeins, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and later one only, also 5 ploughteams belonging to the tenants; wood for the support of 40 hogs, but only 4 hogs and 20 sheep, and half an acre of meadow. By the time of the Survey, the bordars had increased to 14, the ploughteams in demesne had again risen to 2, but those of the tenants had decreased to 3.

Additionally there were a rouncy, 8 beasts, and 4 hives of bees, and the hogs had increased to 14 and the sheep to 40. The value had remained the same in Saxon and Norman times at 40*s*. The King and the Earl had the soc, and the manor was at the time of the Survey held by Robert of Blythborough[1] in exchange.

The Manor of Henham.

Ralph Bainard's estate was forfeited by his grandson William, the son of Jeffrey Bainard, for taking part with Helias, Earl of Mayne, and others against King Hen. I.

We find from the Close Rolls of King John that Cardo de Fressunvill or Freskenville held the manor in the early part of that monarch's reign,[2] for there is an Order in 1213 to give seisin of the manor to John Marescall, the same having been held by Cardo de Fressunvill.[3]

We learn further from Testa de Nevill that this John Marescall held in the time of Hen. III. the manor by the service of one knight's fee.[4] Later in the same reign it appears to have passed to Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford, for it is mentioned in his inquis. p.m. in 1264, and an extent of the manor given.[5]

Henham about this time became divided into two manors, one known as Henham and the other as Craven's, both being held of the Barony of Bainard by knight's service. Apparently Roger fitz Osbert had one of these manors and Camilla de Wangeford (holding a knight's fee) and Thomas de Craven (holding half a knight's fee) had the other.[6]

The family of Kerdeston, which had a considerable portion of the forfeited Bainard estates, held the main manor of Henham for some centuries. About the year 1250 the lands of Sir Fulk de Kerdeston in Henham are recognised in certain grants of his contemporaries to the Prior of Wangford, and in 1267 William de Kerdeston had a grant of free warren here.[7]

In 1328 Roger de Kerdeston[8] held the manor, for we find an order on the Close Rolls this year to deliver to Joan late wife of Robert le fitz Wautier in dower a moiety of a fee in Henham and Stoven held by Roger de Kerdeston of the yearly value of 40*s*.[9] Roger died seised of the manor in 1337,[10] leaving the same to Maud his wife, who survived him, and who had it for her dower with other estates.

On the Close Rolls for 1337 is an order to deliver to Matilda, late wife of Roger de Kerdeston, tenant in chief assigned in dower, the Manor of

[1] Dom. ii. 414*b*, 415.
[2] 1210–12, Red Book of the Exchequer, 132*b*.
[3] Close Rolls, 15 John pt. ii. 5, with advowson of Church, &c., 16 John pt. ii. 11.
[4] T. de N. 283.
[5] I.P.M., 48 Hen. III. 26.
[6] T. de N. 290.
[7] Chart. Rolls, 51 Hen. III. 11, 7.
[8] See Manor of Bulchamp, in this Hundred.
[9] Close Rolls 2 Edw. III. 7.
[10] Extent, I.P.M., 11 Edw. III. 45.

Henham, extended at 105*s.* 8½*d.* yearly, and the Manor of Stratford extended at 67*s.* 9½*d.* yearly.[1] After her death the lordship descended to his son and heir Sir William Kerdeston, who died seised of it in 1361, when it apparently passed to his son, Sir William de Kerdeston, for he was in 1365 returned as holding the Manors of Henham and Bulchamp of the Duke of Clarence and Lord Say.

Sir William Kerdeston entered into the agreement of 1371, set out in the account of Bulchamp Manor in this Hundred, and obtained in 1378 from the King confirmation of a charter 51 Hen. III., being a grant of free warren in Henham to William de Kerdeston.[2] He died in the reign of Rich. II., when he was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas de Kerdeston. The Davy MSS. state that this Sir Thomas was illegitimate,[3] and that he released his right in the manor to Matilda, wife of Thomas Chaucer, who died in 1437 ; and they make William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, lord in 1442 in right of his wife Alice, next heir of Sir Thomas de Kerdeston, and daughter and heir of Thomas Chaucer. Suckling's statement is somewhat different. He asserts that in the 20th Hen. VI. [1442] Thomas de Kerdeston, Knt., released to William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk and Alice his wife, all his right in the Manors of Bulchamp and Henham, &c., in exchange, as it would appear, for their claims on the Manor of Kerdeston in Norfolk.

This Alice, Countess of Suffolk, was daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Chaucer, son of the poet by Maud his wife, granddaughter of Sir William de Kerdeston. Maud was, in fact, daughter and coheir of John Burghersh by Maud his wife, daughter of Sir William Kerdeston and Margaret his 2nd wife, daughter of Edmund Bacon. Sir Thomas de Kerdeston held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Henham of John Fitz Walter, and left a daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir Terry Robsart,[4] whose descendant claimed an interest in the Manors of Henham and Bulchamp, holding them of the Honor of Clare by the service of two parts of a knight's fee.

The manor is certainly included in the inquisition p.m. of Matilda or Maud, wife of Thomas Chaucer in 1436, and an extent is given,[5] and it is also included in that of William de la Pole, late Duke of Suffolk in 1449.[6] In the inquisition p.m. of Sir Thomas Kerdeston in 1450 the jury found that he died *not* seised of the Manors of Henham, Bulchamp, and Stratford in Suffolk, but that William de la Pole, late Duke of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, in her right, entered on and took the profits during the life of Sir Thomas, and that Alice, late wife of the said Duke, and Sir John Howard, were his next heirs.[7]

In 1424 a fine had been levied between Thomas Chaucer and Maud his wife, querents, and Sir Thomas Kerdeston and Elizabeth his wife, deforciants, of several lordships conveyed to Maud, who with her husband resettled them on Sir Thomas and Elizabeth in tail, to be held of the heirs of Maud. In 1475 Alice, the Duchess of Suffolk, is said to have been seised of the Manor of Henham, &c., and John de la Pole inherited the same, but possibly this might mean the overlordship only.

On the attainder of Edmund de la Pole, who was beheaded in 1513, this lordship or the overlordship, as the case may be, escheated to the Crown, and was granted by Hen. VIII. to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in exchange for the dissolved abbey at Leiston.

[1] Close Rolls, 11 Edw. III. pt. ii. 19.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 2 Rich. II. pt. i. 24.
[3] It was his father William who was alleged to be illegitimate. See Bulchamp, in this Hundred.
[4] He died 9th December, 1496, seised apparently of the Manor of Henham, leaving William his son and heir.
[5] I.P.M., 15 Hen. VI. 53.
[6] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.
[7] I.P.M., 29 Hen. VI. 31.

Whatever the actual interest of Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, of her son John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and grandson Edmund, Duke of Suffolk, might have been, Charles Brandon appears to have actually held the manor in possession. Possibly he acquired this in some way under the fine levied of the manor in 1535 by Sir Humfrey Wyngefeld and others against John Robsart, son and heir of Sir Terry Robsart, who had married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Kerdeston.[1] John Robsart would have been the person entitled under the settlement of 1424.

Suckling says that on Charles Brandon's death in 1545 the manor again became Royal property, but this does not seem to be correct, for from the State Papers in 1538 we learn that the Duke of Suffolk sold the manors of Henham and Craven's to the King,[2] when Sir Arthur Hopton, of Blythburgh, was appointed housekeeper at Henham Hall, then the King's demesne.

Hopton, however, was enfeoffed of the manor, for in the same year he conveyed it to Sir Anthony Rous,[3] Knt., of Dennington, in Suffolk, who, on the 28th August, 1533, had been appointed Comptroller of Calais.[4]

The original deed of conveyance of the house is preserved amongst the evidences at Henham, and a transcript is given by Suckling.[5]

Sir Anthony Rous married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Blennerhasset, of Frense Hall, co. Norfolk, and he was appointed by Queen Mary one of the Quorum for Suffolk "who did usually sit on the bench at assizes and sessions among other justices, *cincta gladio*."[6] Sir Anthony Rous died 8th Feb. 1545, when the manor passed to his eldest son, Thomas Rous, who married 1st Catherine, daughter and heir of Gyles Hansard, of ..... in Lincolnshire, and by her had no issue. He married 2ndly Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Nicholas Hare, of Bruisyard, Knt., Master of the Rolls, and by her had issue, Sir Thomas Rous, his son and successor, and died in 1573. Sir Thomas Rous, the son, married Parnel, daughter of Sir John Goodwyn, Knt., of Winchendon, co. Bucks., and had issue a son, Sir John Rous.

On the death of Sir Thomas Rous 9th July 1603 the manor passed to his widow Patronella or Parnel, and eventually on her death in 1619 to the son, Sir John. He resided at Henham Hall, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Christopher Yelverton, of Easton, in the county of Northampton, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of England, and had issue four sons and two daughters.

Sir John Rous, the eldest surviving son, succeeded to the manor on the death of his father in 1652, and was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, 17th Aug. 1660. He served as burgess in Parliament for Dunwich in 1661, and married twice, 1st Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Gillingham, co. Norfolk, Bart., by whom he had no issue, and 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Knyvett, of Ashwell-Thorp, co. Norfolk, and by her had, with other issue, a son Sir John. Sir John Rous, 2nd Bart., succeeded to this manor on the death of his father, and was Sheriff for Suffolk in 1681. He married 1st Philippa, daughter of Thomas Bedingfield, of Darsham Hall, granddaughter of Sir Thomas Bedingfield, Knt., one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the time of Charles I. He married 2ndly Anne, daughter of Robert Wood, of Kingston-on-Thames, co. Surrey,

[1] Fine, Mich. 27 Hen. VIII.
[2] S.P. 1538, i, 1329.
[3] His descent from Robert Rous in 1305 is given in the account of Withersdale Manor, Laxfield in Hoxne Hundred.
[4] Carta orig. pen. the Earl of Stradbroke.
[5] Hist. of Suff. vol. ii. p. 350. Particulars of the manor for a grant to Sir Anthony Rous, 37 Hen. VIII. are referred to in the 10th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, App. ii. p. 263.
[6] Harl. 980.

and on his death in April, 1730,[1] the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Rous, 3rd Bart., who served in Parliament for Dunwich, and died the February following[2] his father's death unmarried, when the manor passed to his half-brother, Sir Robert Rous, 4th Bart.

He married Lydia, daughter of John Smith, of Holton, and dying at Bristol in June, 1735,[3] the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Rous, 5th Bart., M.P. for Suffolk in 1768. He married 5th June, 1749, Judith, daughter and heir of John Bedingfield, of Beeston, co. Norfolk, and died 31st Oct. 1771, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Rous, 6th Bart., M.P. for Suffolk from 1780 to 1796, when he was created a peer 14th June, 1796, as Baron Rous of Dennington, and elevated to the dignity of Viscount Dunwich and Earl of Stradbroke, 18th July, 1821. He married 1st in 1788 Frances Juliana Warter, only daughter and heir of Edward Warter-Wilson, of Bilboa, co. Limerick, by Frances Anne Freke, daughter of George Evans, 2nd Baron Carbery; and 2ndly in 1792 Charlotte Maria, daughter of Abraham Whittaker, of Stratford, co. Essex, and dying 17th Aug. 1827,[4] the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Edward Cornwallis Rous, 2nd Earl of Stradbroke. He married 26th May, 1857, Augusta, widow of Colonel Henry Frederick Benham, daughter and coheir of the Rev. Sir Christopher John Musgrave, 9th Bart., of Eden Hall, in Cumberland, and dying 27th Jan. 1886,[5] the manor passed to his son and heir, George Edward John Mowbray Rous, 3rd Earl of Stradbroke, Viscount Dunwich and Baron Rous of Dennington, A.D.C., to the King who in 1898 married Helena Violet Alice, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. James Keith Fraser, C.M.G., and is the present lord.

Henham Hall was entirely destroyed by fire 8th May, 1773. The Hall and furniture were uninsured, and the loss estimated at £30,000. Suckling says tales were current after the event, which, without foundation, ascribed the destruction of the house to the malignity of the papists; but the awful occurrence is more clearly shown to have arisen from the carelessness of a drunken butler, who, while robbing the cellar during his master's absence in Italy, set fire to the sawdust in one of the wine bins. This unfaithful domestic, on viewing the disastrous scene produced by his own worthlessness, immediately fled into Devonshire, where he assumed another name, and was never heard of afterwards. There is in the possession of the Earl of Stradbroke a small water-coloured drawing of the principal front of the mansion, made shortly before the fire. The exterior walls from their great strength, resisted the power of the flames, but the windows, roof, and inner shell appear to have been entirely consumed. Little, comparatively speaking, of the furniture and enrichments of the house escaped destruction. A few portraits were rescued, and a fine old wassail bowl.

A stately mansion was erected on the site, and is the seat of the present Earl of Stradbroke.

Arms of STRADBROKE (Rous): Sa. a fesse dancettée, Or between three crescents, Arg.

THE MANOR OF CRAVENS.

Sir Thomas Craven, in the time of Hen. III., obtained from the Prior and monks of Wangford permission to appoint a chaplain to perform Divine service in his mansion house at Henham. A transcript of the deed is given by Mr. Suckling in his History of Suffolk.[6] Sir Thomas Craven

[1] He was buried at Wangford, 15th April.
[2] He was buried 10th Feb., 1730.
[3] He was buried at Wangford, 18th June.
[4] Will proved September, 1827.
[5] Will proved Ipswich, 19th Mar., 1886.
[6] Vol. ii. p. 351.

died seised of the manor in 1267, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas de Craven, who had a grant of free warren here this year.[1]

Two actions are mentioned on the Patent Rolls of Edw. I. brought by Stephen Bond, one against this Thomas de Craven, and the other against him and his son Robert, touching tenements in Henham.[2]

In the time of Edw. I. Thomas died and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Thomas Craven, though Davy states that in 1316 William Illegard was lord. It is, however, certain that in 1329 Sir Thomas Craven held the lordship, and on his death it passed to his daughter and heir Alice, married to Edward Berry.

In the early part of the succeeding century the Manor of Cravens was held by the family of Micklefield, who resided at Blythford. William Micklefield, of Blythford,[3] by deed dated at Henham, the day next after the feast of St. John Baptist, in the 8th of Hen. VI. [1430] grants to William Phelyp, Knt., John Heveningham, junior, Knt., William Gernham, clerk, Richard Daniell, clerk, William Brasier, clerk, Robert Banyard de Spectishall, and William Hoo de Wyssete, his manor called Cravenes in Henham, with its tenement, woods, pastures, rents, &c., and other its appurtenances thereto belonging in the towns of Henham, Blythborough, Bulchamp, Sotherton, Donewych, Wangfield, Reydon, Brampton, Westhall, and Blyford, to have and to hold, &c. Witnesses, Thomas Kerdeston, Knt., John Shardelow, Esq., and others.[4] This William Micklefield held in Henham half a knight's fee of John Fitz Walter, "which Richard de Cravenne lately held," and by his will, dated at Henham, in 1439, and proved on the last day of June, 1441, devised the Manor of Craven's to John Ulverstone, his wife's son, under the following conditions :—

"First, I will and preye that my wif shal have, bi terme of her lif, al my maner callid Cravenes in Heneham, with all the membris and p̄tin. thereto longyng in Heneham, Wangeford, Bregge, and alle wher, wheche late wer Thomas Cravene, except all that tent. callid Middelton's, with certen londs lying therebi, wheche I have assigned and bondid therto, to the value of x marc yerli, and also x acr. of Ressefen and Redfen, at Bregge, with fre entr. chas. and rechas ther to and fro, whiche tenement and londs, my perpos and will were to annexe to my maner of Blyford to my heir in exchange and satisfacon for the maner of Mikelfeld of my inheritaunce whiche maner of Mykelfeld I have graunted bi my dede to John Ulvestone and to his heirs in recompense and satisfaccon for cc marks whiche Thomas Ulvestone his fadir befor payid for the seyd Maner of Cravens, and the reversione of the same Maner of Cravenes. I will that John Ulverstone shalle have it after the decesse of my seid wif, his moder, with all the p̄tin, except those before except if he be lyke hym to have it, fyndyng sufficiaunt suretee to my feoffees and executors such as thei can gree for, to paye hem therfor vjc marcs of lawful money of Inglelond within 3 yeres.

"And if my brothir Robert Mickelfild, or any of my heyres or of his refuse and denye to have this seid tenement called Middeltons with the lands before released in exchange and reward for the Manor of Mikelfeld lyk as I have before assigned, but will clayme or enter into the same maner of Micklefeld thanne I will my seid sone John Ulverstone have the same tenement with the Maner of Cranes with the londs before seid thereto or assigned as to the same Maner annexed in exchange and satisfacon for the seid Maner of Mekilfeld, and in recompense for the seid x. acr. of Resshefy and Redfen annexed to the seid Maner of Blyford I will that the same John Ulverstone shall have to the seid bargayne with the maner of Cravenes certeyn londs and tenements whiche late I purchasid of Sleple Sir

[1] Close Rolls, 51 Hen. III. pt. i. 7.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 4. Edw. I. 25*d*, 4*d*.
[3] See Manor of Blythford, in this Hundred.
[4] Ex cart. orig. Brit. Mus.

his cohre, and of Nichol Randeken and John Howard by ij. chies with the ptin in Heneham to him and to his heirs in fee symple And if the seid John Ulverstone deye before this bargayne accordid suretie thus mad or ell voyde And refuse the seid bargayne of the seid Maner of Cravenes under this forme to be had And all an annuitie of x*l.* be yere whiche was graunted to him and to his heirs out of the same maner of Cravenes as for his surete of the seid Maner of Mekilfeld."

A commission will be found amongst the Harleian MSS. in the Brit. Mus. for restoring the manor to John Ulverston. It is dated 6th June.[1]

In 1473 Sir John Heveningham, Knt., John Hoptone, William Harlestone, and John Heydone, who were probably trustees, released the manor to Sir William Brandon, Knt., and Elizabeth, his wife, Robert Wyngfelde, Knt., Richard Suthwek, John Tymperley, John Straunge, and John Grymmes. The deed is dated 12th Jan. 13 Edward IV.[2] Elizabeth seems to have survived, and by her will dated in 1496 and proved in 1497 gave the manor to Sir Robert Brandon, her son. In 1520 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by William, Archbishop of Canterbury and others against Sir Robert Brandon and others. Sir Robert died without issue in 1524, and was succeeded by his nephew and heir, Sir Charles Brandon, the well-known Duke of Suffolk. He in 1527 levied a fine of the manor against John Inglosse and others,[3] but it was acquired from the Duke in 1538 by Hen. VIII.[4]

The manor subsequently passed or was granted to Sir Anthony Rous, Knt., and passed from him to his son and heir, Thomas Rous. By an inquisition taken at Hoxne 20th May, 1573, Thomas was found to have died 20th February, 1571-2, seised of the *manor* of Henham *cum* Craven's and Southerton, *alias* Sotterton, &c., held of the Crown in capite by the twentieth part of a knight's fee and 47 shillings and 9 pence rent, valued at £60.[5] Thus united with the lordship of Henham, the Manor of Cravens has passed in a like course to its present possessor, the Earl of Stradbroke.

Grants of this manor will be found in 1424, 1439, 1441, and 1473, amongst the Cotton Charters in the Brit. Mus.,[6] and a fine was levied of a Manor of " Hinham," which may possibly be this manor, in 1292 by John Bacon against Fulco de Cravene.[7]

THE OLD HALL, HENHAM.

[1] Harl. 433.
[2] Harl. 41 F. 3.
[3] Fine, Easter, 19 Hen. VIII.
[4] Fine, Trin. 30 Hen. VIII.
[5] Cole's Escheat. v. ii. p. 137, cited by Suckling, ii. 354.
[6] Cott. xxvii. 93, Cott. iv. 34, Cott. xii. 25, 42.
[7] Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. I. 30.

HENSTEAD.

IN Saxon times Henstead was a hamlet of Wrentham, and was so regarded at the time of the Great Survey. A carucate of land was occupied by 4 villeins and 9 bordars, one plough-team was employed on the demesne land and two were kept by the tenants. There were 6 cows, 40 sheep, 12 hogs, 20 goats, and its value was 20*s*. Before the time of the Survey 2 freemen had been added with 30 acres of land, and they had one ploughteam in demesne and their holding was valued at 3*s*. The lands were held by Godfrey de Petro Ponte or Pierpoint under William de Varennes, the tenant in chief; the extent was 3 leagues in length and 2 in breadth, and it rendered in a gelt 2*s*. The King had the sac and soc except over Halden's demesne.[1]

Henstead in later times became divided between two manors, that of Henstead, Perpounds, or Poynings, and the Manor of Blundeston's or Savags and Henstead. Up to 1397 the manor was held of the descendants of William de Warennes, the Domesday tenant in chief, but from that year, when Richard Fitz Allan, his heir, was beheaded, it was held direct from the Crown by knight's service.

Manor of Henstead, Perpounds *als.* Poynings.

The tenant holding at the time of the Domesday Survey was a member of an old Picardy family, deriving his name from the town of Pierrepont in that province. This Godfrey de Pierpont's descendant, Sir Simon de Pierpont, was lord in 1271, when he obtained a grant of free warren in his estates in Benacre, Wrentham and Henstead.[2] He was a knight of some renown, and remarkable for his attachment to Hen. III. It is doubtful if he survived his royal master, for in 1272 we meet with a grant of free warren here in favour of Lucas or Luke de Poynings,[3] and three years later one in favour of Robert de Pierpoint.

It does not appear clear that Lucas de Poynings did actually hold the lordship at any time, yet from the name of the manor, and the fact of his living in the time of Edw. I., when so many manors received their names, which have survived to the present day, of his having had a grant of free warren here, it is not unlikely both Lucas de Poynings and Robert de Pierpont had some interest in the manor. Lucas did not, it is clear, agree with Robert de Pierpont, his contemporary, for on the Patent Rolls of Edw. I. we meet with two actions between them, one by Lucas de Poynings or Ponınges against Robert de Pierpont or Perepund and others, touching a tenement in Henstead,[4] and the other by Robert de Pierpont against Lucas, also touching a tenement in Henstead.[5] Robert de Pierpont certainly seems to have held the lordship, and to have been succeeded by his son and heir, Henry de Pierpont, who in his turn was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Henry de Pierpont, who died in 1292,[6] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert de Pierpont. Sir Simon de Pierpont presented to the church of Henstead in 1316.

Who this Simon was is not clear, or why or how the manor became vested in him does not appear. There was a Simon, brother of Sir Robert,

[1] Dom. ii. 399*b*.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 56 Hen. III. 1.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 56 Hen. III. 1.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. I. 9.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. I. 9.
[6] See Manor of Benacre, in this Hundred.

but he could not have inherited from Sir Robert, as Sir Robert left issue. Again, the Simon who did hold the manor was succeeded by his son, and this Simon, the brother of Sir Robert, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1294, and left issue a daughter only, married to Edmund de Ufford, father of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk. There was another Simon, probably a cousin, the son of Robert, who was most likely the brother of Henry de Pierrepont, grandfather of Sir Robert and father of Sir Henry, who died in 1292. This Simon, who presented to the living in 1316, was succeeded by his son, John Pierrepont, who married Ela, the daughter of Sir William de Calthorpe, which William settled the Manor of Hurst Pierpoint in Sussex upon the said John and Ela on their marriage in 1331.

The course of the descent of the manor from the time of John de Pierpont is not very clear, but it no doubt passed on the death of John to his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Dacre, Knt., and from them to their daughter and heir Joan, married to Sir Richard Fienes, Knt., and on the death of Joan in 1486 to her grandson and heir Thomas Fienes, Lord Dacre.

On his death the manor passed to his daughter Margaret, married to Lord Williams of Thame, and from her to her daughter and coheir Margaret, married to Henry, Lord Norrys, and they sold the manor to Humphrey Brewster, of Wrentham.

Humphrey Brewster sold the manor by deed dated 29th March, 1585, to William Sydnor, of Blundeston. The particulars of the deed as given by Suckling are, "all that Manor of Henstede, *als.* Henstede perpounds, lying and being in Henstede, in the county of Suffolk, and all and singular the lands, &c., with the appurtenances situate, lying, &c., in Henstede aforesaid, now customary or copyhold, holden of the said manor; and of the several manors of Northhall and Southhall, in the county of Suffolk, or of either and each of them, and all the rights, title, &c., and all other my manors, &c., in Henstede, which I lately had and purchased to me and my heirs, by a bargain and sale of the noble Henry Norrys, Knt., Lord Norris of Riscott, and Arthur Chowte, gent., or either of them. And all and singular the messuages, &c., except certain lands, rents, and services before sold by Lord Norrys, and the Lady Margaret his wife, to William Sydnor, Humphrey Yarmouth, and others, &c. To have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid manor of Hensteade, *als.* Henstede perpounds, and all and singular, &c., to the said William Sydnor, in fee of the chief lords, &c. Warranty of the said manor from Brewster, against himself and others, and against the noble Gregory Fynes, Lord Dacre, Henry Norrys, Knt., Lord Norris of Riscott, and the Lady Margaret, wife of the said Lord Henry, and against Arthur Chowte, gent., and against the heirs and assigns of each of them."[1]

In Michaelmas Term, 1587, a fine was levied of the manor by William Sydnor, plaintiff, against Humfrey Brewster and Alice his wife, and John Brewster, deforciants, the particulars being, "the manor of Henstede, *alias* Henstede perpownds, with the appurtenancies, and of 8 messuages, 8 gardens, 30 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 20 of pasture, 40 acres of alder, and 100*s.* rent., with the appurtenances of Henstede."[2]

[1] Suckling, ii. 371. [2] *Ib.* 372.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Q. Elizabeth will be seen a claim by Simon Fayreweath as heir against this William Sydnor to lands held of Henstead Manor, sometime the estate of John Fayreweather, plaintiff's grandfather.[1]

William Sydnor died in 1613, and the manor passed to his grandson and heir William Sydnor, of Blundeston. He died in 1632, leaving eight daughters and coheiresses.

By an inquisition taken at Eye, 16th of January, 1633, and by another taken at Bungay, 29th May, 1634, upon the death of William Sydnor, he was found to have died 13th January, 1632, seised, *inter alia*, of the Manor of Henstead, with view of frankpledge, &c., in that village, and in Wrentham, Benacre, Sotterley, &c., and the advowson of the church of Henstead, valued at 60s.

The manor was no doubt sold shortly after William Sydnor's death and was acquired by Sir Robert Brooke, of Yoxford, who presented to the Church of Henstead in 1662, and died about 1668. In 1687 the manor was vested in Henry Mildmay, of Strawford, in the parish of Twyford, Hampshire, who by a codicil annexed to his will and dated 3rd Nov. 1704, devised the manor and other estates as follows: "Imprimis, I do hereby devise, limit and appoint all those my manors of Henstead and Henstead Pounds and Poynings, in the parish of Henstead and other parishes, and all my freehold and copyhold estates in Suffolk, with their and every their rights, &c., unto Anne Halliday, widow and relict of Samuel Halliday, my kinsman, late of London, wine-cooper, deceased, and Richard Crane, of London, upholsterer, brother to the said Anne, to hold the said premises to them, or the survivors of them, their heirs and assigns, for ever, in trust, to pay and apply the rents, &c., to and for the maintenance and education of Apphia Halliday, daughter of the said Anne, until she attain the age of eighteen years, or marry, as followeth, to and with Richard Halliday, son of Richard Halliday, a clothier of Bradford, in the county of Wilts, and when such marriage is effected, I do appoint my said trustees, &c., shall stand and be seised of the said premises to and for the use of the said Apphia Halliday and her appointed husband for their lives; and after their decease to the eldest or only son of their bodies, lawfully begotten; and after his decease to the eldest grandson of Apphia and the heirs male of such grandson. And for default of such issue, to the sole benefit of my granddaughter, Letitia Mildmay and her right heirs for ever. But if the said Apphia shall happen to die before her marriage, as aforesaid, then my said trustee, Anne Halliday, shall receive the rents, &c., to her own use, *dum sola et casta se gesserit*; that is to say, whilst she remains a widow, and then my said trustees and their heirs shall stand seised of the premises to and for the sole benefit of the said Richard Halliday, the son, subject to the same settlement of father, son and grandson, as was before directed to the said Apphia if she had lived, and as if again repeated and set forth."

Mr. Suckling gives the devolution practically as follows: Apphia married the said Richard Halliday and had issue living at her husband's death, Mildmay, Robert, Anne, and Jane. Mildmay Halliday died in the lifetime of his mother, without issue, but by will dated 1752 devised all to his brother Robert. Robert and Jane died single. Anne Halliday, the sole surviving child and issue of the aforesaid Richard Halliday, by Apphia his wife, married John Amyas of Beccles, and the manor and advowson

[1] C.P. i. 324.

of Henstead descended to the Rev. John Amyas, clerk, their son, who was instituted to the Rectory on 21st December, 1793. Mr. Amyas sold the advowson of Henstead to Robert Sparrow of Worlingham Hall, in 1799 for £2,500, and afterwards disposed of the manor to Thomas Kett, of Seething, in Norfolk, who held his first court 13th November, 1801.[1]

By this gentleman the manor was transferred to Charles Barclay, who married a daughter of Mr. Kett, and held his first court as lord 6th September, 1811. Mr. Barclay sold the manor to Robert Sheriffe, the date of whose first court is 19th Dec., 1834, from whom it passed by will to the Rev. Thomas Sheriffe, who 1st June, 1842, held his first court as lord.[2] He was Rector of Henstead, and died 10th Oct. 1861, in his 71st year, when the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas Bowen Sheriffe, of Henstead Hall, Suffolk, and of Thurmaston Lodge, co. Leicester, and on his death 11th Feb. 1864, passed to his only son Robert Thomas Oliver Sheriffe, by Madeline Elizabeth, only child of Robert Mansel Oliver-Massey, of Tickford Abbey, Bucks, and of Kinrara, co Inverness. The manor was at Michaelmas, 1894, sold by the said Robert Thomas Oliver Sheriffe to Robert H. Inglis Palgrave, of Belton, the present lord.

A Court Roll of the manor in 1429 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus.,[3] and an extract from another Court Roll of the same manor in 1538, 1622, 1675, and 1738 also in the same Collection.[4]

Manor of Blundeston, Savages, and Henstead.

This manor seems to have been held in the time of Hen. III. by Roger de St. Denis, for no doubt the following entry in Testa de Nevill relates to this manor : " Rogs de Sco Dionesis tenet Hanestet p. servic. feodi di Mil."[5] There is a similar entry also in the Red Book of the Exchequer 1210-12.[6]

The family of St. Denis held land here and in the neighbouring village of Willingham in the early part of the reign of Edw. II. In the time of Edw. III. the manor was held by Alan de Henstede, who in 1349 presented John de Hensted to the rectory.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Branch, Knt., and widow of John Clere, of Ormesby, in Norfolk, who afterwards married Sir John Rothenhall, Knt., by her will dated 16th Oct. 1438, and proved 9th July, 1440, bequeathed to Robert Clere, her son, all her goods at Ormesby and to Edmund Clere, her son, all her goods at Caistor, and her Manors of Rothenhall, Claydon, and Henstead in Suffolk.

Henry Boundes seems next to have held the lordship. He died in 1479, when it passed to his son and heir, Robert Boundes, and later to Sir Robert Drury, Knt., who is said to have exchanged the manor for other property with Sir William Clopton, Knt., of Long Melford, who died in 1530.

It is strange, therefore, that the Manor of Henstead and the advowson of the church is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of his father, John Clopton, in 1497-8, and is then found to have been vested in the said John Clopton in fee, and held of the Abbot of St. Edmund by fealty and rent of 40s. per annum.

[1] The Rev. John Amyas died suddenly 18th April, 1810, aged 62 years. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1770.

[2] Suckling, ii. 373.

[3] Add. Ch. 25863.

[4] Add. Ch. 10401, 10436, 10440, 10448.

[5] P. 283.

[6] 132 B.

Sir William Clopton in his will dated 14th Oct. 1530, has the following provision as to the manor: "Also I will that my feoffes of and in my 'manor of Henstede' with appurtenances, and the advowson of the chirch of the said Manor of Hensted schall stond and be seased and enfeoffed of the yerly revenues and profettes of the same maners of xx. markes by yere, and the saide advowson to thuse of the same Dame Thomasyne my wiffe during hir naturall liffe. And of all the residew of issues and profeghtes of the same manor, during my said wyffes lyffe, and also of the saide xx. markes by yere after hir decesse. I will that my said feoffees of the same manor of Henstede with appurtenaunce, and ther heyres shall stand seased and enfeoffed therof to thuse of my excutors, unto such tyme as my executors have resaved of thissues revenues, and profettes of the same manor of Henstede, the summe of two hundreth powndes of lawfull money of Englond, to dyspose for me in dedes of charite, for the weale of my soule, and all cristen soules. And after the decesse of my said wyffe, and also after the receyte of the same summe of two hundreth poundes to be receyved, of the revenues, issues, and profettes, of the same manor of Henstede, item, I will that my saide feoffees and ther heyres schall be stond seased and disposed of any in the same to thuse of the same John Clopton for the terme of his lyffe and after his decesse to thuse of the heyres males of the body of the same John Clopton, lawfully begoten and for lacke of such issue to remayne to the heyres males of the body of me, the same William Clopton, knight, lawfully begoten."

The testator further provides that "yf the same John Clopton my sonne, William Clopton sunne of the same John Clopton, or any other person or persons for them or in ther name or names of any of them or be ther procurement, consent stering or abbetting will, interrupt, vere, trouble, disturbe, or lett the same Dame Thomasyne my wyffe, Frances Clopton and Richard Clopton my sonnes or any of them, to have peasible, levye, perceyve, and enjoye and take all the issues and profettes of the premisses or any parte or percell therof to them, and every of them before geven and assigned or doith interupte or lett my saide will to be performed in any poynt or condicion in maner and forme as is before writen and declared or that the same John Clopton or William his sonne, or any other be ther names, doith interupt or take any of my goodes, catteles, or other thinges other then be my testament maide concerning my moveable goodes be gyven and bequethed be my saide testament unto the same John Clopton, my sonne, then I will that my feoffes of and in my manor of Hensted with appurtenance and the advouson of the same chirch of Hensted schalbe and stond and seased and enfeoffed therof to thuse of the same Dame Thomasyne my wyffe during hir naturall lyffe and after hir decesse to thuse of Frances Clopton and Richard Clopton my sonnes, and to thuse of every of them to seale, and the mony therof cummyng of the same sale I will schalbe disposed by the same Frances and Richard my sonnes in dedes of charite for the weale of my soule and all cristen soules by ther discrecions and the same John Clopton my sonne and his heyres therof to be utterly excluded."

The manor accordingly passed to Sir William's widow, Thomasine Clopton, for life, and subsequently to his son and heir John Clopton.

In 1540 a fine of the manor was levied by Edward Weltere against the said John Clopton and others,[1] no doubt by way of settlement, for John Clopton died seised in 1541[2] and the manor passed to his son and heir William Clopton, who died in 1562.

[1] Fine, Trin. 32 Hen. VIII.

[2] The manor is not mentioned in his will which bears date 5th October, 1541.

On his marriage with Mary Pervent, William Clopton, by an arrangement between himself and Sir Humfrey Stile[1] and Nicholas Rookewoode, settled the manor on his (William's) wife for life, and on the death of the said William Clopton it passed, subject to his widow's life interest, to his son and heir by his 1st wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, Francis Clopton, all of which is found in the inquisition p.m. of William Clopton, taken at Bury St. Edmund's 2nd November, 1562.[2]

Mary, the widow of William Clopton, took for a 2nd husband George Barnardiston, of Nowell, co. Bedford, and being a widow again in 1576 joined with the trustee of the settlement (probably that made on her first marriage, in whom the reversion was apparently vested, one Humphrey Yarmouth or Jermouth, of Henstead), in selling the manor to William Sydnor, of Blundeston.

The deed of conveyance, the particulars of which are given by Suckling, is dated 1st Nov. 1576.

This deed was acknowledged in Chancery 13th November, 18th Eliz.

There seems to have been some dispute between Humphrey Yarmouth and William Sydnor a year or two before this sale, because amongst the Bodleian Charters is a quit claim or release by the former to the latter of all his right to cause of action against him. The deed is dated 2nd Aug. 1574.[3] We may mention here that in the Bodleian are two deeds, being grants of land in Henstead to this William Sydnor—one from Richard Tallowes dated 3rd May, 1582, and the other from Edward Fleetcroft, dated 18th Nov. 1589.[4] From this period the devolution of the manor is the same as that of the main manor, but though in the same hands and owning the same lords for over three centuries, the two manors have always been kept distinct, and a separate homage sworn for each.

[1] Sir Humphrey Stile was of Bromley, co. Kent, and married for his second wife Elizabeth, sister of Mary Perient. See a letter of Robert Ryece dated 2nd February, 1637, in the D'Ewes collection.

[2] He was buried at Melford, 19th Aug. 1562.

[3] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1194.

[4] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1195, 1196.

HEVENINGHAM.

THE main estate in this place was held in the Confessor's time by Stanwin, a freeman, whom the Hundred declared to be under commendation to Harold, but Stanwin himself declared that he was under the commendation of Edric, Robert Malet's predecessor in title, and Stanwin seems to have been of a determined character, for he offered wager of battle in defence of his statement. The estate consisted of one carucate of land and was held as a manor. There were 6 villeins, 4 bordars, and 2 serfs, having two ploughteams in demesne and 1½ belonging to the tenants. There were 3 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for the support of 40 hogs, 1 rouncy, 4 cows, 10 hogs, 16 sheep, all of the value of 40*s*. By the time of the Domesday Survey the value had come down half, and there was but one ploughteam in demesne. The sheep however had increased by 4. The holding was half a league long, and 4 quarantenes broad, and paid in a gelt 4½*d*. The estate was then held by Anschetill of Roger Bigot as tenant in chief.[1]

Another estate here was held by Ulfketel, a freeman under Roger Bigot, he having 24 acres of which Ulf had commendation. There were 2 bordars and 1 ploughteam, wood sufficient for the support of 8 hogs, half an acre of meadow, and the fourth part of a church with an acre and a half valued at 8*s*. Of this estate the King and the Earl had the soc.[2]

These estates became subsequently divided into three manors, that of Heveningham, Burton Haugh, and Blanchards.

Heveningham Manor.

In the time of Rich. I. the manor and the advowson seem to have been held by Robert Fitz Walter, for we find in the Abbreviation of Pleas in 1194 a claim made against him by William de Pirho or Pirhon on the ground that Robert had deforced him,[3] and an action between the same parties in 1208, William de Pirho alleging that his father had made the last presentation to the living.[4]

The Davy MSS. make Walter Fitz Robert, who died in 1198, lord, but this is probably a mistake. Most likely Walter fitz Robert did succeed, but he must have died later. Suckling however makes a similar assertion to Davy, and goes on to say that this Walter fitz Robert gave the advowson of the church at Heveningham to the monks of St. Neot's.

The manor then seems to have passed to William de Heveningham, who married Cassandra, daughter of Sir Richard Verdon, Knt., from whom it passed to his son Sir Andrew Heveningham, who married Jos., daughter of Sir Richard Brance, and was the father of Sir Philip Heveningham, who married Lora, daughter of — Ufford, and had in 1271 a grant from the Crown of free warren in his Manors of Heveningham in Suffolk and Little Totham and Stepal in Essex.[5]

The ancient family of Heveningham is stated by Morant, the historian of Essex, to have been lords here in the time of King Canute, about 1020, when he makes Galtir or Walter de Heveningham lord of the village, and Mr. Suckling gives a pedigree of the family from that period.[6] It is clear

[1] Dom. ii. 332.
[2] Dom. ii. 334.
[3] Abbr. of Pleas, 6 Rich. I. 21.
[4] Abbr. of Pleas, 10 John, Hil. 9, *in dorso*.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 56 Hen. III. 1.
[6] Hist. of Suff. vol. ii. 386.

however that they did not hold the lordship either in the time of Edward the Confessor or of William the Conqueror, and the first of the family of whom we have any authentic record as holding the manor is the William de Heveningham above mentioned, in the time of King John. He was the son of Sir Peter de Heveningham alleged to be the eighth in descent from the Canute "Heveningham-Galtir."

Sir Philip Heveningham, was succeeded in 1286[1] by his son Sir Roger, who married Cecily, daughter of Lord Morley. Suckling says, citing from the Jermyn and Davy MSS., "The arms of this family are thought to be compounded of those of the Veres, Earls of Oxford, with a bordure engrailed sable, charged with nine escallop-shells arg.—as holding their lands of that family; and it is said that none of the Heveninghams used this coat before Sir John de Heveningham, Knt., son and heir of Philip; and he sealed with them in 1385.[2] Their crest is a Saracen's head and shoulders couped gules: on his head a cap or, turned up ermine, charged with three guttees de sang; the origin of which bearing is ascribed to Sir William Heveningham, Knt., who, 'going with King Richard I. overcame Safer, the daring Saracen, captain of the castle in Palestine. Since that they gave his head for a crest.'"[3]

Sir Roger Heveningham was succeeded by his son, Sir Roger Heveningham, Knt., who married Alice West. On his death the manor passed to his widow Alice, and on her death in 1322,[4] to their son Sir Philip Heveningham, Knt., who married Joane, daughter and heir of John Jarvill, of Essex, and on his death the manor passed to his son, Sir John Heveningham, who married Maria, daughter of — Hastings, and on his death passed to his son Sir Richard Heveningham, who married Eustace, daughter of Sir Philip Barningham, Knt., and was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas (? John) Heveningham, who married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir John Gissinge, Knt., and on his death the manor passed to Joan for life, and on her death in 1394[5] went to their son Sir John, who married Joan, daughter of Roseter, and died in 1430. By his will dated 19th Aug. 1425, Sir John Heveningham desired his executors immediately on his decease to render to John Heveningham junior, his son, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, an account of the Manors of Eastworne and Sutton in the county of Essex and the Manor of Heveningham in Suffolk. The son, Sir John Heveningham, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Redesham and died in 1453. He was buried with his wife in the Church of Heveningham. Suckling says of the tomb, "The effigy of the lady has disappeared, together with the entire tomb, but the figure of the knight remains in the tower of the church, consigned to neglect and decay. It is hollowed, and was probably filled with wood ashes for the purpose of absorbing the damp, and preserving the brilliancy of the colours with which it was originally painted.[6] The figure is, however, notwithstanding this precaution, cracked through the entire length of the body, and scarcely a tint remains, except under the right arm, where a portion of black may be seen, which formed the sable bordure of the knight's coat-armour. The two figures of oak

[1] I.P.M., 14 Edw. I. 14.
[2] MSS. Jermyn and Davy.
[3] Suckling, Hist. of Suff. ii. 387.
[4] I.P.M., 16 Edw. II. 36.
[5] I.P.M., Joan wife of Henry (?) Heveningham, 18 Rich. II. 23.
[6] In Blomefield's account of Fersfield Church (History of Norfolk) he mentions the tombs of William du Bois, priest, and Sir Robert du Bois, Knt, the effigies of whom were discovered to be full of burnt coals.

are noticed by Weever,[1] who mentions a third effigy of a female, which he says was curiously painted and gilt."[2]

The manor then passed to Sir John's son and heir, Sir John Heveningham, whom married Alicia, daughter of Sir John Savil, Knt., and died in 1499, when he was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Thomas Heveningham, Knt. and Banneret, who married Ann, daughter and heir of Sir William Appleyard, of Ketteringham, in Norfolk, in whose right he succeeded to that manor, which subsequently became the principal seat of the Heveninghams.

Suckling informs us that this Thomas was a great favourite of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Rich. III., who settled on him an annuity of £10 for life out of his Manor of Rothing Berners, in Essex. Thomas died in 1501 (? 1499), and was buried in the chancel of the Church of Ketteringham by the side of his wife Ann. The manor then passed to his son, Sir John Heveningham, who married 1st Katherine, daughter of Sir Philip Calthorpe, Knt., by whom he had no issue, and 2ndly Alice, daughter of Sir Ralph Shelton, of Shelton, co. Norfolk, and died 5th Aug. 1536,[3] not 1530 as stated by Blomefield and in the Davy MSS.

A curious grant of a buck and doe out of his park at Heveningham, dated Oct. 8th, 1533, is given by Suckling.

Sir Anthony Heveningham, son and heir of Sir John and Alice his wife, succeeded to the manor, and was twice married.

In 1546 he and Mary, his 2nd wife, daughter of Sir John Shelton, senior, of Shelton, Knt., held the Manors of Heveningham, Cookley, Sibton, Ubbeston, and Walpole in Suffolk, and those of Westbarrow Hall, of the Honor of Rayleigh, and Totham Parva and Goldaungre, in Essex, and this year Sir Anthony by fine settled upon himself and Mary his wife all the Suffolk lordships above mentioned.[4]

He died in 1556,[5] and according to his wish was buried by his last wife under a tomb on the north side of the chancel of the Church of Heveningham, which has lost its inscription, but the arms of Heveningham, with helmet, crest, and supporters, and those of Shelton, with a helmet and crest and two tablets arg. collared and chained gu. for supporters, and the same two coats impaled remained in Blomefield's day. The manor passed to Sir Anthony's widow, Mary, for life, under the settlement of 1546. She remarried Philip Appleyard, and died in 1570. By this time the eldest son of Sir Anthony Heveningham by his first wife, Henry Heveningham, who, though married to Ann, daughter of Eden of Sudbury, had died without issue, as had also, according to some authorities, John Shelton Heveningham, Sir Anthony's 2nd son by his 2nd wife, and the manor passed to the son of this John Shelton Heveningham and grandson of Sir Anthony, Sir Arthur Heveningham, whom some authorities make to be the son and not the grandson of Sir Anthony. A fine was levied of this manor in 1600 by Thomas Hanchett and others against Sir Anthony (? Arthur) Heveningham.[6] Sir Arthur Heveningham married Mary, daughter of —— Hanchet, of an ancient Hertfordshire family. He was twice Sheriff of Norfolk, and received the honour of knighthood from King James, the 2nd January, 1617. He died 8th October, 1630, and lies buried near his wife, in the chancel at Ketteringham. Sir John Heveningham, his son and heir, who had been enfeoffed

[1] Funeral Monuments.
[2] Suckling ii. 396.
[3] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VIII. 54.
[4] Fine, Mich. 38 Hen. VIII.
[5] I.P.M., 4 and 5, 5 and 6 Phil. and M., D.K.R. 10 App. p. 130.
[6] Fine, Trin. 42 Eliz.

of the Manor of Heveningham by his father in the year 1612, was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1615, and representative in Parliament for that county in 1627.

He married 1st Catherine, daughter of Lewes, Lord Mordaunt, and 2ndly Bridget, daughter of Christopher Paston, of Paston by Ann Audeley.

He died 17th June, 1633, and was succeeded by William Heveningham, his son (by the second wife), who resided at Ketteringham and Hockwold, in Norfolk, and married 1st Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Wallop, ancestor of the Earls of Portsmouth, by whom he had no issue ; and 2ndly, the Right Honourable the Lady Mary Carey, daughter of John, Viscount Rochford, and Earl of Dover. William Heveningham was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1635.

Amongst the Exchequer Depositions in the P.R.O. will be found a suit by this William Heveningham against William Vesey and others as to the Manor of Heveningham and N. Leet, S. Leet, E. Leet, W. Leet, Mutford, Lowestoft and Gorleston in 1637.

This William Heveningham was M.P. for Stockbridge in 1640, member of the Council of State in 1649, and Vice-Admiral of Suffolk in 1651. He was one of the self-appointed judges of King Charles I., though he refused to sign the warrant for his execution. At the Restoration he was tried with the other regicides, and convicted, whereupon all his manors and estates were forfeited ; but being one of those nineteen who surrendered themselves upon the proclamation of 6th June, 1660, he was pardoned, and had his life spared.[1]

In the State Papers for 1661 we find a grant by the Crown to Brian, Viscount Cullen, and five others, of the manor and advowson, said then to be in the King's hands by the attainder of William Heveningham.[2] However, later in the same year William Heveningham's wife obtained a patent from Charles II. for the restoration of most of her husband's estates, particularly that of the Manor of Heveningham and the lordship of Ketteringham. He was still in confinement in 1662, for amongst the State Papers of this year we find a petition from Lady Mary Heveningham for the transfer of the place of his (her husband's) imprisonment from Windsor Castle to her own house at Ketteringham.[3]

He died in 1678, and was buried in a vault under the altar in the church of the latter place. " The coffin," says Blomefield, " of this traitor and his bones are now wholly broken to pieces, which seems to have been done designedly, for his head, or skull, is laid upon his wife's coffin, which is very entire."

Lady Mary Heveningham, his widow, survived till Sunday, 19th Jan. 1695, when she died at her house in Jermyn Street, London. Le Neve says, " Monday night, 3 Feb., I saw Lady Mary Heveningham lay in state at her house in Jermyn Street. She was, the 5th inst. carried out of town in state between twelve and one, through the city towards Keteringham, in Norfolk. Mr. Devenish saw the procession ordered with penons, escocheons, and four banner rolls, though her husband was attainted, being one of the regicides, William Heveningham, Esq., and never restored."

Sir William Heveningham, their son and heir, was knighted at Whitehall, by Charles II. in 1674. He married Barbara, daughter of George Villiers, Viscount Grandison, by whom he had issue Abigail, his sole heir, who

[1] See D.N.B. xxvi. 302.
[2] S.P. 1661, 97.
[3] S.P. 1662, p. 624.

married Henry Heron, of Cressy. In the person of this lady the principal line of the family became extinct, though it lingered on for a few years in the male descent through a junior branch.

About the year 1700 the Manor of Heveningham was sold by Henry Heron to John Bence. John Bence by his will dated 1718 devised the manor to his executors on trust for sale, which trust they exercised in 1719 by selling to George Dashwood of London, who resided here in 1735, but who in 1745 alienated the manor to Joseph Damer, afterwards Baron Milton, Earl of Dorchester, by whom it was transferred in 1752[1] to Sir Joshua Vanneck, Bart. He was the second son of Cornelius Vanneck, paymaster of the land forces of the United Provinces. Sir Joshua was an opulent merchant of the city of London, and created a Baronet 14th Dec. 1751. He married Mary Daubuz, and died 6th March, 1777, when the manor passed to his eldest son, Sir Gerrard Vanneck, who died unmarried 23rd May, 1791, when the manor passed with the title to his brother, Sir Joshua Vanneck, who, 29th May, 1777, married Maria, 2nd daughter of Andrew Thompson, of Roehampton, co. Surrey, and was created a Peer of Ireland 7th July, 1796, by the title of " Baron Huntingfield of Heveningham Hall." He died 15th Aug. 1816, aged 70,[2] when the manor passed to his son and heir Joshua Vanneck, 2nd Baron Huntingfield, who married 2nd April, 1810, 1st Frances Catherine, daughter of Chaloner Arcedeckne, of Glevering Hall, and 2ndly 6th Jan. 1817, Lucy Anne, 3rd daughter of Sir Charles Blois, 6th Bart. of Cockfield Hall. He died 10th August, 1844,[3] when the manor passed to his eldest son, Charles Andrew Vanneck, 3rd Baron Huntingfield, High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1848. He married 6th July, 1839, Louisa, only daughter of Andrew Arcedeckne, and dying 21st September, 1897, the manor passed to his eldest son, Joshua Charles Vanneck, 4th Baron Huntingfield, of Heveningham Hall, Yoxford, the present lord.

Arms of HEVENINGHAM: Quarterly Or. and Gules, in a bordure engrailed, nine escallops, Argent. Of VANNECK: Argent, a torteaux between three bugle horns, Gules, stringed, Or.

Suckling gives a good account of the Hall.[4]

MANOR OF BURTON HAUGH.

We do not find any information respecting this manor till the time of Hen. VIII., when it belonged to Cardinal Wolsey's College at Ipswich. Mr. Suckling gives a copy of a lease of the manor made by this Society to Thomas Rush. The lease is dated 10th Sept. 21 Hen. VIII. [1529], and is for 21 years only. The manor no doubt reverted to the Crown, and we find that about 1550 it was vested in Lady Lucy Clifford, who in 1554 parted with it to Edward More.[5] Edward More by a will dated in 1558 left it to his son John More.

It is not clear whether the whole manor or two-thirds only of it passed to John, but probably the latter, for in 1570 he had licence to alienate two-thirds to Edward Derehaugh. In 1573 Ursula More had livery of a third part of the manor.

In 1574 Edward Derehaugh had licence to alienate his two-thirds of the manor to Robert Derehaugh, and in 1586 Robert Derehaugh acquired the remaining third from Richard Farr and Ursula his wife.[6]

[1] This account is mostly from Suckling. Hist. of Suff. ii. 387–390.
[2] Will proved Aug. 1816, July, 1817, and December, 1834.
[3] Will proved Sept. 1844.
[4] Vol. ii. 390.
[5] Fine, Trin. 1 Mary I.
[6] Fine, Easter, 28 Eliz.

To Robert Derehaugh apparently succeeded James, and he and others had licence in 1623 to alienate the manor to Robert Hanrill and Folliott Pruslowe.

Manor of Blaunchards.

This manor was held in 1317 by Richard Blaunchard, and the next owner of the lordship we meet with is Robert Blaunchard in 1377. He died in 1388, when the manor passed to his son and heir Seman Blaunchard, and from him to John (? Richard) Blaunchard.

In the reign of the 6th Henry, the manor had passed to Sir John Heveningham, for he died seised thereof in 1453, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Heveningham. A few years later it had passed to Richard Eckingham, who by his will dated in 1461 left it to his wife Elizabeth, and on her death it appears to have reverted to Sir Thomas Heveningham, the grandson of the last-mentioned Sir John, who died in 1499, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Heveningham, who died in 1536, and it has since passed with the main manor in which it is probably merged.

A tenement called " Blaunchardes and Thorpes " is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Edmund de Mortuo Mari, Earl of March, in 1426,[1] and the manor is also specifically mentioned as a manor in the inquisition p.m. of Sir John Heveningham in 1453.[2]

The manor of Thorpe Hall in Heveningham is mentioned in a Court Leet of Sibton held in 1394, to which lordship it appears to have been attached from a period certainly as early as 1227.[3]

[1] I.P.M., 4 Hen. VI. 15.
[2] I.P.M., 31 Hen. VI. 7.
[3] Fine, 14 Hen. III. 13 de terris et red. in Thorpe and Heveningham pro. Abb. de Sibton; 35 Hen. III. 99, de terris in Heveningham pro. cod. See, too, the Rawlinson MSS. in Bodleian. Rawl B. 421.

HOLTON.

IN the Domesday Survey there are four several holdings mentioned, but one small manor. This manor, which consisted of 20 acres only, held in Saxon days by Edric, but then by Robert Malet in demesne, was valued at 3*s.* 4*d.*, and the King and the Earl had the soc.[1]

Another estate was a small one of 30 acres and 2 bordars, valued at 4*s.*, held by Goodrich, a freeman, under Roger Bigot, the Domesday tenant in chief. A larger holding was of a freeman named Alwin, under the same Roger, namely, of a carucate of land over which Edric of Laxfield had commendation. To this estate belonged 1 villein, 3 bordars, and one ploughteam, and there was wood sufficient for the support of three hogs. The value was 12*s.*, and the King and the Earl had the soc. At the time of the Great Survey this was held by Robert de Curcun of Roger Bigot.[2] The remaining land was that held by Goodrich the Steward as tenant in chief, consisting of three freemen, named Ulmar, Aylmar, and Odulf, who had 33 acres of land and half an acre of meadow, with one ploughteam in demesne, all of the value of 5*s.*, and 6 freemen, with 27 acres, and one ploughteam, valued at 10*s.* The Survey says, "Super totam Holetuna habet comes Alanus socam preter terram Osberti," which does not seem consistent with the previous statements, unless we are to assume that all the other land referred to in Holton had been Osbert's land, which, however, does not seem to have been the case.[3]

Holton or Holton Hall Manor.

Suckling considers it extremely doubtful if any lordship has existed in Holton since the Norman Conquest. Davy says as it was a member of Wissett it probably had the same lords. One thing is clear, and that is that no manor exists here at the present day. Holton Hall Manor is certainly mentioned by name in the inquisition p.m. of John Mannock in 1476 and William Mannock in 1558, but this is no doubt Holton Hall Manor in Holton St. Mary, in Samford Hundred.

In the reign of William Rufus, Alan, Earl of Richmond, gave the church to St. Mary's in York, and he seems to have exercised the lordship of the place. We next find the manor vested in Robert de Vaux or de Vallibus, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother William de Vaux, who was dead without issue by 1286, for in that year his brother John de Vaux exercised manorial rights in this place.

One of John's daughters, Petronilla, married Sir William de Nerford, Knt., who, in the division of the estates had Therston and Shotestrand in Norfolk, "Wysete" in Suffolk, the moiety of a messuage in London called Blaunch, Apleton and other lands amounting in all to twenty-five knights' fees. The other daughter of John de Vaux, Maud, married William, Lord Roos, 2nd Baron of Hamlake. He was one of the competitors for the Crown of Scotland in 1291, through his grandmother Isabel, daughter of William the Lion King of Scotland. In 1307 he was constituted the King's lieutenant between Berwick and the River Forth, and 6 years later appointed warden of the West Marshes of Scotland.

There is a charter in the Bodleian by which Bartholomew de Norfolck in Chedistane and Joan his wife granted to Sir William de Nerford, Knt.,

[1] Dom. ii. 314.
[2] Dom. ii. 331*b*, 333*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 355*b*.

and Petronilla his wife, 1½*d.*, three stalks of ginger, and three cloves annual rents in the village of Chedistane. The charter was dated at Wisset the Sunday next after the feast of the Nativity, 1298.[1] Two other charters, one preserved in the same collection under which Sir William and his wife take lands in Wisset, and the other by which Juliana, wife of John Redhed, of Wyssete, quit-claims to William de Nerford and Petronilla his wife all right and claim in four acres of land in the village of Wyssete under date the Sunday next before the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, 21 Edw. I.,[2] the second by which Robert Dilhegg, of Wyssete, grants to the Lady Petronilla de Nerford and her heirs a capital messuage in Wyssete with arable lands, woods, fields, &c., under date the Wednesday next before the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, 4 Edw. II.[3]

There is also a deed relating to Holton in the same collection. It is a charter by which William de Stanham remits and quit-claims to the Lady Petronilla de Nerford all right and claim in John Folke and Geoffrey le Roo, of Holton, his natives, and all that belongs to them. This is dated at Wisset the Tuesday next before the feast of Pentecost, 5 Edw. II.[4] It would seem from these deeds that Sir William de Nerford had died before 1311. Petronilla herself died in 1326, and we then find the manorial rights vested in William de Roos, 3rd Baron, son and heir of William Lord Roos and John de Nerford, son and heir of Petronilla, which last John died without issue in 1329.

In 1609 the village seems to have been held by Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surry, but we have no evidence of his having exercised manorial rights or of the existence of the manor subsequently.

[1] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1177.
[2] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1214.
[3] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 518.
[4] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1198.

HUNTINGFIELD.

EDRIC of Laxfield held a manor here in King Edward the Confessor's time, consisting of 6 carucates of land. On this extensive manor there were 18 villeins, 28 bordars, and 1 serf. There were 4 ploughteams employed in demesne, and 12 on the part of the tenants. The wood was sufficient for the support of 150 hogs, and in addition there were 15 acres of meadow. The stock consisted of 2 rouncies, 10 cows, 30 hogs, 100 sheep, 60 goats,and 6 hives of bees.

The value was £8. This value had somewhat decreased by the time of the Norman Survey, for it was but £7. The number of villeins had also decreased to 12, and the serf had disappeared. Probably about a third of the wood had been felled, for there was not more left than to support 100 hogs. There was a church with 14 acres of glebe valued at 2*s*. At the time of the Domesday Survey this manor was held by Walter, son of Albricus, of Robert Malet, the tenant in chief.[1]

Huntingfield Manor.

From Walter Albricus the manor probably passed to his son Roger, who held the lordship in the reign of Hen. I., and assumed the surname of Huntingfield in conformity with the custom of the successful Normans. He left a son William de Huntingfield, who in the reign of King Stephen, with the consent of Roger, his son and heir, gave the whole of the Isle of Medenham or Mendham in Suffolk with other lands to the monks of Castle Acre, in Norfolk.

He died in 1155, and was succeeded by his son Roger de Huntingfield, who married Elizabeth de Sentley, and died in 1204, when he was succeeded by his son, William de Huntingfield, who in 1201, being made Constable of Dover Castle, took an oath in the king's presence at Falaise that he would faithfully perform his trust in the safe custody thereof, and that it should not be given up to any person except to the King himself, or to Hubert de Burgh, then Lord Chamberlain ; and for better security delivered his son and daughter as hostages—his son to remain in the hands of the Earl of Arundel and his daughter with the Earl Ferrers.

In 1206 he paid a fine of two hundred marks and two palfreys for the wardship of the heir and lands of Osbert Fitz-Hervei, and the next year obtained a grant of all the possessions of Roger de Huntingfield, his brother, which had been seized by the Crown by reason of the interdict. In the following year he was appointed Justice Itinerant at Lincoln, and afterwards Sheriff for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

In 1213 he gave the King six fair Norway goshawks for licence to marry Alice, his daughter, then a widow, and to have an assignation of her dowry out of the lands of Richard de Solers, her late husband in Facumb and Langley, and also out of his lands in Bondevi,in Lincolnshire. The same year he held the office of accountant with Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford, for the customs of Norfolk and Suffolk. Later he took part with the barons who extorted the Great Charters from John, and was one of the 25 chosen to enforce their observance, for which conduct he came under the excommunication of the Pope, and had his lands in Lincolnshire seized by the Crown and transferred to Nicholas de Haya during the King's

[1] Dom. ii. 311.

pleasure. He however had his lands restored, but they were again forfeited in the first year of Hen. III., and were given by the King to John Mareschall, except those in Lincolnshire, of which Nicholas de Haya had a former grant. His lands seem to have been shortly afterwards restored to him, and in 1219 he had a licence from the Crown to journey to the Holy Land. He died in 1220,[1] and by his wife, Alice de St. Liz,[2] left a son Roger, who in 1242 paid a fine of two hundred marks to be exempted from the expedition then being prepared for service in Gascony, and in 1253 he had a grant of free warren for all his demesne lands.[3] He died in 1256,[4] leaving Joan his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of William de Hobrigg surviving, and William, his son and heir, a minor aged 20, for whose wardship his mother gave a hundred marks to the King.

In 1265 William de Huntingfield took part with the rebellious barons, and was present at the battle of Evesham. We learn from the Hundred Rolls that he claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer in Huntingfield.[5] He married Emma, daughter of John de Grey by Emma, daughter of Jeffrey de Glanville.

In 1279 he covenanted that Roger his son and heir should marry Joyce, the daughter of John de Engaine. William de Huntingfield died in 1282, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Roger de Huntingfield, who the 8th June, 1294, amongst other eminent persons, had summons to attend the King with all speed to advise upon the great affairs of the realm, and soon after received command to be at Portsmouth upon the first of Sept. then next ensuing well fitted with horse and arms, to sail into Gascony.

On 26th January, 1297, he had summons to Parliament amongst the Barons of the Realm, but does not appear to have been afterwards called to that assembly. Though not summoned to the Parliament at Lincoln, 29th Edw. I., he was one of those nobles who had his seal appended to the famous letters then written to the Pope, on which occasion he is designated *Rogerus de Huntingfelde, Dominus de Bradenham.*

He married, according to the covenant of his father, Joyce de Engaine, and died seised in 1301 of the Manors of Bekesworth in Cambridgeshire, Bradenham in Norfolk, Sculthorp, Tott, and Frampton in Lincolnshire, Wokelington in Essex, and Huntingfield in Suffolk, the latter being held of the King in chief as of the Honor of Eye, by the service of one knight's fee and the fourth part of a fee.[6] William de Huntingfield, his son and heir, was twenty years of age at his father's death, and doing homage in 1303 had livery of his lands. William de Huntingfield married 1st Joan, daughter of John de Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny, and 2nd Sybill. He is reckoned as the 2nd Baron, but was never summoned to Parliament. William was engaged in the Scottish wars in the reign of Edw. I. and Edw. II., and died in 1313, when it was returned on inquisition that he held the Manor of Huntingfield of the King in chief as of the Honor of Eye, by the service of 6 knights' fees and 8*s.* 4*d.* for castle ward of the Castle of Eye. He was also found to have been seised of the Manor of Mendham in Suffolk, and the

[1] Cockayne says 1240. Complete Peerage, vol. iv. p. 293 note (G).
[2] He seems to have had a wife named Isabella de Greville also; see Manor of Mendham Priory in Hoxne Hundred.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 37 Hen. III. 11.
[4] Cockayne says 1252. I.P.M., 41 Hen. III. 29. File 20 (9).
[5] H.R. ii. 147, 197. Q.W. 725.
[6] I.P.M., 31 Edw. I. 31.

Manor of Bekesworth in Kent, with the advowson of the church there together with various other lands in other counties.[1]

He left Roger de Huntingfield his son and Sybill his (William's) widow, who shortly afterwards married William de Latimer. On the Patent Rolls is a commission issued with the object of enquiring touching the persons who forcibly entered the park pertaining to Huntingfield Manor, which during the minority of Roger, son and heir of William de Huntingfield, was in the King's hands.[2] The person who committed the trespass seems to have been Petronilla de Nerford, for there is a pardon to her for offence in this matter on the Patent Rolls later this same year,[3] and the following year, in 1314, notice appears on the Close Rolls of a trespass committed by Sibyll, wife of William de Latimer, late wife of William de Huntyngfeld in the Park of Huntingfield.[4] Sybill could not therefore have lost much time in securing a second husband. It appears from the Close Rolls of 1315 that Roger the minor was but 8 years of age when his father died, and this year there is an order to the Escheator not to meddle with Huntingfield Manor.[5]

In 1316 the King committed the custody of the manor to Hugh de Despenser during the minority of Roger.[6] The custody was varied from time to time, for in 1319 Walter de Norwich, a Baron of the Exchequer, owed £18 for the farm of the custody of the third part of the manor late belonging to William de Huntingfield, which "Sibella" his widow held in dower, after whose death it was in the King's hands by the minority of Roger, his son and heir.

Roger came of age in 1326, and there is an order on the Close Rolls in the 1st year of Edw. III. to discharge Walter de Norwich of the farm of a third of the manor, from the time the King took homage of Roger for his father's lands, the late King having commuted the same, and the third of the said manor, which Sibyl, late wife of William, held in dower, and which on her death (probably in 1319) was taken into the King's hands.[7]

Roger de Huntingfield married Cecily, daughter of Sir Walter de Norwich, Knt., of Mettingham Castle, and dying in 1337[8] left his widow and a son, William de Huntingfield, then aged seven and a half years, him surviving. He died seised of the Manors of Huntingdon, Benges and Horham in Suffolk, besides other estates. William made proof of his age in 1351, and on doing fealty had livery of his lands. He was summoned to Parliament from 15th Nov. 1351 to 20 Jan. 1375-6, and served in the French wars in 1359 and 1360, being in the retinue of Henry, Duke of Lancaster.

Amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum is a letter dated 12th Dec. 37 Edw. [1363], of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to his stewards, bailiffs, &c., certifying to the homage of this William of Huntingfield, for lands held of the Duke.[9]

William married Elizabeth de Willoughby, and died in Nov. 1376, without issue, leaving his aunt, Alice, daughter of William, his grandfather, and widow of Sir John Norwich, Knt., his heir, but according to another inquisition, the said Alice and Sir John Copledike, grandson of Joan, daughter of the said William, his grandfather, by Sybilla, his 2nd wife, his heirs.

[1] I.P.M., 7 Edw. II. 47.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. II. pt. i. 5*d*.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. II. pt. ii. 18.
[4] Close Rolls, 8 Edw. II. 34.
[5] Close Rolls, 8 Edw. II. 11, 5, 8 Edw. II. 30; Originalia Rolls, 8 Edw. II. 15.
[6] Originalia Rolls, 9 Edw. II. 10.
[7] Close Rolls, 1 Edw. III. pt. i. 6, 5.
[8] I.P.M., 11 Edw. III. 47.
[9] Harl. Ch. 43 F. 14.

Morant, in his History of Essex[1] asserts that William de Huntingfield left two daughters and coheirs, viz., Alice, wife of Sir John Norwich, and Mariona, who married 1st John de Huntingfield, and 2ndly Stephen de Scrope. Banks, in his Baronia Anglica Concentrata,[2] considering these contradictory statements inclines to favour the view of Morant, with the exception only that it was William, summoned to Parliament from the 25th to 34th Edw. III., who left these daughters and not William, whose name appears from the 44th to the 49th Edw. III., and who is rather indicated from the inspection of the succession of the writs of summons to have been son and heir of John de Huntingfield by Mariona before mentioned, for thus Dugdale recites the several writs,[3] viz., William de Huntingfield from 25 to 34 Edw. III., John de Huntingfield from 36 to 43 Edw. III., William de Huntingfield from 44 to 49 Edw. III. The John de Huntingfield who was summoned from 36 to 43 Edw. III., was not a member of the family connected with this manor. He was a member of a Kent family connected with Huntingfield in that county, being the son of Walter, son of Peter, Sheriff of Kent in 1283, who was the son of Walter de Huntingfield in the time of Hen. III.[4]

It appears that two years before his death William, Lord Huntingfield, practically made a settlement of the manor and other estates, for by a fine levied in 1374 between William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, querent, and the feoffees of William, Lord Huntingfield, defendants, the manor was limited after the decease of William, Lord Huntingfield, to the Earl for life, with remainder to Thomas, William, and Edmund, sons of the said Earl, all of whom died without issue.

In consequence of this settlement the heirs of William de Huntingfield, whoever they were, did not inherit.

In 1377 we find on the Patent Rolls a licence for William de Ufford, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, to enfeoff Robert de Swylington, Knt., Nicholas Gernon, Knt., and others of the manor then stated to be held in chief, which William de Huntingfield held of the said Earl as of his Honor of Eye before he (the said Earl) was seised thereof, which Honor the late King (Edw. III.) granted in tail male to Robert de Ufford, late Earl of Suffolk, father of the then Earl.[5]

The manor is included in the inquisition p.m. of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and Joane his wife, who was daughter of Edward de Montacute, and granddaughter maternally of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, in 1382.[6]

On the death of William de Ufford, the manor passed to his 2nd wife, Isabel, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and widow of John le Strange, of Blackmere, for life, and subject to her interest the manor, according to Suckling, vested in the three sisters of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, but we fail to see on what grounds, as William de Ufford was not a purchaser.

It seems more probable the manor passed to the Crown as an escheat for want of male heirs, and was granted to Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who died in 1389, for Michael's father, William de la Pole, married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Norwich, by the Alice who was heir of William, Lord Huntingdon.

[1] Vol. ii. 136.
[2] Page 265.
[3] Lists of Summons.
[4] See, too, a note in Cockayne's "Complete Peerage," vol iv. p. 294.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 1 Rich. II. pt. vi. 14.
[6] I.P.M., 5 Rich. II. 57.

It is clear too that in 1384 Michael de la Pole had licence from the Crown to castellate his manor houses at Wingfield, Sternfield, and Huntingfield.[1] In 1386 a fine was levied of the manor and advowson by Isabel, Countess of Suffolk, against Sir Robert de Swyllyngton, Sir Roger —, John Ryshale, clerk, and Robert de Asshefeld.[2] Michael de la Pole was at the time of his decease, which occurred at Paris, an outlaw, having been sentenced by the Commons to death and forfeiture ; and immediately on his death we find on the Patent Rolls a grant from the Crown, with the assent of the Council, to John, Bishop of Salisbury and others, in fee of the reversion of the Manor of Huntingfield, with the advowson of the Priory of Mendham and the Churches of Huntingfield and Cookley after the death of Isabel, Countess of Suffolk, which reversion it is stated had belonged to Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, deceased, and forfeited by him.[3] The value however, of the grant was not great, as eight years later, in 1397, the deceased Earl of Suffolk's son, Sir Michael de la Pole, obtained an annulment of the judgment against his father, and upon the accession of Hen. IV. was fully restored in estate and honours. He died at the siege of Harfleur 14th Sept. 1415, and by his wife Catherine de Stafford, daughter of Hugh Earl of Stafford, left issue a son, Michael, who succeeded his father as 3rd Earl of Suffolk.

The 3rd Earl was killed in the great battle of Agincourt, 25th Oct. 1415, and leaving only three daughters was succeeded by his brother, William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk, who had livery of his lands in 1418. He served in the wars in France for 24 years, 17 of which were in uninterrupted succession, without once visiting his native country. He was impeached by the Commons and committed prisoner to the Tower. His fate after embarking at Ipswich is well known.[4] The estates which the father forfeited were restored to his son, John de la Pole, who, having espoused the Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister of King Edward IV. and King Rich. III., was created Duke of Suffolk by letters patent 23rd March, 1463. On his death in 1491 he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Edmund de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, upon whose attainder and execution, 4th May, 1513[5] the manor, with his other estates, was forfeited to the Crown. The year following, however, Sir Robert Drury, Knt., Sir John Heydon, Knt., and Edmund Gelget petitioned the King on behalf of Margaret de la Pole, Countess of Suffolk, widow of the late Duke, setting forth that she had a life interest in the Manor of Huntingfield, with nine other lordships in Suffolk, and divers manors in Norfolk as her jointure, and on the hearing the whole were assigned to her, but devolved to the Crown at her death, which occurred about 1516. Her will bears date 1515.

There is amongst the State Papers in 1509 notice of a grant of the reversion of the manor with the advowson to Sir John Heydon, Thomas Wyndham, Edward Gernegan, and Humphrey Everton.[6]

Suckling, quoting from the Jermyn and Davy MSS., says, " On the 1st of Oct. in the 29th of Hen. VIII. [1537] indentures were made to Nicholas Smith[7] of Huntingfield Hall, which by letters patent bearing date March

[1] Pat. Rolls, 8 Rich. II. 16.
[2] Feet of Fines, 10 Rich. II. 2.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 13 Rich. II. pt. ii. 30.
[4] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.
[5] I.P.M., 5 Hen. VIII. 1.
[6] S.P. 1 Hen. VIII. 485, see S.P. 5 Hen. VIII. 4254.
[7] There is a monument in Huntingfield Church to the memory of Ann Moulton, whose 1st husband was Nicholas Harry Smith, of Huntingfield Hall. He died 20th June, 1595. Ann Moulton was the mother of Bridget, wife of Sir Edward Coke, the Lord Chief Justice.

20th, 1559, was conveyed with the manor to Sir Henry Carey by Queen Elizabeth."

This is most vague. What was the nature of the arrangement with Nicholas Smith? What were the terms of the indentures to him? As a matter of fact in the 30th of Hen. VIII. [1538] the manor was vested in Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, obviously by a previous grant, for this year the State Papers show clearly that the Duke made a grant to the Crown of the manor in exchange for other property[1]; and further in 1540 the manor, with various other manors in Suffolk, was granted out of the Augmentation Office to Lady Anne of Cleves for life.[2]

It seems somewhat strange that Mr. Suckling should not have noticed either the exchange or this grant. He, however, gives the subsequent dealings with the manor very accurately as follows:—

By letters patent bearing date 20th March, 1559, the manor was conveyed to Sir Henry Carey by Queen Elizabeth, to be held by him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. This knight, who was son and heir of William Carey, by Mary Boleyn, sister to Queen Anne Boleyn, and consequently cousin to Queen Elizabeth, was created by that Queen Baron Hunsdon, of Hunsdon, in the county of Herts, January 13th, 1559.

Huntingfield Hall while in the possession of this nobleman, was honoured with a visit from the Queen, who is stated to have enjoyed the pleasures of the chase, and to have shot a buck with her own hand from a venerable tree in the park, still known as "Queen Elizabeth's oak." Lord Hunsdon died in 1596, and by an inquisition taken at Deptford Strand, on the 8th October, in the thirty-eighth of Elizabeth's reign, was found to have been seised at the day of his death, *inter alia*, in Hertfordshire, Kent, York, and Essex, of the Manor of Huntingfield, worth £22 per annum.

He was succeeded by George Carey, his eldest son, who died in the year 1603, leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorp, an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married Sir Thomas Berkeley, Knt., and died in 1635. Their daughter, Theophila, who inherited the Manor of Huntingfield, &c., married Sir Robert Coke, second son and heir of Sir Edward Coke, Knt., who in right of his wife was lord of Huntingfield, and died without issue in 1653.[3] On his decease, John Coke of Holkham, in Norfolk, fourth son of Sir Edward, succeeded to this estate, by the will of his brother.

John Coke died in 1661, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Edward Coke, who died without issue, when it passed to Robert Coke, son and heir of Richard Coke, of Thorington. He died in 1678, and was succeeded by his son, Edward Coke, who died in 1707, when the manor passed to his son Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester, who about the year 1752 sold it to Sir Joshua Vanneck, Bart., from which time it has descended in the same course as the Manor of Heveningham, and is now vested in Joshua Charles Vanneck, 4th Baron Huntingfield, of Heveningham Hall.

[1] S.P. 1538 ii. 1182 (18*a*).
[2] S.P. 1540 p. 1500.
[3] The family of Coke had large estates in Huntingfield before their acquisition of the manor. In 1582 Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice, then Edward Coke, Esq., married Bridget, daughter and heiress of John Paston, Esq., of Huntingfield, with whom he acquired a fortune of £30,000. In the summer of 1592, the plague making its appearance in London, Coke was compelled to leave town abruptly, and retired to his house at Huntingfield. Sir Robert Coke died in the year of his sheriffalty. Suckling ii. 412, note.

The Rev. Charles Davy, formerly of Onehouse, in a letter quoted by Suckling, thus described the old mansion house where Elizabeth is said to have been entertained by Lord Hunsdon. "The approach to it was by a bridge over an arm of the river Blythe, and if I remember right through three square courts. A gallery was continued the whole length of the building, which, opening upon a balcony over the porch, gave an air of grandeur with some variety to the front. The great hall was built round six straight massy oaks, which originally supported the roof as they grew; upon these, the foresters and yeomen of the guard used to hang their nets, cross-bows, hunting poles, great saddles, calivers, bills, &c. The roots of them had been long decayed when I visited this romantic building, and the shafts sawn off at the bottom were supported either by irregular logs of wood, driven under them, or by masonry. Part of the long gallery, where the Queen and her fair attendants used to divert themselves, was converted into an immense cheese chamber, and upon my first looking into it in the dusk of a summer's evening, when a number of these huge circular things were scattered upon the floor, it struck me that the Maids of honour had just slipped off their farthingales to prepare for a general romping.

"Elizabeth is reported to have been much pleased with the retirement of this park, which was filled with tall and massy timbers, and to have been particularly amused and entertained with the solemnity of its walks and bowers; but this oak, from which the tradition is that she shot a buck with her own hand, was her favourite tree. It is still in some degree of vigour, though most of its boughs are broken off, and those which remain are approaching to a total decay, as well as its vast trunk; the principal arm, *now bald with dry antiquity*, shoots up to a great height above the leafage, and being hollow and truncated at top, with several cracks resembling loop-holes, through which the light shines into its cavity, it gives us an idea of the winding staircase in a lofty Gothic turret, which, detached from the other ruins of some venerable pile, hangs tottering to its fall, and affects the mind of a beholder after the same manner by its greatness and sublimity.

"No traces of the old Hall, as it was called, are now remaining. Having fallen into an irreparable state of decay, it was taken down a few years since, by the late Sir Joshua Vanneck, Baronet. I have so much of the antiquary in me as to wish that some memorial of its simple grandeur could have been preserved."[1]

Arms of HUNTINGFIELD: Or, on a fesse Gules, three plates.

MANOR OF NEWHAWE OR NEWHALL.

All we can gather of this manor—a manor which is not mentioned by Suckling—is that in 1428 it was vested in Alice de la Uiore and in 1558 passed to Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon by grant from the Crown.

THE RECTORY MANOR.

Of this manor the Davy MSS. say: "At the period of the Domesday Book Robert Malet held the Manor of Huntingfield, to which was appendant a Church possessing 14 acres. This probably was the origin of the Rectory Manor, which still exists."

[1] Suckling, Hist. of Suff. ii. 413.

The lords of this manor would necessarily be the Rectors, who from 1311 have been as follows :—

Richard Lenebfand	1311	Richard Undrewood	1566
Petus, fil. John de Belagh..	1328	George Booth	1571
John de Attelburgh	1337	Edmund Stubbe	1621
John de Foxton	1337	Nathaniel Ducket	
Thomas de Colyngham....	1349	Jos. Jones	1666
Robert Gardener de Cheston	1361	Mat. Smalwood	1675
John fil. Willi. Couper de Lynsted	1365	Peter Ducket	1695
Thomas de Hoxne	1371	Nicholas Cremer	1709
William Alred	1396	John Wells	1731
John Hawtayn	1447	John Wells	1745
Thomas Peresson	1462	Francis Jones	1758
Robertus Barker	1487	Gaspar Joel Moned	1764
William Wrighte	1510	Henry Uhthoff	1782
William Leeke	1512	William Holland 1848-92	
Christopher Linham		Richard Spencer Turner ..	

KNODDISHALL OR KNOTTISHALL.

THERE was no manor here in Saxon times, and only two holdings are mentioned in the Domesday Survey under Blything Hundred; one was that of Ranulf fitz Walter, holding of Roger Bigot 80 acres of land, 2 bordars, and 1 villein, having among them 2 ploughteams. Robert Malet had the soc and the place was regarded as a hamlet of Saxmundham. The other holding was of a freeman named Booting with 30 acres. He was King Edward the Confessor's man. There was 1 ploughteam, and the estate was valued at 8*s*.

Robert Malet had also the soc of this holding, and Wm. Malet was seised of it at the day of his death.[1]

Knottishall Manor.

The family of Jenney held the lordship from a very early date. They came originally from France, and are supposed to have assumed this surname from the town of Guisnes, near Calais, and not unlikely came over with the Conqueror. Shortly after the Conquest, we find them under the name of De Gisneto, or De Gisne or Gyney, owning the Manor of Haverland, in Norfolk, and this lordship they retained possession of until the time of Hen. V. A branch of the family changed the name from Gyney to Jenney, and in the time of Richard II. we meet with a Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Gyney, Knt., enfeoffed of his Manor of Gislingham, called "Gney," which had been recently purchased of John de Weyland. This manor is still called by the name of "Jenneys."

Edmund Jenney held Knottishall Manor, and on his death was succeeded by his son and heir, William Jenney, of Knoddishall and Theberton, who left by his wife Maud a son and heir, John Jenney.

The record is still preserved of an inquiry respecting the enclosure of, and an authority to this John Jenny to enclose a certain way leading from the church to Knodeshalcheth in Knottishall near his house in the same place, for the enlargement thereof.[2]

John Jenney, who was a burgess of Norwich in 1452, married Maud, daughter and heir of John Bokill or Bokele, of Friston, by Jane, daughter and heir of John Layston by Maud, daughter and heir of Wm. Gerrard, and died the 4th Dec. 1460, and there is a sepulchral brass to him and his wife in the Church of Knottishall.[3] He left issue Sir William Jenney, Knt., of Knottishall, one of the judges of the King's Bench in 1477, a younger son John, who was Rector of Ufford, and two daughters, Anne and Margaret.

Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings is an action by John Jenney decd. (*sic*) against William Jenney, as to a messuage, land, &c., in Knotteshall, Leiston, and Theberton.[4]

Sir William Jenney married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cause, and by her had issue four sons and as many daughters, namely, Sir Edmund Jenney, Knt., his successor; Hugh, living in 1473; Nicholas of Herringfleet; and Richard of the same parish. Of the daughters, Margaret married Christopher, Lord Willoughby de Eresby; Eleanor married 1st Sir Robert Brewse, Knt., and 2ndly Sir Robert Fienes, Knt., brother of Richard

[1] Dom. ii. 333*b*, 334.
[2] I.Q.D. 19–23 Hen. VI. 67. I.P.M., *t.* Hen. VI. B. 16.
[3] Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 32483, 32490.
[4] E.C.P. 5 Edw. IV.; 49 Hen. VI. 33, 295.

Fienes, Lord Dacre; Thomasine became a nun, and Catherine married John Berney, of Gunton, in Norfolk. The Judge married 2ndly Eleanor, widow of Robert Ingleys, daughter of John Sampson, but by her had no issue. He died 23rd Dec. 1483, and was buried in the parish church of Theberton by his first wife's side.

Sir Edmund Jenney, Knt., married about 1467 Catherine, daughter and heir of Robert Bois,[1] by Jane his wife, daughter and heir of Edward Wychingham, and died 26th Aug. 1522, leaving the manor to his grandson Francis, a minor born in 1510, the son of William Jenney, who had died 28th Feb. 1518-9, in his father's lifetime.[2]

William Jenney had married twice: 1st Audrey, daughter of Sir Robert Clere, of Ormsby, co. Norfolk, and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Britton, Alderman of London.

Sir Edmund Jenney was found to have died seised not only of this manor, but also of the Manors of Theberton, Brahams, Lowdham, and Austins in Middleton. Francis Jenney married twice, 1st Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Peyton, Knt., of Iseham, and 2ndly Mary, daughter of Robert Brograve, of Beckenham, in Kent. He died in 1590, aged 80 years, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Arthur, who was born in 1533, and had a fine of this manor and the Manor of Buxlow levied against him in 1587 by Henry Sidnor and others.[3] Arthur married Elye, daughter of George Jernigan, of Somerleyton. He died in 1604, and was buried at Theberton, 19th March, that year, leaving a grandson, Sir Arthur Jenney, Knt., the son of Francis (who had predeceased his father) by Anne his wife, daughter and coheir of George Rede, of Thorington.

Sir Arthur Jenney was Sheriff of Suffolk in 1645, and of Norfolk in 1634. He married four times and had issue by each wife.

His 1st wife, whom he married in 1616, was Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Barker, and by her he had, with other issue, Sir Robert and George, and several daughters. Sir Arthur married 2ndly Catherine, daughter of Sir John Porter, and by her had a son, Thomas, of Campsey Ash, who died without issue in 1675.

Sir Arthur married 3rdly Helen, widow of John Freeman and daughter of Francis Stanard, of Knowleshill, in Essex, by whom he had two daughters, Susan and Isabella. The 4th wife was Mary, daughter of Thomas Hall of Godalming, in Surrey, and the issue a son Edmund, born 17th April, 1664.

Sir Arthur Jenney died 24th March, 1667-8, aged 75, and was buried at Knodishall. His eldest son, Sir Robert Jenney, Knt., had in 1640, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Offley, Knt., of Madeley, co. Stafford, and had issue Offley, his successor, Edmund of Campsey Ash, who married in 1683 Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Robert Marryott, of Bredfield, and dying 17th Feb. 1644-5, left issue, Arthur, of Woodburde, who married in 1711 Mirabella, daughter of Henry Edgar, of Eye, and widow of Robert Burley, of Wisbech, and dying in 1729 left, amongst other issue, Edmund Jenney, of Bredfield.

Sir Robert Jenney died in 1660 in his father's lifetime, leaving his eldest son, Offley Jenney, to whom the manor passed on the death of his grandfather. Offley Jenney in 1666 married Alethea, eldest daughter of

[1] Robert Bois was son and heir of Roger Bois and of Sybilla his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Illeigh, son and heir of Edm. Illeigh and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of John Plumstead.

[2] I.P.M., 8th June, 15 Hen. VIII. 53, 1523.

[3] Fine, Easter, 29 Eliz.

Sir Edmund Duke of Benhall, and left at his decease an only surviving child, Robert Jenney, of Leiston, baptised 3rd Dec. 1677, married to Deborah, daughter of John Braham,[1] of Campsey Ash, and had an only son, Offley Jenney, who died 6th September, 1735, in the lifetime of his father, unmarried, and a daughter Deborah, who died an infant. Robert Jenney survived until 1741, and was buried at Knottishall 28th Feb. that year, leaving the manor to his cousin Edmund Jenney, of Bredfield, married in 1765 to Anne, daughter of Philip Broke, of Nacton. He sold the manor to Edward Vernon, who died in 1757, and was succeeded by Henry Vernon, of Thurlow, who, dying in 1776 the manor passed to his son and heir, John Vernon, of Orwell Park, who died in 1818.

His son sold the manor about 1825 to John Ayton. About 1842 the manor was acquired by Thomas Mayhew, from whom it passed to Mrs. J. Mayhew, who held in 1896, and the same is now vested in Frederick George Mayhew, of The Elms, Saxmundham. Mr. White, in his Suffolk Gazeteer for 1855, states that the manor then belonged to the Rev. G. A. Wilkinson, and in his edition of 1885 to Lord Huntingfield.

Neither of these statements however appears to be correct.

Knoddishall, the ancient residence of the Jenney family, was burnt down about 1860, but has been rebuilt, and is now a farmhouse in the occupation of John Eggar Cooper.

Arms of JENNEY: Ermine, a bend Gules, cotised, Or. As to the family see E.A. Notes and Queries (N.S.) iv. 224, 240.

[1] The Brahams were an old Knottishall family, for we find amongst the Bodleian Charters one executed between 1230 and 1240 by which Theobald de Leeston, son of William de Leeston, granted to Julian de Braham and Katherine his wife certain lands in Knottishall and Leiston (Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1179). There is another deed executed about 1280 by which Richard, son of Julian de Braham, of Knottishall, granted to Robert Reynal and Aldítha his wife, of Leiston, a piece of land in Knottishall (Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1182). There is also another deed in the same collection whereby Richard de Braham granted to Roger de Braham certain land in Knottishall. The date is Palm Sunday 18 Edw. I. (Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1181). There is yet another deed by which Roger Creeke, of Knottishall, granted to John de Braham and John his son a piece of land in the same place. This is dated the Sunday on the Feast of St. Gregory, 11 Edw. II. (Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1188).

LEISTON.

THIS was an important place in Saxon times, and it was ruled by the great landowner Edric of Laxfield in the time of the Confessor. The extent of the manor was twelve carucates, or about 5,000 acres, while it contained wood sufficient for the support of 500 hogs, though as a matter of fact only 73 of these animals were kept under the care of a swineherd. There was a mill on the manor, and 5 acres of meadow, an exceedingly small proportion for so extensive a domain. There were also 4 rouncies, 5 cows, 112 sheep, and 7 hives of bees. Three churches stood in the village endowed jointly with 100 acres of free land, valued altogether at £16, in the Confessor's time, but raised to £28 later.

A considerable portion of the wood appears to have been felled by the time of the Domesday Survey, for this states that the wood then standing was sufficient for the support of 200 hogs only. The number of men belonging to the manor had not much varied in the interval between Saxon times and the Survey, for there were always 25 villeins and 27 bordars, but 3 serfs at the earlier period had increased at the later period to 7.

In demesne there were formerly 11 ploughteams, but these were reduced to 7, and the 6 ploughteams of the tenants at the earlier period had come down to 3½. The extent of this manor was three leagues and two leagues and one quarentene broad, and it paid in a gelt 3*s*. 1½*d*.

We find also in the village a smaller manor, consisting of 40 acres of land only, and valued at 6*s*., held by a freeman. To this manor were attached 47 freemen, with 7 carucates of land having formerly 8 ploughteams, but later 6½ only, always of the value of £4. And also a third manor, the property of Edric, estimated at 20*s*., consisting of 140 acres, with 4 bordars, and 2 villeins, and having 2 ploughteams in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the tenants. At the time of the Domesday Survey this manor was held by Gilbert of Robert Malet, and the bordars seem to have disappeared, and been replaced by 1 rouncy and 2 cows. There was another estate, that of Fulchred of Robert Malet—which consisted of 8 freemen with a carucate and a half of land and an acre of meadow, valued at 30*s*.

In Saxon times this holding had had 3 ploughteams in demesne, but at the time of the Survey there were two only.[1]

Manor of Leiston.

The estate of Edric and later of Robert Malet was forfeited by the descendant of the latter and passed to the Crown, where it remained until Hen. II. granted it to the celebrated Justiciary, Ranulph de Glanville, by charter.[2]

In 1171 Ranulph de Glanville founded the Priory of Butley, which he endowed with large possessions, among which were the advowsons of Aldringham and Leiston. This priory was founded for canons of the Order of Saint Augustine. But in 1182 Glanville having determined to form another religious establishment at Leiston,[3] he there founded a small house for monks of the Premonstatensian Order, and gave them the Manor of

[1] Dom. ii. 311, 311*b*, 314.
[2] Ex Registro Prioratus de Leiston in Bibl. Cott. fol. 33*b*.
[3] H.R. ii. 147, 197; Origin. 6 Edw. II. 15. Chart. Rolls, 6 Edw. II. 51. 9 Edw. II. 47; Pat. Rolls, 12 Rich. II. pt. ii. 19. *Ib.* 14 Pat. Rolls.

Leiston and certain advowsons which he had before given to the canons of the Priory of Butley, and which they consented to relinquish. Glanville makes the endowment for the health of the soul of King Hen. II., for that of his own soul, and the soul of Bertha his wife, daughter of Theobald de Valoins, and for the souls of all his ancestors and successors.

Leiston Abbey flourished about 180 years, and having received considerable donations and bequests from the rich and pious in the neighbourhood, the house was found to be too limited for the means, as well as for the number, of its residents ; it was therefore deemed necessary that a new abbey should be erected. Accordingly in the year 1363 Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, then patron of the house, laid the foundation of a more extensive monastery, and as the former site, from its situation in the marshes contiguous to the sea, had been found not only inconvenient but unhealthy, the new building was erected upon a spot at a distance of about a mile from the old abbey and on a soil more adapted for the purpose. This was on the site of the present ruins, but the house built by Robert de Ufford was unfortunately consumed by fire before the year 1389. Upon the same spot, however, was erected the abbey, the ruins of which still remain.

Although a new house was erected the old one was not abandoned, one or two monks continuing to reside there until the general dissolution of the monasteries. Among the wills of natives of the county, we meet with legacies to our lady of the old abbey so late as the years 1511 and 1516 ; and in a chronicle of the Abbey of Butley under the year 1531 there is a memorandum, stating that John Green, the abbot, having voluntarily resigned his office, was consecrated an anchorite in the Chapel of Saint Mary in the old monastery of Leiston near the sea.

The manors, churches, and other property with which the abbey was endowed by the founder, were by Rich. I. confirmed to the canons with a grant of various franchises, which were further ratified by Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, and by Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk.

The manor remained with the abbey until the dissolution of the religious houses, when it reverted to the Crown in 1536, and in the following year, 7th April, 1537, was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, with all its messuages, lands, and tenements in Leiston, Theberton, Darsham, Middleton, Thorp, Eriswell, Kelsale, Knottishall, Culpho, Pettaugh, and Laxfield, &c., together with the rectories of Leiston and Middleton, &c., to be held of the Crown by the service of one knight's fee.[1] The Duke did not long retain the manor, for in 1538 he exchanged it with the King for Henham Hall.[2]

The manor remained in the Crown until June, 1557, when it was granted by letters patent in consideration of £571. 5*s*. 6*d*. to Robert Browne, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Jane his wife.[3] The description in the deed is, "the scyte of the manor of the late monastery and abbey of Leiston, and all the buildings, &c., one close called Elmeham Close, Sheepe cloose, Pond close, Bushey close, Horse close, Covent-garden, Hogg close, Applecroft, Park close, one close lying on the west side of the way leading from the said monastery to East Bridge, Chucham meadow, the long meadow, one tenement with the appurtenances, lying in the Leym Leiston, which John Kytchen and Muffet then late had; a wood adjoining to the Horse close,

[1] See S.P. 1537, vol. i. p. 1103 (11).
[2] 30 Hen. VIII. S.P. vol. ii. 1182 (18*a*).
[3] Harl. 606; Orig. 3 and 4 Ph. and Mary; 3 Pars. Rot. 12.

one other wood called Childerwood, all which premises lye in the parish of Leiston and Theberton, in the said county, and then or late in the occupation of the said Robert Browne, and late belonging to the said monastery, and after, parcel of the possessions of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and which came to King Henry the eighth by exchange with the said Duke, and were then in the hands of Queen Mary by descent except the bells and the advowson of the premises habendum to the said Robert Browne and Joane his wife."

Robert Browne died 21st Dec. 1 Eliz. [1558], and by an inquisition p m. taken at Beccles 23rd April, 1559, he was found to have died seised of the lordship held of the Crown in chief, and valued at £30 ; also of the site of the monastery and 355 acres 1 rood 4 perches of land adjacent, valued at £21. 3*s*. 2*d*. per annum. Jane his widow remarried George Skott, and died 2nd May, 1568, when the manor passed to her son and heir, John Browne. On the 1st Dec. 1601 he obtained a licence from the Crown to alienate in favour of his son John Browne the younger, but to the use of himself (John Browne the elder) for life.

John Browne the father died in 1602, and his son, John Browne the younger, by his will dated 3rd Nov. 1602, charged several legacies on and directed them to be paid out of Leiston Abbey, and after the decease of John Browne and Anne Jeringham, his mother, devised all his lands and manors to his brother, Armiger Browne, for life, remainder to Philip, eldest son of the said Armiger and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to John Browne, the second son of the said Armiger, with remainder to Armiger Browne, third son of the said Armiger, with a like remainder to Robert Browne, brother of testator, with like remainder to his sister Fulter, with remainder to the said Robert Browne and his heirs for ever.

On the 1st April, 1611, Robert Browne, by deed-poll sold and released to Armiger Browne all his right and interest in the manor, and 10th Nov. 1619, the King gave licence to the said Armiger Browne and Philip his eldest son to alienate Leiston Abbey and all these lands, and hereditaments to Henry Grey the elder and Henry Grey, his nephew, in fee for £2,000. The estate sold consisted of 290 acres, and the deed of conveyance was enrolled in Chancery the 22nd Nov. the same year.

In 1627 Henry Grey the elder and Henry Grey, the nephew, sold the property, with the mansion house and capital messuage called Leiston Abbey, for £2,100 to Richard Miller and Alice his wife. The property then consisted of a messuage, one garden, 150 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 80 acres of pasture, 30 acres of wood, and 10 acres of furze, with the appurtenances in Leiston and Theberton. In 1633 there was an action by Richard Miller and others against John Claxton as to timber cut down in copyholds by the lord of the manor, and as to the customs of the manor.[1]

Suckling, citing from the Jermyn and Davy MSS., says: "Notwithstanding these dispositions of the above-mentioned premises, it appears that King James I. on the 5th of August, in the seventeenth year of his reign, had granted to George, Marquis and Earl of Buckingham, 'all that the monastery and manor of Leiston, in the county of Suffolk, with the rights, members, and appurtenances, and all the rents of assize of the free and customary tenants of Thorpe, Aldringham, and Sizewell in the said county, and all demesne lands in Leiston Hall, &c., with the issues and profits of the fair, within the said manor of Leiston ; the profits of herrings—

[1] At Eastbridge, in Theberton, Exchequer Depositions.

upon every barrel four shillings; the increased rent of £1. 18*s*. 4*d*., of the farm of Leiston Hall, &c., with divers farms; the Rectory of Corton, the Rectory of Aldringham, with the tithes and profits; the perquisites and profits of the manor of Leiston, which monastery and manor of Leiston were of the yearly value of £114. 7*s*. 11¾*d*., late parcel of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to be held of the Manor of East Greenwich in socage, under the yearly rent of £114. 7*s*. 11¾*d*., payable at Michaelmas and Lady Day.'"

By indenture dated 15th November, 1626, and made between the said Marquis, then Duke, of Buckingham, of the one part, the said Richard Miller of the second part, and Price Williams, and Anthony Nevill, of the third part, the said Duke for £4,500, bargained and sold to the said parties the Manor of Leiston, &c. In 1629 Richard Miller and Alice his wife, Price Williams, and Anthony Nevill sold the same to Daniel Harvey, Eliab Harvey, and Matthew Harvey. The monastery and manor of Leiston, and all the lands sold to them by the Duke of Buckingham, the former parties, 20th of May, in the sixteenth of the same reign, re-sold for £5,000, and thus made absolute the claim of the Harveys.

Daniel Harvey survived Eliab and Matthew Harvey and died in 1666, having devised all the above-mentioned premises to his son and heir Daniel Harvey, who in 1725 appears as defendant in an action respecting the royalties of his Manor of Leiston, commenced by the daughters of Thomas, Earl of Strafford, as owners of the lordship of Aldborough.[1]

There is an interesting statement in the suit by the plaintiffs with reference to the boundaries of the manor in 1620 at a court held by the Marquis of Buckingham. The particulars are given at length by Suckling from the Jermyn and Davy MSS.[2]

The manor after Sir Daniel Harvey's death passed to Col. Daniel Harvey, afterwards General, who died in 1732, and from him passed to his widow, Lady Anne Harvey, who died in 1742, and was succeeded by her granddaughter, the Hon. Elizabeth Montague, daughter of Edward, Lord Viscount Hinchinbrook. She married 1st Kelland Courtenay, and 2ndly, William Smith, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. She died 13th Dec. 1762, and lies buried in Leiston Church. Suckling says, "By her marriage with Mr. Courtenay she left two daughters, her coheiresses, one of whom married William Poyntz, who in right of his wife appears to have held the Manor of Leiston jointly with Miss Ann Courtenay, her sister. By 'a particular of the estate' drawn up soon after the decease of their mother it is shown that the gross rental of the estate was then £943. 16*s*. 6¼*d*. Leiston Hall—reserved to the landlord—with the adjacent farm, was then rented at £190 per annum. The Abbey Farm, with a malting office thereon, in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Jesup—all tithe free—produced an annual rent of £150. The tolls of St. Andrew's fair, called 'Cold Fair,' were estimated at 13*s*. 4*d*., while the manorial rights, communibus annis, including the annual quit rents, producing £47. 18*s*. 8*d*., were fixed at £129. 1*s*. 4¼*d*. The royalty is stated to be 'extensive in a fine sporting country, and abounding with game. The lord is entitled to wreck of the sea, and groundage for all ships and goods driven on shore upon the sea

[1] A similar law-suit was entertained at a period shortly subsequent by the lord of the Manor of Knoddishall, in which he was non-suited and compelled to pay the costs. Suckling ii. 425.

[2] Hist. ii. 428.

coast within the precincts of this manor, which extends about four miles in length; and is also entitled to fine for all timber taken down upon the copyhold lands, holden of this manor.'"[1]

The manor was about this time, that is about 1761, sold to Sir Joshua Vanneck, Bart., who died in 1771, from whom it has descended like the Manor of Heveningham in this Hundred, and is now vested in Lord Huntingfield.

The customs of the manor were considered in an action in 1586 between Francis Colby and Thomas Dinnington and others,[2] and an extent of the manor, 42 Eliz., will be found in the Exchequer Special Commission.[3] A Survey of the woods in the manor in the 2nd year of James I. is referred to in the Deputy Keeper's Report on the Public Records.[4] Particulars of Estreats, 16 James I. and Court Rolls of the manor are in the P.R. Office.[5] Amongst the State Papers in 1594 will be found mention of a lease in reversion to Francis Colby and Thomas Knightley for 31 years of demesne lands of Leiston Hall Manor,[6] and amongst the same papers for 1619 there is a warrant to lessees in trust of the manor to surrender same to Lord Admiral Buckingham by right therein of Prince Charles.[7]

Leiston Warren was formerly parcel of the Manor of Leiston, and belonged to the monastery, "together with all great fishes called Fishes Royal or Hoggfish," found occasionally in the sea or upon the sands within the liberties of the monastery. This warren and all other profits of the manor were granted by Queen Henrietta Maria and the Commissioners for the said Queen by lease dated the 22nd June, 1638, to Barney Rimes to hold from the expiration of a former lease granted to John Brown dated 13th March, 40 Eliz., for 30 years from Michaelmas, 1617, for the term of 18 years at the rent of £20. These were by order of the contractors conveyed to Giles Sumpter and his heirs for the sum of £779. 10s. The farmer of the warren had liberty to feed his sheep upon about 100 acres of Aldringham Common, and upon as many on Thorpe Common next adjoining to the said warren, and the inhabitants of Leiston, Sizewill Thorpe, and Aldringham claimed liberty commonage upon the said warren with all manner of great cattle from Lamas day (provided the corn be off the ground) until Lady day.[8]

Manor of Bade Hall or Wade Hall.

This manor, of which very little is known, was vested in Theobald de Leiston in the time of Edward III., and on Theobald's death passed to Margery de Leiston, who died in 1346.

Nearly a century earlier we meet with a Theobald de Leiston, son of William de Leiston, who about 1260 or 1270 granted to his brother William an acre of land in Leiston at an annual rent of *2d.*;[9] and in 1299 the Abbey of Leiston *impleaded* John de Leyston and others for trespassing upon his Manor at Leiston and driving away the hares, which Suckling states to be the earliest prosecution for poaching, except in the Royal forests, with which he is acquainted. Further, in 1304 and the following year, the abbot leased

[1] From original papers in the possession of W. P. Hunt, Esq., of Ipswich, and cited in Suckling's Hist. of Suff. vol. ii. p. 430.
[2] At Snape, Exchequer Depositions.
[3] D.K.R. 38 App. p. 64.
[4] 38 Rep. App. p. 74.
[5] Portfolio, 203, 99.
[6] S.P. 1594, p. 530.
[7] S.P. 1619, p. 65.
[8] Extract from a MS. formerly in possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps now belonging to the writer.
[9] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1199.

lands in Theberton to this John de Leyston, and had eleven pounds rent from estates and Knoddishall, and on the Patent Rolls in 1307 we find a licence for alienation in mortmain by this John de Leiston and Theobald his son to the abbey and convent of Leiston of 3½ acres of pasture in Leiston in exchange for 16 acres and 3 roods of land there.[1]

Just before the death of Margery de Leiston, 12th July, 1345, we meet with a licence on the Patent Rolls for the alienation in mortmain to Leiston Abbey by Richard de Burstede, parson of the church of Framlingham, William Scarlet, parson of the church of Gunton, John Gerard, chaplain, and John Fraunceys, of Shadenfeld, of the reversion of this Manor of Wadehall and 125 acres of land, 12 acres of pasture, 70 acres of heath, 10 acres of marsh, and 20*s*. rent in Leiston, Aldringham, Chebeton[2], Knoddishall, Buxlow, Freston, Kelleshall, Middleton, Fordle, and Yoxford, after the death of Margery, late the wife of Theobald de Leyston, who held the same of them for life by an assignment which John Bokel, of Freston, and Margery his wife, and Richard Bokel and Joan his wife, of whom the first named Margery held the same for life by demise of Rose de Shottesham and William de Shottesham, who had a life estate by demise of Theobald de Leyston, uncle of the said Margery, wife of John Bokel and Joan, whose heirs these were made of the same to the said Richard, William Scarlet, John and John, and the heirs of William Scarlet.[3] Whether pursuant to the licence an assurance was actually made to the abbey does not appear, but certainly in the time of Hen. VI. the Manor of Wade Hall still appears to have been in the Leiston family, and it will be found mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of William Leyston, son of John Leyston, who died in 1438.[4]

The Davy MSS. make William Leyston die 10 years later in error, but state that Joane Puttock, Margaret Codun, and Joan Rowtred were his cousins and heirs and to them the manor passed.

[1] Pat. Rolls, 35 Edw. I. 1.
[2] ? Theberton.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 19 Edw. III. pt. ii. 24.
[4] I.P.M., 16 Hen. VI. 21.

LINSTEAD.

THIS was held as a manor in King Edward's time by a freeman named Wolric, with 60 acres of land. There were 6 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and 1 belonging to the tenants. There was sufficient wood for the support of 30 hogs and 2 acres of meadow. The stock consisted of 1 rouncy, 4 cows, 20 hogs, 30 sheep, and 20 goats, and the whole was valued at 20*s*. The value had increased by the time of the Domesday Survey to 30*s*., but a portion of the wood had been felled, and then there was but sufficient for the sustenance of 20 hogs.

To the manor belonged 40 acres of land in Huntingfield held by 4 men having formerly two ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey only one. And they had one bordar. The value of this addition was 8*s*. Over the land of the freeman here the soc and sac lay in Blythburgh to the use of the King and the Earl, and over the men themselves Edric, who was Robert Malet's predecessor, had commendation.

The manor was at the time of the Survey held by Walter, son of Albricus, under Robert Malet the tenant in chief.[1] Robert Malet also had 8 acres here which were attached to Withersdale and included in its valuation.[2]

Manor of Linstead Magna.

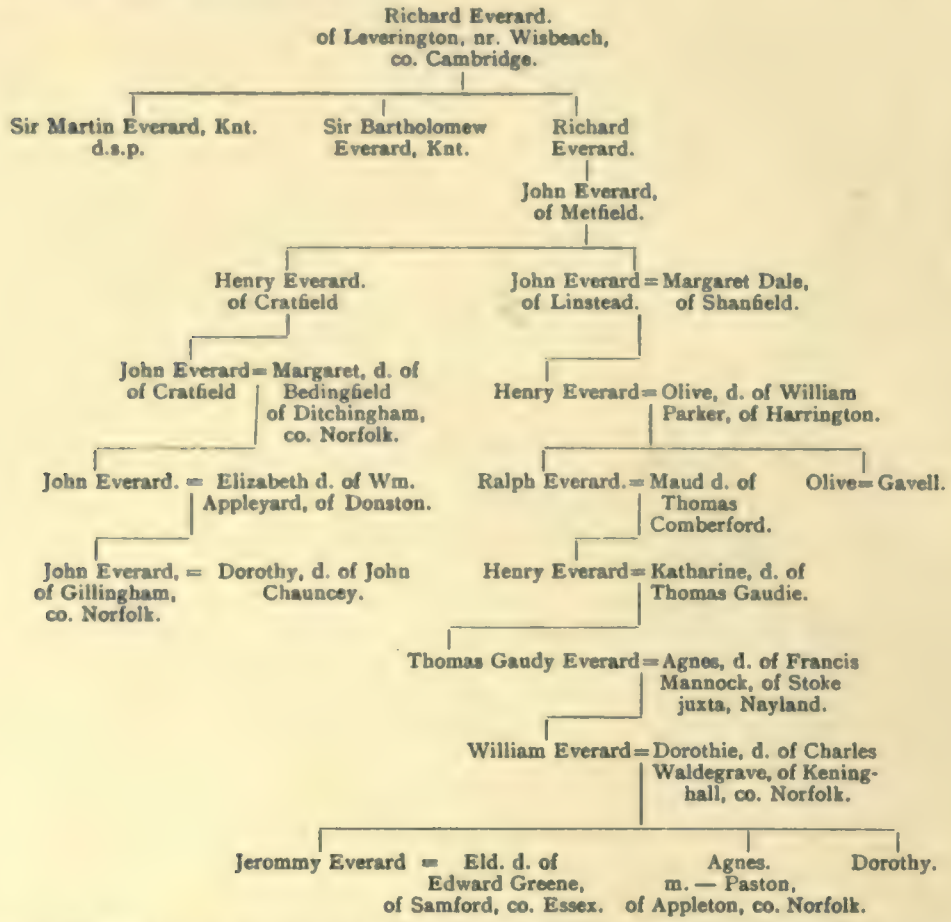
This was held by William de Huntingfield, who died seised of the lordship in 1316, when it passed to his son and heir Roger, who died in 1337 and was succeeded by his son and heir, William de Huntingfield.

In the time of Elizabeth the manor was held by John Everard. This family was settled at White Hall on the north bank of the river between Wisbech St. Peter and St. Mary as early as 1300, and the name of John Everard occurs in certain presentments relative to straightening the river in 1438, and when King Edward VI. granted the Charter to the town of Wisbech, Richard Everard was nominated one of the ten men, his name standing second, and next to the brother of the then Lord Bishop.[3]

This was not unlikely the Richard Everard who by will in 1566 gave the Manor of Fitton's, in St. Gorman's, Wigenhall, in Norfolk, to John Everard, and by an inquisition taken at Hoxne in 1573 on the death of John Everard it was found that he died seised of it, with certain messuages, land, &c., in the parish of Linstead and Islington without issue, and that Henry Everard, of Linstead, was his cousin and heir. Henry Everard had a fine levied against him in 1583 by William Tyffyn.[4] The Davy MSS. state that Henry Everard in 1602 held the mansion house called Pond Hall, and make him lord of the Manor of Linstead Magna, in which lordship he was succeeded by his brother and heir, William Everard.

[1] Dom. ii. 311.
[2] Dom. ii. 311.
[3] Watson's Hist. of Wisbech, p. 451.
[4] Fine, Mich. 25-26 Eliz.

The Pedigree or rather note of that given in the Davy MSS. shows who this William Everard was :—



Pondhall Manor is mentioned as a manor in Linstead Magna in the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus., and there is a covenant by William Everard to levy a fine to Charles Waldegrave, of Stanringale, co. Norfolk, and Charles Buckland, of the same place, of this manor. The deed is dated 7th May, 19 Jac. I. [1421].[1]

Agnes, a daughter and coheir of William Everard, of Linstead, married William, 2nd son of Sir Edward Paston, of Appleton, in Norfolk.

She died in 1676, aged 73 years, but it is known that she held this manor. We next find it vested in Sir Joshua Vanneck, Bart., who died in 1771, and from him it has descended like the Manor of Heveningham, in this Hundred, to and is now vested in Lord Huntingfield.

Arms of EVERARD : Argent, a fesse wavy, between three estoils Gules ; *or* Gules on a fesse Arg., between 3 estoiles Or, as many mullets Sa.

MANOR OF LINSTEAD PARVA.

This manor, like the Manor of Linstead Magna, was vested in William de Huntingfield, who died in 1313, when it passed to his son and heir Roger, who dying in 1337 it devolved upon his son and heir, William de Huntingfield.

[1] Add. Ch. 10432.

In 1149 William de Cayneto or Cheney held the lordship and gave it with his body to Sibton Abbey with which house it remained until the Dissolution, when it vested in the Crown, and in 1536 King Henry VIII. granted it with all the estates belonging to Sibton Abbey to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and the grant was confirmed to the Duke by Statute in the 31st year of Hen. VIII. The next we hear of this manor is that it was held by Sir John Vanneck, Bart., who died in 1771, and the same has since devolved in like manner as the Manor of Linstead Magna, and is now vested in Lord Huntingfield.

A Manor of Hovells, in Linstead, is mentioned in a Chancery suit in the time of Queen Elizabeth, in fact, the suit is respecting this manor, between William Brome and Olive his wife and Alice Lovedays, widow.[1]

[1] C.P. Ser. ii. B. xii. 57.

MELLS MANOR.

MELLS itself is now a hamlet of Wenhaston and the church is in ruins. In the time of Edward the Confessor the manor was held by Manning, a free man, and it consisted of 3 carucates of land. By the time of the Domesday Survey it does not seem to have varied much in character save that the mill of Saxon days had disappeared, and the value had risen from 50*s.* to 60*s.* The length was 10 quarentenes and the breadth 7, and it rendered in a gelt 2*d.* To the manor belonged 8 villeins, 12 bordars, and 3 serfs. There were 2 ploughteams in demesne and 3 belonging to the tenants. There were 5 acres of meadow and wood sufficient for the support of 100 hogs, though only 30 appear in the particulars of the Survey. There were besides 2 rouncies, 7 beasts, and 16 sheep, and the manor was held by Robert de Todeni as the Domesday tenant in chief.[1]

The manor passed from Robert de Todeni towards the close of the eleventh century, for we find it then vested in a certain Edward Fitz Hugh, who dropped the surname for one indicating his local connection, and was known as Ebrand de Mells. He is supposed to have come to England with the Conqueror, at least this is alleged by Peter de Mells in his claim for free warren in 1285.

Ebrand de Mells gave to God and his church of St. Mary at Thetford, two parts of the tithes of his demesne in this hamlet and Besthorp in Norfolk, for which the Prior of the said church was taxed at 15*s.* Ebrand de Mells was succeeded in the lordship by Baldwin de Mells, and he by Radulphus de Mells, and he by Eudo de Mells. The manor in 1217 went to Radulphus de Mells, who was succeeded by Baldwin de Mells, and he by Peter de Mells, who died in 1272,[2] and was succeeded by another Peter de Mells. This Peter held the manorial rights, and claimed to have free warren, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and beer here.[3] He died between 1311 and 1316, leaving a son Peter to whom the manor descended, and he sold it to Sir Walter de Norwich, Knt.[4] In an interesting and able account of the Chapel of St. Margaret Mells, by Dr. W. R. Gowers, in the 8th vol. of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute, p. 334, Sir John de Norwich is stated to have been the lord of the manor in 1302, and this agrees with the statement in the Davy MSS. There is however no evidence, so far as we can gather, that Sir John ever held the manor, and the course of descent is distinctly made apparent in the Close Rolls of Edw. II. There we find that in 1326 a deed is enrolled of Sarah du Brok, late wife of Peter de Brok, of Wysete, one of the daughters of Sir Peter de Mells, formerly lord of Mells Manor, releasing the same to Sir Walter de Norwich, it being shown that the manor descended from Sir Peter to his son Peter, the brother of Sarah, who had granted to Sir Walter de Norwich.[5] Sir Walter died in 1326,[6] from which time the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Dalham, in Risbridge Hundred, till the death of Sir John de Norwich in 1374. The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Margery de Norwich, who died in 1366,[7] and of Sir John de Norwich in

[1] Dom. ii. 429*b*.
[2] I.P.M., 1 Edw. I. 34.
[3] H.R. ii. 147, 148, 197, 198. Q.W. 721.
[4] I.P.M., 3 Edw. I. 58. Marjory wife of John de Norwich. I.P.M. 40 Edw., III. 28. Sir John de Norwich. I.P.M., 48 Edw. III. 52.
[5] Close Rolls, 20 Edw. II. 14*d*.
[6] I.P.M., 3 Edw. III. 58.
[7] I.P.M., 40 Edw. III. 20.

1374.[1] In 1374 the feoffees nominally of Katherine de Brewse, Sir John Plair, Sir Robert Howard, and others, made a grant of the manor to the use of Mettingham College, in whom the lordship continued until the dissolution of the college and the surrender of the manor to the Crown.

An extent of the manor is given in the Mettingham Chartulary preserved amongst the Stowe MSS. in the British Museum. It is as follows :—

> Made in 1 Ric. III. 1483.
>
> Via ducens de Capella de Sci Bartholomei usq. Knottforth Bridge. Via ducens de Capella de Wenhaston usq. Knotshale Bridge. Vetus Scitus manerij vocat. Wenhaston Halle cum pastura ex parte occident de Capel. Sci Barthol. in Mellys ex parte australi capellæ S. Margaretæ ibidm.
>
> In clausum vocat. Meredale Londe cont. x acr. in Mellys unde i acra dicti in clausi decimatur Eccliæ de Bromfeld et parcellam ejusdem clausi reddit decimas capellæ de Melles et parcella inde decimatur Eccliæ de Wenhaston.[2]

In 1541 the manor was granted by Edw. VI. to Sir Anthony Denny, Knt., at whose death 5th Sept. 1549[3] it went to his son and heir, Henry Denny.

In 1795 Michael Collinson died seised of the manor, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Streynsham Collinson, who died in 1831, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Charles R. J. Collinson, who seems to have sold the manor in 1836 to Thomas Tarver Mulliner Nemle. The manor was in 1848 offered for sale by auction at the Angel, Halesworth, 20th June. There were then held of the manor 380a. 3r. 26p. of land in specified quantities, 6 uncontented pieces, and 12 messuages, and other outbuildings. The copyholds were subject to arbitrary fines on death or alienation. The quit and free rents payable to the manor amounted to £13. 6*s*. 3*d*. per annum.

[1] I.P.M., 48 Edw. III. 52.
[2] Stowe, 934.
[3] I.P.M. 4 Edw. vi. 105.

MIDDLETON.

THERE were two manors here in Saxon times, the largest and most important being held by Aluric, a freeman, and later by Ranulf the nephew, and at the time of the Domesday Survey by William de Varennes in demesne. It consisted of 2 carucates of land and 6 acres of meadow. There were 2 villeins, 8 bordars, and 4 serfs, and 2 ploughteams in demesne in the time of the Confessor, but the 2 ploughteams in demesne seem to have gone, as also 3 of the serfs by the time of the Survey, and in the place was half a ploughteam belonging to the tenants. The 1 rouncy of Saxon days had become 2, and there were 2 cows, 20 hogs, and 50 sheep, all valued at 40*s*.

A church was attached to the manor having 15 acres of glebe valued at 2*s*. To the manor had been added 5 freemen and half a priest, holding 55 acres and a half, and a ploughteam and a half in demesne, and 2 acres of meadow, of the value of 10*s*.

The dimensions were 9 quarentenes long and 7 broad, and the payment was 7½*d*. in a gelt. Over the last mentioned 6 men the King and the Earl had the soc and sac. The Aluric who held the manor in Saxon times was Robert's predecessor, Edric's man, and William Malet and Robert were seised of this land.[1]

The other manor was held in the Confessor's time by Munulf, but by the time of the Survey it was held by Roger Bigot, under Earl Hugh, whose predecessor had half commendation in Saxon times, and Robert Malet's predecessor in title had the other. The manor consisted of 80 acres, 2 villeins, 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, and 1 belonging to the tenants with 2 acres of meadow. The whole was valued at 10*s*. in the Confessor's time and 20*s*. at the time of the Survey. The holding of Roger Bigot of Earl Hugh included also 6 acres. Brunwin who in the Confessor's time was wholly Manulf's man, Alfrac half, and Lefric half, Esmoda a woman wholly under Toli the sheriff, and Brihtmar her son was Brihtmar Robert Malet's provost's man, and he was so in respect of the 6th part of his land. Kenrich was Edrich, son of Ingold's man, and Grim the same.

All these had 50 acres of land, 1 of meadow, and a ploughteam and a half valued at 8*s*., and the King and the Earl had the soc. The men Grim and Kenrich were under commendation to Edric, the predecessor of Robert Malet, who granted the profit of them to Walter de Caen after Walter de Dol made forfeiture.[2]

Besides the above there were four other little holdings in Middleton. Earl Alan had a freeman with 12 acres and a team of 2 oxen.[3] Robert Malet had 2 freemen with 80 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow, with 1 bordar, valued at 16*s*.

Gilbert le Blond at the time of the Survey held this of Malet and there was half a ploughteam on this holding.[4] The third holding was under Roger Bigot, of Leuric the deacon, a half freeman who had 3 acres valued at 12*d*., over whom Toli the Sheriff had a moiety of the commendation, and the King and the Earl had the soc. The last was the holding of Alvera a freeman, also under Roger Bigot, having 16 acres, a moiety of the commendation being Norman's, and the other moiety Edric's. On this holding was 1 ploughteam, and the value was 4*s*., the King and the Earl having the soc.[5]

[1] Dom. ii. 400.
[2] Dom. ii. 299*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 292*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 312.
[5] Dom. ii. 335.

Fordley is now joined with Middleton, and is little more than a hamlet of it, but in Saxon times it was of more importance, and it figures several times in the Domesday Survey. Robert Malet then held two estates there. Edric a freeman held 60 acres and 3 bordars, and a ploughteam and a half, 4 acres of meadow, and a mill valued at 10*s.*; and there were 6 freemen under commendation having 26 acres and 1 ploughteam valued at 4*s.* The Domesday Survey informs us that this Edric was under commendation to his great namesake of Laxfield, who was Robert Malet's predecessor before King Edward died. When the great Edric became an outlaw the Confessor seized all his lands, but afterwards becoming reconciled the King granted him back his lands, giving him a writing duly sealed to the effect that any freeman of his under commendation who might choose to return to him might return by Edric's permission. The lesser Edric King Edward seized after the Hundred saw no sign of his returning to his lord the greater Edric, but the lesser Edric objected to this, and offered wager of battle to prove that he had returned to his former lord, and held his freemen under his protection, and as to them he vouched Robert to warrant. The Survey says, "et ex eis revocat Robertson Warant," and Mr. Suckling reads the last word as a surname. Robert Malet had another small estate in Fordley, namely, one held by Gilbert le Blond, which in the Confessor's day was held by 2 freemen. It consisted of 24 acres formerly valued at 10*s.*, and having 1 ploughteam and a half in demesne, but at the time of the Survey valued at 4*s.* and having no ploughteam.

Malet had three freemen and a half freeman in Fordley having 27 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow and 1 ploughteam, of which the King and the Earl had soc, and the value was included in the valuation of Leiston. The three freemen were Swarting, Algar, and Herewold, and the half Osfert. The three were under commendation to Edric, but Osfert was wholly Toli's man.[1]

Roger Bigot also had estates in Fordley. Fifteen freemen held 115 acres of land, of whom 13 were under the commendation of Norman, and the other two had been under the joint protection of Edric of Laxfield and this Norman. On the estate were half a bordar, 4 ploughteams and a half, and 2 acres of meadow, all valued at 24*s.*, and the King and the Earl had the soc. Twenty acres of Bigot's estate belonged to Kelsale and 9 lay in Stykeland.[2]

Manor of Middleton with Fordley.

This manor appears to have been vested with the advowson in William de Criketot, who held of William de Blanmostel in chief by the service of one knight's fee. William de Criketot died in 1269.[3] A few years later we find the manor vested in Thomas de Weyland, who in 1273 granted the same to John de Brand and Marsila his wife, according to the Davy MSS. It does not appear whether it was by way of sale, and it could hardly have been to them as trustees by reason of the wife being introduced.

The grant does not seem to have been an absolute conveyance, and may have been for the lives only of the grantor or of the grantee, for we find that in 1280 Thomas de Weyland had a grant of free warren here.[4] This was the notorious judge. In 1288 he was found guilty of infamous bribery and corruption; his whole estate and his goods were confiscated, and he was banished the kingdom. Being convicted, and fearing to yield

[1] Dom. ii. 310*b*, 314.
[2] Dom. ii. 334, 334*b*.
[3] I.P.M., 53 Hen. III. file 36 (18).
[4] Chart. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 2.

himself to the King's mercy, he went to a monastery of Gray Friars in Suffolk, and took on him the habit of that order; but being discovered by some of his servants, he was watched and guarded, and after 2 months' siege went out, forsaking his friar's cowl, and was taken and sent to the Tower.

As he was not banished until 1288 the above grant could not well have been in apprehension of a forfeiture. The manor passed in any case to his son John Weyland, for he held the lordship in 1288, and died seised in 1313,[1] when it passed to his niece Cicily, the daughter and heir of his brother, Sir Richard de Weyland,[2] who was married to the well-known warrior Bartholomew de Burghersh, who had a grant of free warren here in 1349,[3] and died in 1369,[4] when the manor passed to his daughter Elizabeth, married to Edward le Despencer, nephew of Hugh Despencer, the son of Hugh Despencer, jun., one of the celebrated favourites of Edward II.

Sir Edward Despencer attended the Black Prince into France, and shared with his father-in-law the glory of Poicters. He was for his gallant conduct in the French wars summoned to Parliament as Baron De Spenser from 25th Dec. 1357, to the 6th Oct. 1372, being also rewarded with the Garter.

He had one son and four daughters—Thomas, who succeeded him, and to whom the manor passed; Cecily, who died young; Elizabeth, married 1st to John Arundel and 2ndly to the Lord Zouch; Anne, married to Hugh Hastings and afterwards to Thomas Morley; and Margaret, married to Robert Ferrers. Edward, Lord Despencer, died in 1375.[5] His son Thomas, 2nd Baron De Spencer, was created in 1397, Earl of Gloucester. He obtained a reversal of the sentence of banishment pronounced on his great-grandfather, Hugh Despencer the younger. In the petition he presented for the reversal of the order of banishment, it was set forth that his ancestor Hugh at the time possessed no less than 59 lordships in different counties, 28,000 sheep, 1,000 oxen and steers, 1,200 kine with their calves, 40 mares with their colts of two years, 160 draught horses, 2,000 hogs, 3,000 bullocks, 40 tuns of wine, 600 bacons, four score carcases of martinmas beef, 600 muttons in his larder, ten tuns of cider, armour, plate, jewels, and ready money better than £10,000, 36 sacks of wool, and a library of books. He married Constance, daughter of Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed de Langley, Duke of York, 5th son of Edw. III., and had issue, one son Richard, and a daughter Isabel married to Richard Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny, Earl of Worcester, by whom he had an only daughter and eventual heir (for Richard Despencer died a minor and without issue in 1414) Elizabeth, who married Edmund Nevill, a younger son of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland.

Thomas, Lord Despencer, adhering to the unfortunate King Rich. II., was on his deposition degraded from his earldom, and being taken prisoner while attempting to fly the kingdom, was condemned to death by a vote of the Commons, and carried into the market place at Bristol by the rabble, and there beheaded in the year 1400. It does not appear from this that the unfortunate nobleman was actually lord of the manor at the time of his execution, for we find in 1394 John Boor, clerk, Nich. Nyners and John

[1] I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 34.

[2] The manor was with others included in a fine levied in 1313 by Rich. de Weyland, and Joan his wife against Alexander de Saxmundham, parson of Chyselford Church, and Peter de Grymmeston, chaplain. Feet of Fines, 6 Edw. II. 33.

[3] Chart. Rolls, 23 Edw. III. 3.

[4] I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. i. 14.

[5] I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. ii. 46.

Eyre, apparently lords, probably as trustees, and Thomas de Morley and Anne his wife, Thomas Lord Despencer's sister, mentioned as having the manor some years before her brother's unfortunate end. And further, after the death of Anne the manor seems to have passed to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in right of his wife Isabel, only daughter and heiress on the death of her brother in 1414, of Thomas, Lord Despencer. And a fine was in 1430 levied of the manor by John Verney, clerk, and William Lee against the said Richard, Earl of Warwick, and Isabella his wife.[1]

This same year, however, we find that James, Lord Audley, and Eleanor his wife, held their first court for the manor, and he did so in right of his wife, who was the widow of Thomas, Lord Despencer. The manor passed later to their son, Sir Humphrey Audley, Knt., for he and his feoffees held their first court in 1463. The Davy MSS. say that the King had the manor in 1471, and held a court this year, and Sir Richard Harcourt and other feoffees had it in 1475, but in 1486 it is clear that it was back in (if it had ever departed from) the Audley family, and was then held by John Audeley, son and heir of Humphrey.

Sir John Audeley had a fine levied against him with others by John Jenor and others in 1514,[2] and died 18th April, 1530,[3] when the manor passed to his grandson and heir John Audeley, who dying in 1534,[4] it went to Edward Audeley, the brother and heir of John Audeley, who was found to be also the heir of Sir John Audeley. He held his first court 8th Oct., 29th Hen. VIII., and sold the manor in 1544 to Edmund Rous, of Sibton,[5] who conveyed it in 1550 to Thomas Tilney, of Hadleigh. We meet with a fine of this manor in 1556, levied by Henry Peppys against Simon Lane and others.[6] Thomas Tilney died in 1559, and was succeeded by his grandson Philip Tilney. A fine was levied of the manor in 1567 by Thomas Colby against the said Philip Tylney.[7] Philip Tilney sold the manor to Robert Bedingfield, of Ditchingham, in 1569, and he sold it in 1571 to Philip Tilney, of Shelley, who sold it three years later, by deed dated 20th July, 1574,[8] to Edward Honing of Carlton, who sold it, by deed dated 20th July, 1590, to Edward Page, sen., of Framlingham. About 1595 it passed to his son and heir William Page, from whom it passed to his son and heir, Edward Page, of Little Glenham, who by deed dated 1st Oct. 1616, sold the lordship to John Woodcock, of Middleton, the elder, and his son and heir John Woodcock the younger, who held their first court in 1621. John Woodcock the elder resided in Middleton, and was owner of an estate of about £150 a year. He occupied the position of Chief Constable of Blything Hundred, and was one of the feodaries of the patronage of Middleton, it being endowed with very little for the maintenance of a minister. On his death the manor passed to his son, John Woodcock, who held his first court in 1646, and married Frances, daughter of Robert Matthew, of Sutton. By indenture dated 5th Sept. 1666, on the marriage of his son, John Woodcock, with Catherine, one of the daughters of Robert Aldous, of Huntingfield, he settled the manor, subject to a life interest therein in favour of himself and his wife Frances, on his son John and Catherine Aldous in fee. On the death of the last John Woodcock 9th Feb. 1681, the manor passed to his widow Catherine, and on her death 12th Sept. 1718, in thirds to his

[1] Feet of Fines, 8 Hen. VI. 14.
[2] Fine, Easter, 6 Hen. VIII.
[3] I.P.M., 23 Hen. VIII. 8.
[4] I.P.M., 27 Hen. VIII. 19.
[5] Fine, Easter, 36 Hen. VIII.
[6] Fine, Mich. 3 Mary I.
[7] Fine, Mich. 9 Eliz.
[8] Confirmed 20th May, 1595.

three daughters, Catherine Woodcock, Honour Woodcock, and Frances Woodcock. Catherine married John Martin, of Brundish, and Frances married the Rev. Thomas Meadows, of Benacre.[1]

Honour Woodcock by a settlement effected by indenture dated 21st and 22nd July, 1718, limited her third share to herself for life, and after her death to Catherine her sister for life, with remainder to Catherine's daughter, Mary Martin, in fee. Honour died 3rd Aug. 1718, and Thomas Meadows and Frances his wife, by deed dated 22nd Oct. 1718, sold their third share to the said John Martin and Catherine his wife for £265, and the Martin family thus secured the whole.

Catherine Martin died in July, 1720, and on the death of John Martin, 19th Nov. 1721, the manor vested in his daughter and heir, Mary Martin, who died unmarried about 1728. Suckling says: "In 1730 Mrs. Ann Freak held her first court for the Manors of Middleton with Fordley, &c., but by what transfer she became possessed of them I have not ascertained. Mary Freak, the daughter of Mrs. Ann Freak, derived this manor from her mother, which she held in 1751."[2] This is hardly correct. Mary Freake, the one child of Ann Freake, took under the will of John Martin, dated 15th Nov. 1722, on the death of his daughter Mary, the gift being to "Anne Barton formerly Freake," his kinswoman in tail. Mary Freake sold the manor in 1751 to Eleazer Davy, of the Grove, Yoxford, who did not hold his 1st court till 1785, and died in 1803, leaving the manor by his will to his nephew, David Elisha Davy, who sold it in 1827 to John Woods, of Darsham, on whose death it was purchased by the Rev. Charles Montagu Doughty, of Theberton Hall. He married Frederica, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, and dying in 1850 the manor passed to his eldest son and heir, Henry Montagu Doughty, of Theberton Hall, who is the present lord. He married Edith Rebecca, only daughter of D. Cameron, Chief Justice of Vancouver's Island, and has a son, Charles Hotham Montagu Doughty.

A fine of the manor was levied in 1594 by Milo Southwell and others against Henry Townsend.[3]

Arms of Woodcock: Or., on a bend engrailed Gu., 3 cross crosslets, fitché of the field. Of Meadows: Az. a chevron Arg. between 3 pelicans Or, vulning themselves Gu.

Manor of Chickering.

This manor was held in 1422 by William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk. Sir John de la Pole, Knt., Sir Robert Bolton, Knt. and others were feoffees. In 1587 Edward Heron and John Nicholas held it, and sold to Sir Thomas Yawdy, Knt., and Theophilus Adams. Thomas Rous about this time seems to have had a term in the manor, and a little later Sir Arthur Heveningham had an interest.

In 1666 it was vested in John Woodcock, and subsequently devolved in the same course as the main manor, though it does appear that Ann Freake, the mother of Mary Freake, held a court 22nd May, 1730, and that

[1] Frances was his 1st wife. He was Rector of Benacre and Frostenden. He married 2ndly Sarah, 3rd daughter of Thomas Ling, Prebend of Exeter, and 3rdly Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Thomas Rivett, of Brandeston, who survived him. Mr. Meadows died in 1742, and was interred in the parish church of Middleton.

[2] Suckling, ii. 315.

[3] Fine, Mich. 36-37 Eliz.

a special court was held by Eleazer Davy, 20th Oct. 1789. The customs of the manor, as given by extracts from the Court Rolls made by John Martin, will be found in the Davy MSS.[1]

Manor of Austin's.

John Austyn held this manor in the time of Edw. I., and it passed from him to his son and heir, Augustine Austyn, and from him to his son and heir, William Austyn, who died in 1329, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas Austyn, who died in 1338.

Another Thomas "Austeyne" is mentioned here in 1428, but it is not clear that he held the manor. Amongst the early Chancery Proceedings we meet with a Chancery suit by William Austyn, chaplain, against John Mors, executor of Agnes, late the wife of William Gardyner, as to the purchase money of this manor whereof he had enfeoffed the said Agnes on going to Rome, and which she had sold on hearing that he was dead.[2] The next lord we find is Sir William Jenney, Knt., who died seised in 1483, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Edmund Jenney,[3] who died 26th Aug. 1522, when the manor passed to his grandson, Francis Jenney, the son of William Jenney, son of the said Sir Edward, as his next heir.[4] who dying in 1590 it passed to his son and heir Arthur, who dying in 1604 it went to his grandson and heir, Sir Arthur Jenney, who died in 1608,[5] when it vested in his son and heir, Sir Robert Jenney, who died in 1695.

At the opening of the 19th century we find the manor purchased by the Rev. Daniel Packard, who died seised in 1819, leaving the lordship by will to his second son, Daniel Packard.

Manor of Brent Fen.

This manor seems to have been held in the time of Hen. III. by Jonah de Pirnho, from whom it passed to his son and heir, William de Pirnho. On his death the manor passed to his two daughters Sara—married to James de Creke,[6] and Helewise, married to Hugh de Swyllington. In the 16th and 17th years of Edw. I. William, son of James de Creke and Sara de Pirnho granted by fine to Robert de Swillington, son of Hugh de Swyllington and

[1] Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 19079. Fol. 237 *et seq.*

[2] E.C.P. Bundle 61, 394.

[3] Possibly Sir William Jenney did not have the manor, and it may have been held by Sir Edmund Jenney in right of his wife Catherine, daughter and heir of Robert Boys, who died about 1448.

[4] I.P.M. taken at Beccles, 15 Hen. VIII. 53.

[5] See Knottishall Manor, in this Hundred.

[6] The family of de Creke had been connected with the parish of Middleton from a very early date, for in the 10th year of King John the Countess Gundred, a wife of Roger de Glanville, relict of Bigod, Earl of Suffolk, sued Robert de Creke for a reasonable dower in a free tenement, &c., her late husband's (Roger Glanville), in this parish and those of Yoxford and Bacton. Sir Robert had married the daughter and heiress of the Glanvilles. Sir Roger de Glanvile granted the advowson of the parish church of Middleton to the Abbot and Præmonstatensian Canons at Leiston. The de Creke family took their name from North Creak, in Norfolk, where they were lords and long resided. Sir Robert had by his marriage with the Glanville heiress a son and heir, Bartholomew, who in the time of Hen. III. gave lands to the monastery of St. Osyth, in Essex, and died about the 36th of that reign. By Margery his wife, daughter and heir of Jeffrey de Anos, Lord of Hellington, in Norf. he had three sons and a daughter, who all died without issue. John, the youngest, inherited after the decease of his brothers, and died about 1283.

Helewise de Pirnho, two parts of the manor and the reversion of the third part which Joan, late wife of John de Creke, held in dower of the inheritance of William.[1] This Robert Swillington had a grant of free warren here in 1294.[2]

Robert Swillington was succeeded in the lordship by his son and heir, William, who also had a grant of free warren here in 1311,[3] and died in 1328 without issue, when the manor passed to his brother and heir, Sir Adam de Swillington. He also had a grant of free warren for this lordship in 1329,[4] and had issue by Joan his wife two sons, Sir Adam and Sir Robert. Sir Adam, son of Sir Adam, had a son Sir Robert de Swillington, jun., so called to distinguish him from his uncle, Sir Robert.

Sir Robert, jun., in 46 Edw. III., released to Sir Robert, sen., his uncle, this lordship, with that of Yoxford, for life. Sir Robert de Swillington, jun. married a person named Margaret, and died in 1391,[5] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Roger de Swillington, who died in 1417 or 1418,[6] when it passed to his widow Joan for life in dower. She died in 1428[7], when her only son, Sir John Swillington, having died the same year as or the year after his father, the manor passed to his (Sir Roger's) daughter Margaret, married to Sir John Gray, Knt., of South Ingleby, co. Lincoln. She died two years later without issue.[8]

Some assert that Sir John Swillington, who died in 1418 or 1419, left a natural son Robert, known as Thomas Hopton, while other authorities state that Sir Robert de Swillington, sen. left a natural son, Thomas Hopton, who had a son John Hopton, residing at Yoxford. The first surmise is out of the question; all that is known for certain is that in the will of Sir Robert de Swillington, dated 7th July, 1391, there is a legacy of xx*li.* to "Thomas de Hopton bastard."

In 1428 a release of the manor with other manors was made by Robert Sampson and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas de Swillington, a younger son of Sir Robert de Swillington, jun., of all right to this John Hopton, son of Thomas, upon whom a previous settlement had been made, and the manor was conveyed in 1471 to him by Robert Banyard, who presumably was a trustee of some sort. In the deed, which is amongst the Harleian Charters in the Brit. Museum and dated at Westminster 28th July, 11 Edw. IV., are included the Manors of "Westleton Lembaldes, Cleydons, and Rysynges, Yoxford, Stikland, Medilton, Brendfen and Muryels."

This John Hopton and Thomasine his wife, by deed dated 20th March 16 Edw. IV. [1474] at Middleton, conveyed the manor to Roger Townshend, Nicholas Sydney, Thomas Westcote, Thomas Gent, Alexander Belle, and Richard Baxster,[9] no doubt by way of settlement; for we find the manor included in the inquisition p.m. of John Hopton, who died in 1479,[10] and indeed to the time of Arthur Hopton, son of Sir Owen Hopton, who died in 1591, it passed in the same course as the Manor of Blythburgh, in this Hundred.

In 1602 the manor was purchased by Sir Robert Broke, of Ashfield Hall.[11] He died 10th July, 1646, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

[1] See Abbr. of Pleas, 16 and 17 Edw. I. Mag. record, Mich. 119.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 22 Edw. I. 11.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 4 Edw. II. 6.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 2 Edw. III. 89.
[5] I.P.M., 15 Rich. II. pt. i. 61.
[6] I.P.M., 5 Hen. V. 46.
[7] Extent, I.P.M., 6 Hen. VI. 52.
[8] I.P.M., 8 Hen. VI. 40.
[9] Harl. 51*b*, 13.
[10] I.P.M., 19 Edw. IV. 70.
[11] See Manor of Aspal, in Hartismere Hundred.

Sir Robert Broke, who married Anne Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Mildmay, of Wansted, co. Essex, and had a daughter only, of whom her mother died in childbirth, and they were buried together 7th Jan. 1666, at Yoxford.

Sir Robert Broke lost his life in the river Rhone in France in 1669, and the manor passed to his sister Martha, married to Sir William Blois.

He died in 1675, after which the manor descended in the Blois family in the like course with the Manor of Blythburgh, in this Hundred.

A "Middleton Manor" is included in a fine levied in 1587 by Henry Sidner and others against Arthur Jenney.[1]

Arms of SWILLINGTON: Arg. a Chevron Az.

[1] Fine, Easter, 29 Eliz.

PEASENHALL.

THERE were four manors here in King Edward the Confessor's time—two held by two freemen named Leofsi and Stanwin and two by Norman. The two former by the time of the great Survey were in the hands of Robert Malet, and form the manors later known as Jurdis and Fulesham, while the two latter were held by Roger Bigot and later composed the main manor.

Besides the manor there were a few small holdings. One was that of a freeman Aylmar under commendation to Edric, with 12 acresand half a ploughteam, valued at 2*s*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc. This Gilbert held of Robert Malet as tenant in chief.[1] Another was the holding of a freeman under commendation, who had 6 acres valued at 8*d*. This was in the occupation of Walter de Caen and held also of Robert Malet.[2]

Another was a holding of Ranulf, Walter's son, under Roger Bigot, which consisted of 3 villeins and a bordar with 60 acres of land. There were 2 ploughteams belonging to the tenants and wood sufficient for sustaining 40 hogs. The Survey adds that the land lay in Saxmundham, and that the King and the Earl had the soc.[3]

We find yet another manor mentioned under lands in Plomesgate Hundred. It was held of Roger Bigot by Ranulph, the soc belonging to the Abbot of St. Edmund's. It consisted of 60 acres "in another hundred," the value in Saxon times having been £7, it being set to farm for £9. 10*s*., and at the time of the Survey being put at £7. To this manor had been added 7 freemen formerly under commendation to Algar, one, Ulnod, being under commendation to Malet's successor. At the time of the Survey Ranulph held this estate of Roger Bigot. There were 3 ..... (reduced to 2 when the Survey was taken), and 4 acres of meadow, formerly valued at 10*s*. 4*d*., but at the time of the Survey at 4*d*. less. The soc belonged to the abbot.

Peasenhall Manor.

In the Confessor's time this was held by Norman, as two manors, with 2 carucates of land and 4 acres of meadow. There were 8 villeins, 10 bordars, 2 serfs, and 2 ploughteams in demesne, while there were 5 belonging to the tenants. The wood was considerable, for there was estimated to be sufficient for the sustenance of 200 hogs. The value in Saxon times was 60*s*., but by the time of the Survey it had risen to 80*s*. There were also 4 freemen under commendation, holding 40 acres with a ploughteam and a half, and wood for 8 hogs, all of the value of 6*s*. The above-named Norman continued in possession, and at the time of the Domesday Survey he had the soc of the manor and of two of the freemen, the King and the Earl having that of the other two. The tenant in chief was Roger Bigot.[4] From him the manor descended to Roger Bigot, 5th Earl of Norfolk, in the same course as the Manor of Framlingham, in Loes Hundred.

Ministers' accounts of the lands of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, in Peasenhall, 52 Hen. III. and 21 Edw. I. will be found in the Record Office,[5] and accounts 1 and 7 Edw. I.[6]

[1] Dom. ii. 314.
[2] *Ib.*
[3] Dom. ii. 338*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 331*b*, 333.
[5] Bundle 1003, No. 10-20.
[6] Bundle 995, No. 1.

Roger, 5th Earl of Norfolk, died in 1306, having made King Edw. I. his heir.[1] The surrender of his estates was actually made by the Earl to the King in the former's lifetime; and we find on the Patent Rolls in 1291 a grant of restitution of the Manor of Peasenhall to Roger le Bygod, Earl of Norfolk, and Alice his wife, and the heirs of the said Roger, "which the King formerly had of the gift of the said Earl by charter."[2]

In 1302 (though as the Earl had no issue to inherit under the above grant from the King he had no power to make such grant) he appears to have granted this manor to Nicholas de Segrave and Alice his wife, and the heirs of Nicholas, for we find on the Patent Rolls for this year that the King confirmed this grant of the Earl.[3]

This Nicholas de Segrave was known as of Barton, and was summoned to Parliament as "Nicholas de Segrave, jun.," from 24th June, 1295, to 26th Jan. 1296-7, and as "Nicholas Segrave" from thence to 25th May, 1321. He is styled by Matthew Paris, "unus de præstantioribus militibus de regno." He was accused of treason by Sir John de Crombwell and forthwith challenged his accuser in defence of his innocence to single combat, but the King not vouchsaving his consent to the duel, Nicholas de Segrave crossed the seas for the purpose of fighting the matter out on a foreign shore. This he having done without licence resulted in his being arrested on his return to this country and being brought to trial. The judges, after a delay of three days, passed in consultation, decided that Nicholas was deserving of death, and that all his goods should be confiscated. They however added "that in regard that he went not out of England in any affront to the King, but to be revenged on his accuser, he (the King) might do well to pardon him." The King was extremely displeased at the boldness of his judges, who seemed to set bounds to his prerogative, and gave them a severe reprimand, but nevertheless pardoned Segrave, and after he had been committed to prison for a few days as an example to other offenders his possessions were restored to him, "divers of the nobility," it is said, "having interceded for him and become sureties for his future good behaviour." In 1306 Segrave had summons to be at Carlisle to attend the King in an expedition into Scotland, and in 1307 was constituted governor of the Castle of Northampton and Marshal of England. Upon the grant of marshalship to him considerable animosity was shown him by William le Mareshall, which was only allayed by the King's interference. For some years a suit relating to the manor was carried on between Alicia, the widow of Roger Bigot and Nicholas de Segrave and Alice his wife; particulars of this suit will be found on the Close Rolls for 1309, 1311, 1312, and 1313.[4]

Nicholas de Segrave obtained licence to settle the manor in 1315[5] on his only daughter Maud in tail.

Nicholas died in 1321 or 1322 seised of the manor,[6] when it passed to his said daughter and heir Maud, married to Edmund de Bohun, of Church Brampton, co. Northampton. She does not seem to have held long, for according to Davy, Alice, wife of Roger de Everyngham, died seised of it in 1322, and the manor is no doubt mentioned in her inquisition p.m. this year.[7] Davy further states that the manor then passed to Edmund Montacute, who died in 1350.

[1] I.P.M., Roger Bigod and Alicia, 35 Edw. I. 46.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 19 Edw. I. 7.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 30 Edw. I. 8. Extent Roger le Bygod, Earl of Norfolk, I.P.M., 30 Edw. I. 86.
[4] Close Rolls, 2 Edw. II. 6*d*., 4 Edw. II. 22 *Schedule* 6 Edw. II. 16. Rolls of Parliament i. 324.
[5] I.Q.D. 9 Edw. II. 54. N.R. File 112-1.
[6] I.P.M., 15 Edw. II. 37.
[7] I.P.M., 16 Edw. II. 36.

Page however asserts that in the 17th Edw. II. Michael de Segrave held of him in capite this manor as of the Castle of Norwich by the service of one knight's fee. There is one entry on the Pat. Rolls in 1333 which does not seem consistent with either the supposition of Davy or Page. It is a pardon from the Crown to John de Loudham and Joan his wife for entering without licence on this manor, stated to be held in chief, and which had been granted to them by Richard de Bedyngfield, Vicar of Freston, Godfrey de Loudham and William Tastard, who had acquired the manor for their lives from Edmund de Bohun, also without licence, the King granting licence to the said John de Loudham and Joan his wife to retain the manor during the lives of the said Richard, Godfrey and William.[1]

In 1350 the manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of John, son of William de Cleydon.[2] Mary, the widow of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, who died in 1362, is said to have held the lordship, but this is doubtful, though Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, daughter and heir of this Thomas de Brotherton, certainly did hold.

She married 1st John, Lord Segrave (grandson of John de Segrave, 2nd Baron, eldest brother of Nicholas Segrave, of Barton), who certainly died seised of the manor in her right in 1353.[3] She subsequently married Sir Walter de Manny, and he died seised in her right in 1372.[4]

She died in 1398-9, when it passed to her daughter, Elizabeth Segrave, married to John de Mowbray, 4th Baron Mowbray. Elizabeth survived and had this manor assigned to her in dower, and she exchanged the same for the Castle of Bretby, co. Derby.

The manor then probably passed to her eldest son, John de Mowbray, created Earl of Nottingham on the day of the coronation of King Rich. II. in 1377, who died three years later under age and unmarried, when it went to his brother, Thomas de Mowbray, 6th Baron Mowbray,[5] constituted in 1386 Earl Marshal by reason of his descent from Thomas de Brotherton.

In 1396 he was created Duke of Norfolk, the grandmother, Margaret, Duchess, being still alive. He was accused by Henry, Duke of Hereford (afterwards Hen. IV.), of having uttered disrespectful words respecting the King, and a challenge ensued, and a day was named for the combat, when the lists were accordingly set up at Gosford Green, Coventry, and the King and Court were present, but just as the combatants were about to engage and the charge had been actually sounded, the King interfered and prohibited the intended conflict, banishing the Duke of Hereford for 10 years and the Duke of Norfolk for life.

The Duke of Norfolk accordingly left the country never to return, for he died at Venice in 1400, some say of the pestilence, others say of grief. The manor is mentioned in his inquisition p.m. this year.[6] An extent of the fees of the Duke in Peasenhall will be found amongst the Additional Charters of the Brit. Mus.[7] An account of the proceeds of the Manor of Peasenhall belonging to Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, Rich. II., of which she died seised 1 Hen. IV., will be found amongst the Arundel MSS. in the College of Arms.[8]

The manor then passed to the Crown and was granted by Hen. VI. to John de Mowbray, 8th Baron Mowbray, restored in the 3 Hen. VI. to

[1] Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. III. pt. i. 20.
[2] I.P.M., 24 Edw. III. 80.
[3] I.P.M., 27 Edw. III. 69.
[4] I.P.M., 46 Edw. III. 38.
[5] See account of these in Framlingham Manor, Loes Hundred.
[6] I.P.M., 1 Hen. IV. 71 or 72.
[7] Add. Ch. 19338.
[8] No. 49, Vol. 9b.

the dignity of Duke of Norfolk. He held his first court for the manor in 1426, and died in 1432,[1] when the manor passed to his son, John de Mowbray, 3rd Duke of Norfolk.

He held his first court for this manor in 1437, and died in 1461,[2] when the manor passed to his son, John de Mowbray, as 4th Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal. He had a grant of privileges in Peasenhall in 1465,[3] and obtained an Act of Parliament enabling him to lease the manor for 5 years in 1475.[4]

He had an only daughter, Lady Anne Mowbray, contracted to Richard, son of King Edward IV., but who died before consummation of the marriage. The 4th Duke of Norfolk died in 1475.[5]

Davy says that Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, had a grant of the manor, and was attainted in 1485, when it passed to the Crown, and was in 1513 granted to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. There is, however, an Act of Parliament confirming this manor to the Duke of Norfolk in 1488.[6]

It is clear however, and Davy also mentions the fact, that Richard, Bishop of Winchester, John, Lord Berners, and others who were feoffees of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held a first court of the manor in 1517, and that in 1558 Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, himself held a first court. This Duke seems to have leased the manor for a term, and the lessees, John Blenerhasset, William Dixe, William Cantrell, and Leon Banastre held their first court in 1569.

In 1583 a fine was levied of the manor by Roger Townshend and others against Philip, Earl of Arundel.[7]

In 1588 Edward Carrell, John Holdyche, Richard Godfrey, John Holland, and John Repez, as lessees and tenants of Philip, Earl of Arundel, held their first court, but shortly afterwards the manor passed into the Barker family, and Edmund Barker held his first court 15th May, 1611, and died 21st July, 1626, when the lordship passed to his son and heir, Thomas Barker, who held his first court 7th Dec. 1626, and died in 1642, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Edmund Barker. This Edmund held his first court 25th April, 1644. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Cooper, of Rathing Court, co. Kent, and dying 7th Dec. 1676, the manor passed to his brother and heir William.

William Barker held his first court 18th April, 1677, and by his will 22nd Sept. 1684, devised the manor to his kinsman, Francis Barker, of Sibton, for life, and then in tail with remainder to Edmund Barker, son of George Barker, testator's uncle, for life, with remainder to Nicholas Barker, eldest son of the said Edmund for life, and then in tail male with remainder to Edmund Barker, next brother to Nicholas for life, with remainder to his (testator's) own right heirs. William Barker died 26th Dec. 1685, when he was succeeded by his cousin Francis Barker, *alias* Chapman, who held his first court 7th April, 1686, and died 6th April, 1707,[8] when the manor passed to his widow Elizabeth, daughter of William Jermy, of Stutton Hall, who held her first court 17th April, 1707.

On Elizabeth's death the manor vested in her son Francis, who held his first court 1st April, 1719. By deed dated 27th Aug. 1719, he settled the manor on himself for life, and afterwards on Cecilia his wife for life, by

[1] I.P.M., 11 Hen. VI. 43.
[2] I.P.M. 1 Edw. IV., 46.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 8, 9, and 10 Edw. IV. 14.
[4] R.P. vi. 127.
[5] I.P.M., 17 Edw. IV. 58.
[6] Rolls of Parliament, vi. 411 (1503) *Ib.* 529.
[7] Fine, Easter, 25 Eliz.
[8] Will dated 11th Feb. 1705, proved 20th April, 1707.

way of jointure, with remainder to his children. By his will dated 1st Jan. 1732, proved 1st Aug. 1734, he confirmed this settlement, and gave the manor to Thomas Barker, his son, but in case he should die under 21 without issue then to his other son, and if no son, then to his daughter or daughters. Francis died in 1734, and the manor passed to his widow Cecilia, who held her first court 22nd Feb. 1734, and died in 1740, being succeeded by her daughter Elizabeth, married to Robert Lynch.

By indenture 27th April, 1750, between Robert Lynch Blosse, of Belstead, and Elizabeth his wife, described as the only daughter of Francis Barker, and niece and devisee of the will of Tobias Blosse, of Little Belstead, a fine was levied of the Manor of Belstead, and a recital in the deed shows that a fine had been levied of this manor and the Manors of Baddingham Hall and Colston Hall, the uses being to the said R. L. Blosse and Elizabeth his wife, and the survivor and the heirs and assigns of the survivor in fee. By deed dated 17th Jan. 1754, R. L. Blosse for £14,800 sold to John Blosse this manor and the Manors of Baddingham Hall and Colston Hall and the Sibton Estate, containing in the whole 649a. 2r. 3p., and then let at rents amounting to £436. 7*s*. 5*d*. The quit rents of the several manors then were as follows: Peasenhall £21. 19*s*. 4*d*., Baddingham Hall £15. 6*s*. 10*d*., and Colston Hall £21. 16*s*. The average of fines upon a calculation of 21 years amounted to £74. 14*s*. 6*d*. The whole of the lands in Sibton were said to be tithe free, except paying to the vicar about £4. 4*s*. in lieu of small tithes. The whole estate was then valued at £15,038. 2*s*. 6*d*. Mileson Edgar was the cousin and heir at law of John Blosse, and by deed dated 6th April, 1756, in which the above manors and the Sibton property, and also Occolts otherwise Ocolte Hall, otherwise Occolt, otherwise Occolt Hall," were included, the uses of a fine to be levied were declared to be in favour of the said Mileson Edgar in fee.[1] Mileson Edgar, of the Red House, Ipswich, held his first court, 7th June, 1754. By his will 2nd March, 1770, he directed this and the Manors of Baddingham Hall and Colston Hall, and the Sibton Estate, to be sold to pay debts and legacies, and this manor was purchased by Thomas Staunton, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for £19,000 by deeds dated 17th and 18th May, 1773, from Elizabeth Edgar, widow, Francis Brooke, of Ufford, and John Edgar, the executors of Mileson Edgar.

The properties actually conveyed were the Manors of Peasenhall, Baddingham Hall, and Colston Hall, the tithes impropriate Rectories of Sibton and Peasenhall, the right of patronage to the Vicarage of Sibton and Chapel of Peasenhall, with the rest of the Sibton Estates. The area of land was 657a. 1r. 28p., the rental being then £647. 12*s*. 2*d*. The quantity of the copyhold was stated to be 61a. 1r., and the amount of the quit rents £10. 14*s*. 9¾*d*. The Vicarage of Sibton was stated to be worth £120 a year and the timber upon the estates estimated at £1,200. By deeds dated 23rd and 24th Feb. 1779, the purchaser, Thomas Staunton, mortgaged the property to Sir Gerard William Vanneck, Bart., for £10,000, and made his will 19th May, 1778, whereby he gave all his estates upon trust to pay certain annuities and to raise certain sums for his daughters, Bettenson Staunton and Elizabeth Catherine, then the wife of James Cumberland Bentley, and devised his manors to trustees in trust for the use of his grandson and heir, Thomas Staunton, an infant, for life, and then in tail male with remainder to testator's daughters and granddaughters for their lives respectively, and

[1] Fine, Hil. 29 Geo. II.

their issue male as tenants in common. Thomas Staunton died 6th Oct. 1784, and his will was proved by Mary Peck, an executrix. The grandson died an infant 5th April, 1780, in testator's lifetime. In certain Chancery proceedings it was declared that cross remainders in tail male were created between the testator's daughters and granddaughters, and the heirs of their respective bodies. The result was the estates went in fourths.

Bettenson Staunton in Trinity Term, 1787, suffered a recovery of one undivided fourth, and limited the same to herself in fee. J. C. Bentley and Elizabeth Catharine, his wife, in Hilary Term, 1785, did the like. By an Act of Parliament in 1791 the estates were vested in Sir George Leonard Staunton, Bart., James Lockhart and Charles Douglas in fee upon trust for sale. The sale was made by deeds dated the 28th and 29th, Nov. 1792, to John Clayton, of Yoxford, in consideration of £19,800.

John Clayton held his first court 20th Dec. 1793, and died in 1798, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Clayton, who died in 1819. We find the manor next in Robert Howlett, who sold it to Robert Sayer. The manor and over 562 acres of land sold in August, 1843, for £2,410.[1]

In 1855 the manor was vested in J. W. Brooke, and it is now vested in Egerton B. B. Levett Scrivener, of Sibton Abbey, Yoxford.

Court Rolls for the manor, 28th March, 1592, to 17th April, 1593, 2nd April, 1594, and 2nd March, 1597-8, to 10th April, 1599, will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.[2] A rental of the manor is given 16th Sept. 33 Hen. VIII. in the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.[3] Also in the same place a rental for 1711.[4]

Arms of BARKER: Per chevron Arg. and Gu. a crescent counterchanged.

JURDIS MANOR.

This in King Edward the Confessor's time was held by Leofsi, a freeman, who had 40 acres, later held by Fulchred under Robert Malet. There were 4 bordars, wood for 10 hogs, 1 ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, all valued at 8*s*., and the King and the Earl had the soc. One Stanwin, a freeman in King Edward's time, also held a carucate as a separate manor, which later Fulchred had with the last. He was under commendation to Edric, who was Robert Malet's predecessor in title before he was outlawed. It appears he was Harold's man both in the Confessor's lifetime and at the time of his death, as the Hundred testified. This testimony was not admitted by Stanwin, for he asserted that he was Edric's man by Harold's grant at the time of the death of the Confessor, and so confident was he of the justice of the assertion that he offered wager of battle.

On this manor there were 2 bordars, 2 ploughteams, 1 in demesne, and 1 belonging to the tenants, and an acre of meadow. The wood was sufficient for 20 hogs, and there were 2 beasts; in Saxon times 6 hogs, but at the time of the Survey only 12, and at the latter period there were also 26 sheep. The value in Saxon days was 12*s*., but in Norman times 22*s*. Harold had the soc and Stanwin had it of him. In the time of the Conqueror Stanwin added to the manor 2 freemen under commendation with 8 acres, valued at 16*d*., and of this also Stanwin had the soc of Harold.[5]

The manor derived its name from Robert Jurdis or Jurdey, who held in the reign of Henry II., and was a nephew of Maynard, who succeeded

[1] *Ipswich Journal*, 2nd Sept. 1843.
[2] Add. Ch. 10421, 10422, 10423.
[3] Add MSS. 19081, p. 292.
[4] *Ib.* p. 295.
[5] Dom. ii. 312*b* 314.

Robert Malet. On his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Geoffrey Jurdis, who married Sara de Sencler, and on his death passed to his son and heir, Robert Jurdis, who died without issue, when the manor devolved on his sister and heir Sara, married to William de Livermere. They gave the manor about 1287 to Sibton Abbey.

This abbey had held land in Peasenhall from an early date, for we find a confirmation of a sale of lands here to the abbey in the early part of the reign of Hen. II.[1], and also late in the 12th century.[2] The licence for Sibton Abbey to acquire this manor will be found amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.[3] On the Patent Rolls in 1277 we find an action by the abbot against Nicholas, son of Hamo de Falsham, respecting a tenement in Peasenhall.[4] After the grant of the manor to Sibton Abbey all in Peasenhall which seems to have been left to William de Lyvermere was a rent.[5]

An extent of lands held at " Jurdiz " in Peasenhall (no doubt meaning this manor) by Sibton Abbey 12-19 Edw. II., will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[6]

The manor was apparently alienated, probably in anticipation of the dissolution of the religious houses, to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, but on his attainder it passed to the Crown, and was in 1550 granted to Thomas Hagard or Hugins. There are amongst the Acts of the Privy Council, 1549-50, letters to Chancellor, &c., of Augmentations to sell to Thomas Hugins the " manor or grange of Furdayes in Peasenhall," which no doubt was a mistake for Jurdis.[7] Thomas Hugins had licence to alienate in 1550 the manor to Anthony Rous,[8] which alienation was carried into effect by a fine levied of the manor in 1550.[9] We find from the State Papers Thomas Rous complaining that for his supposed recusancy his estate in Peasenhall is sequestered, that it is let for £37 a year, and he begs that the whole estate may stand charged with a charge made in 1639 to a Mrs. Clare Wigmore.[10]

Manor of Falesham Hall.

This was one of Robert Malet's manors at the time of the Domesday Survey, and we find that in 1286 it was vested in Sir Nicholas de Falesham, from whom it most probably derived its name. That he claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer in Peasenhall we learn from the Hundred Rolls.[11] No doubt this is the Nicholas, son of Hamo de Falsham, against whom the Abbot of Sibton brought an action in the reign of the first Edward respecting a tenement in Peasenhall.[12]

On his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Philip de Falsham, who sold it to John de Redenhale and Sir Ralph de Crepping. The former seems to have acquired the whole, and he sold the manor in 1313 to the Abbot of Sibton. The licence enabling this alienation in mortmain will be found on the Patent Rolls for this year, and it enables John de Redenhall, clerk (he was really parson of the Church of Shipmeadow), to assure to the abbey a messuage, 78 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 12½ acres of pasture,

[1] Campb. xxiii. 5.
[2] Harl. 84 A. 10.
[3] Harl. 83.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. I. 11*d*. 10*d*.
[5] I.P.M., 18 Edw. I. 67.
[6] Add. MSS. 34560.
[7] Acts of P.C. 1549-50, 382.
[8] See Manor of Henham, in this Hundred.
[9] Fine, Easter, 4 Edw. VI.
[10] Cal. of Comp. 1651, 2827.
[11] H.R. ii. 147, 197, Q.W. 727.
[12] Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. I. 11*d*. 10*d*.

24 acres of wood, 13*s.* 11*d.* of rent, and a rent of a knife and a bow in Peasenhall.[1]

There were two other grants made by this John de Redenhall of land in Peasenhall to the Abbey of Sibton. Both were made jointly with Benedict de Walpol, chaplain, one being of 2 acres 3 roods of land, and 27½ acres of wood.[2] The licence for the abbot to enter on a lay fee will be found on the Originalia Rolls.[3] The other was of a messuage and 12 acres of land in Peasenhall.[4]

[1] Pat. Rolls, 6 Edw. II. pt. i. 12; I.Q.D. 6 Edw. II. 102.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. II. pt. i. 25; I.Q.D. 4 Edw. II. 83.
[3] 5 Edw. II. 21; 6 Edw. II. 15.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. II. pt. ii, 18; I.Q.D. 8 Edw. II. 85.

REYDON.

NO manor in this place is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, but there were three several holdings of Ralph Baynard, the tenant in chief. The first was the holding of Toret, who had 5 carucates of land in the Confessor's time. There were 14 villeins, 16 bordars, 2 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, and 11 belonging to the men or tenants, wood sufficient for the support of 60 hogs, 5 rouncies, 12 beasts, 40 hogs, 110 sheep, all valued at 100*s*.

The value by the time of the Survey was £7. 10*s*., but the holding had been gradually decreasing in prosperity from Saxon times. The Survey shows that at that time there were but 6 villeins and 1 serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and but 7 in lieu of 11 belonging to the tenants. It is true the bordars had increased from 16 to 20, but there were 2 fewer rouncies, 5 beasts, and only 30 hogs. The only stock which remained stationary were the sheep, and in addition were 15 goats.

The second holding was of 30 freemen, with 2 carucates of land and 5 acres, and 2 bordars. In the Confessor's time there were 8 ploughteams, but these had become reduced by the time of the Survey to 6. The holding was valued at £12. 10*s*., and over the freeman Toret's predecessor had commendation and soc and sac.

The third holding was that of 2 freemen, by commendation who had 16½ acres and half a ploughteam valued at 10*s*. The King and the Earl had the soc by way of exchange. The length of Ralph Baynard's holding was 6 quarentenes and the breadth a league and 3 perches, and it paid 6½*d*. in a gelt. There were also two churches, with a carucate of land valued at 10*s*.[1]

Reydon Manor.

According to Davy this manor was held in the reign of King John by Sir Hugh de Cressy who, he states, died about 1205, and was succeeded by Hugh de Cressy, who died in 1263, and was succeeded by Stephen de Cressy. Hugh de Cressy the 2nd was not however son and heir of Sir Hugh, but his grandson, being the son of Roger de Cressy by Isabel his wife, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Hubert de Riedon.

This is clear from an entry on the Close Rolls of 1205, for there we find an order to give seisin to Roger de Cressy of land in Reydon, as Hugh de Cressy, his father, was seised at the time of his decease,[2] and also in the Testa de Nevill we find the entry that Roger de Cressy held a knight's fee in Reydon of Walter, son of Robert.[3] Hugh de Cressy the 2nd died in 1246, leaving two sons, Hugh and Stephen. Hugh died without issue in 1263.[4]

The manor which was then held of the heirs of Sir Walter fitz Robert, and from which Lady Isabel de Cressy received £47 yearly in dower, seems to have passed to the Muncheasy or Munchensy family in the person of Warin de Munchensy, who held it of Robert Fitz Walter as parcel of the Barony of Baynard.

[1] Dom. ii. 414.
[2] Close Rolls, 7 John, 26.
[3] T. de N. 290.
[4] I.P.M., 47 Hen. III. 28 *or* File 28 (14).

Warin was a man of note in the time of Hen. III., and at the battle of Zantoigne against the French obtained the reputation of a good and valiant soldier. He died in 1255, and by Joan, daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, had issue William, his son and heir, and a daughter Joane. William the son was one of the chief commanders of the rebel barons at the battle of Lewes, and one of the chiefs of the Parliament by them summoned. But being afterwards taken at Kenilworth his lands were seized and given to William de Valence (the King's half-brother) who had married Joane, his sister, and who upon his submission freely restored them again. William Munchensy, the brother-in-law of de Valence married Dionysia, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Anesty, of Great Braxtead, in Essex, and had William, who died young, and Dionysia, his only daughter and heir, married to Hugh de Vere, a younger son of Robert, Earl of Oxford.

A fine of the manor was levied in 1284 by Robert Fitz Walter against this William de Valence.[1] In 1290 William de Valence and Joane his wife endeavoured by the Pope's bull to bastardize this Dionysia in hopes of enjoying the whole estate, but she was allowed to be legitimate. The Manor of Reydon however, seems to have passed to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in right of his wife at the beginning of the reign of Edw. I., for on the Close Rolls in 1276 we find an action by William Black seeking to replevy to William de Valence the latter's Manor of Reydon, taken into the King's hands for his default against Robert, son of Walter.[2] The Hundred Rolls show that William had manorial rights in Reydon.[3]

William de Valence was slain in the wars in France, 13th June, 1296, and the manor passed like that of Kentwell Hall, Long Melford, in Babergh Hundred, to Aymer de Valence, 2nd Earl of Pembroke.

On the Close Rolls in 1320 is notice of a suit between John de Claveryng and this Aymer de Valence as to the manor, excepting 12 messuages, 66 acres of land, and 2 acres of meadow in Reydon.[4] The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of the 2nd Earl ot Pembroke in 1323 or 1324,[5] and on his death his estates became divisible between the issue of the only two of his sisters who left surviving issue, namely, Isabel, married in 1275 to John, Lord Hastings, and Joane, married to John, Lord Comyn, of Badenagh. The 3rd sister, Agnes or Anne, married 1st Maurice Fitz Gerald, next Hugh de Baliol, and 3rdly John de Avennes, but left no issue. This manor was taken on the death of Aymer de Valence as part of the Hastings share, and went to John, son of John de Hastings and of Isabel, sister of Aymer de Valence, who died shortly afterwards, namely, 27th Jan. 1324-5, leaving by Julian his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Leyburne, a son and heir, Laurence, then an infant of 5 years. There is an entry on the Close Rolls this year [1325] to the effect that this manor was extended at £51. 18*s*. 3½*d*., and was the property of Laurence de Hastings in fee[6] and an order was made to deliver the manor to Hugh le Despenser, son of Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, during the minority of Laurence.[7]

[1] Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. I. 1-12.
[2] Close Rolls, 4 Edw. I. 15*d*.
[3] H.R. ii. 147, 197.
[4] Close Rolls, 13 Edw. II. 2 *Schedule*.
[5] For the date is uncertain, but his Will is enrolled 1st Nov. 1324, at the Court of Hustings. Extent, I.P.M. 17 Edw. II. 75.
[6] Close Rolls, 18 Edw. II. 6.
[7] *Ib*.

However, it seems that John de Hastings's widow remarried in 1326 Thomas le Blunt, and in 1327 the King assigned to him and his wife as dower the manor then stated to be of the yearly value of £51. 18*s*. 3½*d*.[1] The result of this assignment was that Laurence did not enjoy the inheritance, for his mother survived him. She took a third husband in 1329, William de Clinton, 6th Lord Clinton, sometime Earl of Huntingdon.

Laurence de Hastings was by letters patent 12th Oct. 1339, declared Earl of Pembroke in consideration of his descent from Isabel, eldest sister and coheir of Aymer de Valence, and was present at the victory over the French fleet at Pluys, in Flanders. He distinguished himself in the wars with France, but died 30th August, 1348,[2] leaving issue by Agnes his wife, 3rd daughter of Roger Mortimer, 1st Earl of March, by Joan, daughter of Peter de Genevill, John, his only son and heir, aged one year at his father's death.

The manor is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of William de Clynton, Earl of Huntingdon, who died 31st Aug. 1354,[3] he being, as always stated, the 3rd husband of Juliana, widow of John de Hastings. Juliana, then Countess of Huntingdon, died 1st Nov. 1367,[4] when the manor passed to her grandson, John de Hastings, 2nd Earl of Pembroke.

It is stated in Dugdale that this John in 1369, having obtained the King's licence, made a feoffment of all his castles, lordships, manors, &c., in England and Wales to certain uses, which feoffment upon his death was by the feoffees delivered to the King's council at Westminster to be opened, when it was found that in case he died without issue of his body, the town and Castle of Pembroke should come to the King, his heirs, and successors, and the castle and lordship of Bergavenny and other lands in England and Wales to his cousin William de Beauchamp (his mother's sister's son) in fee provided he should bear his arms and endeavour to obtain the title of Earl of Pembroke, and in default thereof then to his kinsman, William de Clinton, upon the same conditions.

This settlement really seems to have been made 15th April, 1372—the 46th and not the 43rd Edw. III. He was installed a Knight of the Garter, and summoned to Parliament 8th Jan. 1370-1. In attempting to relieve the siege of Rochelle he was unfortunate, for on his arrival at the port 23rd June, 1372, he had no sooner entered the haven than the Spaniards surprised his ships, burnt them, and took the Earl and divers other prisoners. Treasure to the amount of 20,000 marks, which King Edward had sent over to maintain the war in Aquitaine, fell into the hands of the enemy. He was kept prisoner at Santander in Spain for three years. His ransom was ultimately agreed upon as 120,000 francs, and he was set free, but died on his return home at Arras between Paris and Calais, 16th April, 1375, by some alleged to have been poisoned.[5]

He was twice married, 1st to Lady Margaret Plantagenet, 4th daughter of Edw. III., by whom he had no issue, and 2ndly to Anne, daughter and eventual heir of Sir William Manney, Lord Manney, Knight

[1] Close Rolls, 1 Edw. III. pt. i. 24, 15,4; Originalia Rolls, 1 Edw. I. 28, where the amount is incorrectly stated to be £51. 18*s*. 4*d*.

[2] Will 24th Aug. and enrolled 11th Nov. 1349, in the Court of Hustings.

[3] I.P.M., 28 Edw. III. 59.

[4] I.P.M., 41 Edw. III. 34.

[5] Will 5th May, 1372, and 26th March, 1374, proved 17th July and 17th Oct. 1376. I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. i. 70.

of the Garter, and by her left an only son John, aged 2 years and a half, having been born about Oct. 1372.[1]

There is an order on the Originalia Rolls this year, committing the custody of this manor to Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, and Anne, the young Earl's mother, until he should come of age.[2]

At the coronation of Rich. II., being then not five years old, a claim was made for the young Earl to carry the great golden spurs, which is the first mention of a claim to this office which afterwards appears to have been exercised (after claim made and allowed in 1685) by the heir general of this family in Henry Yelverton, the then Lord Grey, of Ruthyn.

The claim of the youthful Earl was allowed, and by reason of his age, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, whose daughter Philippa he subsequently married, was appointed to act on his behalf. The young Earl was knighted by Rich. II. 15th Aug. 1381, when but 9 years old, and at 13 was Chief Commissioner of Array in the County of Suffolk, 26th April, 1385. This was probably by reason of his being the Hereditary Steward of Bury St. Edmunds, of which place, however, he was not made actual Steward until 5th May, 1387.

Though the Earl did not attain the age of 18 he managed to have two wives successively.[3] The 1st, the Lady Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of John Plantagenet or of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, from whom he was divorced, and 2ndly Lady Philippa Mortimer, 2nd daughter of Edmund, 3rd Earl of March. He however left no issue. He seems to have been a venturesome, bold young man, for in 1389, when little over 17, the King, keeping his Christmas at Woodstock, the Earl entered the lists to tilt with Sir John St. John, and by an unlucky slip of Sir John's lance, the Earl was so wounded in the stomach that he died, 30th Dec. 1389,[4] as it is said, "to the grief of many; as being of a noble disposition and in bounty and courtesy exceeded by none of his degree." The lordship of Reydon passed on the premature death of the 3rd Earl of Pembroke to Reginald, 3rd Lord Grey de Ruthyn, who was the grandson of Roger, Lord Grey, and his wife, Elizabeth Hastings, daughter of John, 2nd Baron Hastings, as the heir of the whole blood.[5]

Reginald Lord Grey de Ruthyn[6] was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1398 and Privy Councillor to Hen. IV. He is famous for his disputes with Owen Glendower concerning the situation of their lands, and the division of the lordships of Ruthyn and Glendower, and was by him at length overpowered, taken prisoner, and despoiled of his lordship of Ruthyn in 1402, and obliged

[1] The author of the "Complete Peerage" states in one place that this John was about 4 years old at his father's death, but in vol. iv. p. 181 correctly 2½ years. It is true that he prefers the date 1376 to 1375 for the father's death, relying upon a note in the "Testamenta Vetusta," but neither Mr. Cockayne nor Nicholas appear to have been aware of the inquisition post mortem, 49 Edw. III. and it is quite clear that the 49th year of Edw. III. closed on 24th Jan. 1375-6, and if the death were 16th April, 1376, the inquisition must have been taken before the Earl's death.

[2] O. 49 Edw. III. 17.

[3] The author of the "Complete Peerage" states that he died unmarried. Vol. iv. p. 180.

[4] I.P.M., 13 Rich. II. 30.

[5] See I.P.M., Reg. de Grey, Rich. Talbot, John Lescrop, 15 Rich. II. 179.

[6] He was the son of Reginald de Grey, son of Roger, son of John, son of Reginald, son of John, son of Henry, son of John, son of Anschitel, son of Richard, son of Anschitel, son of Arnold, son of John, Lord de Grey, son of Rollo or Fulbert, Chamberlain to Robert, Duke of Normandy.

to pay a sum of 10,000 marks by way of ransom. He seems to have been of a contentious nature, for he had a contest also with Sir Edward Hastings in the Court of Chivalry touching the title of Lord Hastings, and as to bearing the arms of Hastings, which by a final sentence in 1410 were adjudged to him and his heirs. He served in the wars of Hen. V. in France.

He married 1st Margaret, daughter of William de Roos, Lord Roos, and 2ndly Joane, daughter and heir of William de Astley, Lord Astley, and widow of Thomas Raleigh, of Farnborough, co. Warwick, and died in 1440-1. His eldest son, Sir John Grey, was a Knight of the Garter, and in 1427 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and remained in that office for two years. He afterwards served in the wars in France with great gallantry under the Duke of Bedford, and was appointed Governor of Yomins. He was present at the battle of Agincourt, and of Vernoul in the following reign. In the last battle his father also took part, and they participated in the honour of that signal victory. He died 27th August, 1439, in the lifetime of his father. He married Constance, daughter and coheir of John Holand, Duke of Exeter, and widow of Thomas, son of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and on his father's death in 1440-1 the manor passed to his grandson Edmund, 4th Lord Grey of Ruthyn.

He obtained from Edw. IV. the estate of Ampthill, in the county of Bedford, and other lands which had belonged to the Lord Fanhope, and was in 1463 made Lord Treasurer of England. On 30th May, 1465, he was created Earl of Kent, with limitations to his heirs male, and the dignity was confirmed by King Rich. III. He was Bearer of the second sword at the Coronation of Rich. III., and a Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer in London and cos. Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Oxford, Berks, Essex, and Herts in 1483.[1]

He married Katharine, elder daughter of Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, and dying in 1489 the Manor of Reydon passed to his 2nd but eldest surviving son George, 5th Baron Grey de Ruthyn and 2nd Earl of Kent. He commanded under Jasper, Duke of Bedford, in the army sent by Hen. VII. in 1492 to the assistance of Maximillan the Emperor against the French, when the return was somewhat ignoble. He was also one of the chief leaders in the defeat of the Earl of Lincoln and his adherents at the battle of Stoke, and bore a prominent part in the victory over the rebellious Cornishmen at Blackheath in 1497.

He died 21st Dec. 1503, having been twice married. His 1st wife was Ann, 3rd daughter of Richard Widville, 1st Earl of Rivers, and widow of William, Viscount Bourchier, and his 2nd wife Katharine, 3rd daughter of William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke.

By his 1st wife he had a son Richard, 3rd Earl of Kent, installed by Hen. VII. a Knight of the Garter, 22nd April, 1505. The 3rd Earl attended Hen. VIII. at the siege of Thironenne, and was present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, June, 1520.

Deeds relating to this manor and belonging to this Richard, Earl of Kent, are mentioned in the State Papers for 1525.[2]

He married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Hussey, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of England, sister of John, 1st Lord Hussey de Sleford; and 2ndly, Margaret, daughter of James Finche, of London, and widow of John Dawes, and died without issue 3rd May, 1524. He is said to have much wasted his estate by gambling, and to have died in poverty at the

[1] Ash. MSS. 863 f. 439.

[2] S.P. 17 Hen. VIII. 1309.

sign of the George, Lombard Street, in the city of London, being buried at the Whitefriars in Fleet Street. That he wasted his inheritance is quite probable, for the Manor of Reydon was sold, and passed into the possession of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, before 1519, as it is included in the inquisition p.m. of this Earl.

Charles Somerset was a natural son of Henry Beaufort, 1st Earl of Worcester, 3rd Duke of Somerset. He was cupbearer to Hen. VII., and Knight of the Body to that monarch, a Knight of the Garter 1496, Knight Banneret 1497, Privy Councillor, Chief Ambassador to France, Aug. 1505, Earl of Worcester, 1st Feb. 1514, Judge of the Lists in the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," June 20th and 24th, 1520, and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter in 1523.

He married 1st Lady Elizabeth Herbert, daughter and heir of William, Earl of Huntingdon, 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, 8th Lord de la Warr, and 3rdly Eleanor Sutton, daughter of Edward, 5th Lord Dudley. By his will, dated 21st March, 1524, he ordered his body to be buried in the Collegiate Church of Windsor by the side of his 1st wife in the Chapel of our Lady, but if he died so far off that his body could not be carried to Windsor in four days, then he directed it to be buried in the nearest abbey or priory. He gave to his wife Eleanor 600 marks in plate, and all his jewels, chains, &c. To his son Henry his harness and artillery. His goods to be divided into three parts, one part for his son Henry, another for his son George, and the third part for his wife Eleanor. His manors at Badmonsfeld and Reydon he gave to his wife for life, with remainder to the children and heirs of him and her. He died 15th April, 1526,[1] and the manor passed to Eleanor his widow for life, and subject to such interest vested in his second son by his second wife, Sir George Somerset, and from him in 1560 passed to his son and heir, Charles Somerset. The manor was then acquired by Francis Rous, and we find that by a deed dated 9th Aug. 1562, he granted it to Michael and Robert Hare, to the use of Anne Rous, his wife, for her jointure, with remainder to his right heirs. Francis died in 1571, when the manor passed to his widow Ann for life, and on her death vested in her son Thomas Rous, who died seised in 1603, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Rous, who dying in 1652, it went to his son and heir, Sir John Rous, created a Baronet in 1660, from whom it has descended in the same course as the Manor of Henham, in this Hundred, to the present Earl of Stradbroke. Court Rolls of the manor for the 29, 35 to 38, 40 to 42, 44 and 46 Edw. III., 1 to 4, 13, 19, 21, and 22 Rich. II., and 4 to 6 Hen. IV. will be found in the Public Record Office.[2]

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Elizabeth will be found a claim by Judith Cryspe against Robert Fryer as to a bond tenement called Thornes, held of the Manor of Reydon, and divers bond lands in Reydon and Wangford, then late the estate of John Fryer deceased, plaintiff's cousin.[3]

Arms of VALENCE: Barruly Argent and Azure, an orle of martlets Gules. Of HASTINGS: Or, a Maunch Gules.

MANORS OF REYDON BLEVILIS, REYDON WINGFIELDS, AND OF REYDON UGGHALL.

The first of these manors we do not find mention of until the time of Queen Mary, when it was vested in Sir George Somerset, and acquired from

[1] I.P.M. 18 Hen. VIII. 44.
[2] Portfolio 203, 105.
[3] C.P. i. 166.

him by Thomas Rous,[1] vesting in the following reign in Francis Rous. The second we do not meet with until 1807, when it was vested in John, Lord Rous, 1st Earl of Stradbroke.

There is certainly an action amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Elizabeth by William Keble and others against Thomas Grange to redeem a copyhold messuage and land part held of the Manor of "Raydon in Raydon," and other part of the Manor of Wyngfield, in Wangford, mortgaged to defendant by Thomas Holbeck deceased.[2] The third manor is not mentioned until the time of Sir John Rous, the 5th Bart., who died in 1771, but they have all since the periods respectively mentioned passed in the same line of descent as the main manor.

[1] Fine, Trin. 2 and 3 Mary I.

[2] C.P. ii. 111.

RUMBURGH MANOR.

NO manor is mentioned here in the Domesday Survey. The parish was at that time included in Wissett, and was then held by Alan, Earl of Brittany and Richmond.

It no doubt shortly after the Conquest was included in the lands given to Ralph Guader (de Waer or Wayer), Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, who forfeited his earldom for treachery to the Conqueror, whom he attempted to depose, being joined in his design by Walthorp, the great Earl of Northumberland, Roger de Britolis, Earl of Hereford, whose sister he had espoused, and others of distinction. He took the opportunity on his wedding day, and when it is said they were heated with wine, to disclose to the conspirators his plans. When the convivial party had recovered from their intemperance, a good number repented, and refused to join the rising, which was quickly suppressed by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and Geoffrey, Bishop of Worcester. The Earl of Norfolk deserted his followers, and fled into Brittany, leaving them to their fate. The Castle of Norwich was subsequently besieged, and his Countess obliged to surrender, but she was suffered to go beyond the sea. The Earl ultimately assumed the Cross, and joined the expedition under Robert Curthose to Jerusalem against the Turks, where it is said, " he afterwards became a pilgrim, and died a great penitent."

He left issue two sons, Ralph and Alan, and a daughter Amicia, married to Robert, Earl of Leicester, son of Robert, Earl of Mellent, but the property at Rumburgh was confiscated and granted to Alan, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, surnamed Rufus of Ferganut, by reason of his red hair. He was the grandson of Geoffrey, Duke of Bretagne, and commanded the rear of the army at the Battle of Hastings, being Joint Commander of the Second Division of the Norman Army.

He married Constance, daughter of King William the Conqueror, but died without issue in 1089, and was succeeded by her brother Alan Niger, 2nd Earl of Richmond and Earl of Brittany. Alan Niger died in 1093, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Stephen, 3rd Earl of Richmond and Earl of Brittany.

He married Havise, Countess of Guincamp, and dying the 13th April, 1137, was succeeded by his eldest son, Alan, surnamed the Savage, 4th Earl of Richmond and Earl of Brittany, who took an active part in the contest between King Stephen and the Empress Maud on the side of the former. In 1142 he took the Castle of Lincoln with considerable treasure from Ranulph, Earl of Chester, by scaling the walls at night. He also garrisoned the Castle of Hotun in Yorkshire, then part of the Bishop of Durham's possessions, and made great spoil at Ripon upon the demesnes and tenants of the Archbishop of York.

He founded Jorvaulx Abbey, Richmondshire, and the Abbey of Coetmaloen, Quimper, Bretagne, probably to atone for his wickedness, for he is described as a most deceitful, wicked individual. He married Bertha, daughter of Conan III., " the fat " Duke of Bretagne, and dying 30th March, 1146, was succeeded by his eldest son, Conan le Petit, 5th Earl of Richmond, also styled Duke and Count of Bretagne.

He was patron of St. Mary's Abbey, York, and founder of Rownay Nunnery, co. Hertford. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and sister of Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, by whom he had an only daughter, Constance, who married Geoffrey Plantagenet, 4th son

of Hen. II., and was mother of the unfortunate Arthur, said to have been put to death by his uncle, afterwards King John.

Constance died 4th Sept. 1201, but the lordship of Rumburgh, according to the Davy MSS., passed about this time to the family of de Vallibus or de Vaux. Certainly in 1286 Sir John de Vallibus had view of frankpledge here, but there seems no evidence that he held this particular lordship. The probability is that he held the advowson only, and that this holding has been confounded with the manor. Sir John de Vallibus's daughter, Petronilla, wife of Sir William de Nerford, held the advowson in 1316, and it was vested in 1364 in John de Nerford, the son of Thos. de Nerford, and probably grandson of the above Petronilla.[1] He died in 1364, and his inquisition p.m. shows that he held the advowson of the Priory Church of Rumburgh and the Manor of Wysete, with the appurtenances of the King in capite by knight's service.[2] The probability is that the Manor of Rumburgh was included in the grant towards the foundation of Rumburgh Cell and Priory made by Alan, the 4th Earl of Richmond, who died in 1146. Though it may be questionable when the lordship passed to the priory there can be no doubt it was held by the priory until 1528, when it was one of the small priories suppressed before the general dissolution, and was granted by the King, 30th Dec. 20 Hen. VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey for his college at Ipswich. Inquisitions upon lands of the suppressed monastery at Rumburgh will be found amongst the State Papers, 19 Hen. VIII.[3]

Cardinal Wolsey, by a conveyance in 1529, granted the manor to St. Mary's College, Ipswich.[4] On the disgrace of Wolsey, the grant was resumed, and the manor went to the Crown. It seems to have been granted to Robert Downes, who had licence[5] in 1530 to alienate the same to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk,[6] who forfeited it on his attainder in 1546, and the following year the lordship was granted to John, Earl of Warwick, who had licence the same year to alienate to Sir Edward North. The manor is included in the inquisition p.m. of Lionel Talmash, who died 25th June, 1552, leaving Lionel his son and heir.[7]

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was restored in 1553, when the lordship again vested in him, and passed on his death 18th July, 1554, to his grandson, Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in 1572, for his communication with Mary, Queen of Scots. His son Philip, Earl of Arundel, however, seems to have succeeded to the lordship, for in 1585 he had licence to alienate the manor to John Holland and others. The sale was carried into effect the same year.[8] Amongst the Suffolk Charters in the Bodleian is an assignment 11 Eliz. by the Duke of Norfolk to John "Hollande" of the remainder of a lease granted by one Chandler of the manor and church, and an additional 21 years.[9] John Holland had licence to alienate the manor in 1611 to Paul Bayning, sen., one of the Sheriffs of London in the time of Eliz., who died in 1616, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Paul Bayning, created Baronet 24th Sept. 1612, elevated to the peerage 27th Feb. 1627, as Baron Bayning, of Horkesley-Bentley, in the county of Essex, and advanced to the rank of Viscount Bayning, of Sudbury, in the

[1] I.P.M., 38 Edw. III. 31.
[2] I.P.M., 38 Edw. III. 31.
[3] I.P.M., 19 Hen. VIII. 3537.
[4] S.P. 20 Hen. VIII. 5280.
[5] S.P. 22 Hen. VIII. 220.
[6] There is an account of Rumburgh Manor, sold and purchased by the Duke of Norfolk, in the State Papers, 1538, ii. 1215 (2).
[7] I.P.M., 7 Edw. VI. 64.
[8] Fine, Hil. 27 Eliz.
[9] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1205.

county of Suffolk, on the 8th March in the same year. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Glemham, of Glemham, and dying at his house in Mark Lane, in the City of London, 29th July, 1629, was succeeded by his son and heir, Paul Bayning, 2nd Viscount, who married Penelope, only daughter and heir of Sir Robert Naunton, Knt., master of the Court of Wards and Liveries.

He died 11th June, 1638, leaving two daughters only, Anne married to Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and Penelope, married to the Hon. John Herbert, youngest son of Philip, 4th Earl of Pembroke, 1st Earl of Montgomery.

The manor appears to have been taken by the elder daughter and her husband, the Earl of Oxford. It does not appear who became lord of the manor later, but the Court Rolls show that William Peck held a court on the 22nd Feb. 1722, and Richard Gipps held his first court 27th Nov. 1728, and his last court 5th May, 1731.

In 1731 the manor was held by William Cobbold, a wealthy Quaker, of Brandon, who purchased from Richard Gibbs, and held his 1st court 12th March, 1731, and other courts 10th Nov. 1732 and 14th Sept. 1739.

William Cobbold held his last court 21st Nov. 1746, and his will is dated the 29th April same year. Under it the manor passed to Samuel Jessup the elder, a Quaker, of Leiston Abbey (who held his first court 16th May, 1747), for life, with remainder to his son, Samuel Jessup the younger, and his (Samuel the elder's) daughter Sarah in fee. On the death of Samuel Jessup the elder the manor passed to his son and heir, Samuel Jessup the younger, and then to his sister Sarah Jessup, and after her to her brother Daniel Jessup, who held courts 1st Feb. 1787, 5th March, 1787, 17th Dec. 1790, and died in 1813. Sarah Jessup held her first court 29th Nov. 1813, and her last court 28th Nov. 1827. The 28th May, 1828, Phillis Weebing, widow, John Manby, and John Grimsey held the lordship, and had their first court 28th May that year and their last court 5th Aug. 1841, since which date all proceedings relating to properties in the manor have been out of court. In 1830 on the 17th June, the manor was offered for sale at the Great White Horse, Ipswich. The fines and quit rents were then stated to be annually £40 or thereabouts. With it was offered the capital farm called Rumburgh Abbey Farm, being in Rumburgh and All Saints, comprising 348a. 2r. 16p., of which about 115a. were old pasture. The whole was stated to be free from great and small tithes, and held under a lease at the rent of £510 per annum.[1] The property evidently did not sell, for in 1855 the manor was vested in the executors of Mrs. Weebing, and in 1877 it was sold to Charles Henry Capon, whose mortgagees sold it in 1887 to Joseph Beaumont, on whose death in 1889 it vested in George Frederick Beaumont, of the Lawn, Coggeshall, Essex.

[1] *Morning Herald*, 25th May, 1830.

SIBTON.

THERE were six manors in this place at the time of the Norman Conquest, one of which was held at the time of the Survey by Earl Alan and the other five by Robert Malet. Alan's manor was held by a freeman named Alwin, who had a carucate of land and 20 acres, with 6 acres of meadow. There were 4 villeins, 16 bordars, and 2 serfs. In Saxon times and later there was one ploughteam in demesne, but at the time of the Survey there were two. The number of the ploughteams belonging to the tenants remained stationary at two, and there was sufficient wood for the support of 60 hogs. The value had not varied, being fixed at 40*s*. The stock consisted of 1 rouncy in demesne, 8 beasts, and 5 hives of bees. In Saxon times there were 2 sheep and 1 hog, but at the time of the Survey there were 30 sheep and 30 hogs. Maynard then held the manor under Earl Alan, and the King and the Earl had the soc.[1]

Robert Malet's manors were not large. One was held by a freeman with 1 carucate and 20 acres of land, and 4 acres of meadow, having 4 villeins, 10 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and 2 belonging to the tenants.

There was sufficient wood for the maintenance of 60 hogs, and there were 2 rouncies, 7 beasts, and in Saxon times 30 hogs and 50 goats, but by the time of the Survey the hogs were reduced by 4, and 50 sheep were substituted for the 50 goats.

The value had increased from 20*s*. to 40*s*. This manor was held in Domesday times by Walter de Caen of Robert Malet. This Walter held the other manors here of Malet. One of these had been held in the Confessor's day by a freeman with 25 acres of land and 1 of meadow, having 1 bordar and half a ploughteam in demesne, all of the value of 4*s*. And there was also a church belonging to this manor. Another of these manors was held in the Confessor's time by a freeman with 25 acres of land and 1 acre of meadow. To the manor belonged 3 bordars, half a ploughteam, 1 rouncy, and in Saxon times 6 hogs also, but at the time of the Survey none. The value of this manor was 4*s*.

A third of Malet's manors here had been held in King Edward's time by Aluric, with 60 acres, and 1 acre of meadow. There were 2 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 1 rouncy (which had disappeared by the time of the Great Survey), 73 sheep, and 6 goats. The value had varied from 10*s*. to 16*s*. In the township and holding of Malet were also two tenancies, one of Edric, holding 16 acres, 1 bordar, wood for 12 hogs, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 3*s*., and the other of three freemen and a half freeman, holding 72 acres and 1 acre of meadow, having 1 bordar and 1 ploughteam in demesne, of the value of 10*s*. The Survey adds, probably referring to the whole township, "It is a league and a half long and a league broad, and renders in a gelt 7½*d*. Two churches with 18 acres and 3 acres of meadow."[2]

The remaining manor was that held in the Confessor's time by Blackman, a freeman, with 50 acres, and an acre of meadow. There were two bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 1 rouncy, and 16 sheep, valued at 10*s*. Blackman was Edric's man and under his commendation, and the King had the soc.

[1] Dom. ii. 292*b*.

[2] Dom. ii. 312*b*.

The Survey notes that the wife of Blackman was Bishop Stigand's man (*sic*), and he (the Bishop) had commendation over the woman. Also it states that William Malet held this land. The only holding remaining unmentioned in Sibton was also part of the holding in chief of Robert Malet, and consisted of 2 freemen having 32 acres of land and half an acre of meadow, 1 bordar, and 1 ploughteam in demesne, of the value of 4*s*. This was held by Walter de Caen of Robert Malet at the time of the Survey.[1]

Manor of Sibton with its Members.

The Manor of Sibton was a different manor from that of Sibton Hall. The former was mainly composed of the Domesday manors of Robert Malet in the holding of Walter de Caen.

This Walter is said to have been a brother of William de Malet, a Norman Baron and progenitor of the ancient and illustrious house of Peyton, his second son, Reginald de Peyton, being the personage who first assumed the name.

This Walter de Caen, Cadomo or Caniseto, was enfeoffed of the Barony of Horsford, in Norfolk, to be held of the Honor of Eye, where he built a castle and had a large park and chase surrounding it, in ancient deeds termed the "Forest of Horseford."

In the time of William II. the manor passed to Walter's son, Robert, who married Sybilla, daughter and heir of Ralph de Cheyney, and is often called Robert Fitz Walter, by whom he had issue three sons, who assumed the name of De Cheyney. The Church of Sibton was built by this Robert in the time of William Rufus, but the north aisle was built by the executors of Robert Ducket, whose will is dated 24th Jan. 1533.

This was the old church, for the present church is comparatively a modern structure. The manor on the death of Robert passed to his son and heir, John Fitz Robert, called the Sheriff, and from him passed about 1149 to his brother, William de Canisto or Cheney, Baron of Horsford, who founded the Abbey of Sibton and endowed it with this manor. He is sometimes called William de Norwich. He gave Friers manor, in Shelfhanger, in Norfolk, formerly the possession of Edric the falconer, his great-grandfather, with which Robert, Lord Malet, enfeoffed his brother Walter de Cadomo. At that period this lordship was very small, but after became augmented by divers other grants.

The revenues of the monastery received considerable additions from the pious contributions of the Lady Margaret de Cressy, one of the daughters and coheirs of the founders, and various other benefactors, all of which donations were confirmed by charters of Hen. II. and Hen. III. Clementia and Sara, the other daughters and coheirs of William de Cheyney were also benefactors to this house; the former married Jordan de Sackville and the latter Richard de Engaine.

The Abbot of Sibton claimed view of frankpledge, bortrem, and assize of bread and beer here in the time of Edw. I.[2] And a Book of Extents and Accounts of the Abbey, 18 Edw. II. to 46 Edw. III., is mentioned in the 10th Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, part v. 458.

In 1536, two years prior to the Act for dissolving the greater monasteries, the abbot and convent by deed dated 31st July, 1536, conveyed to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Anthony Rouse, and Nicholas Hare the site and all the

[1] Dom. ii. 313.

[2] H.R. 147, 197; Q.W. 727.

estates belonging to this monastery, which grant was confirmed to the Duke by Statute of the 31st Hen. VIII.

The annual revenues of the abbey were then valued at £250. 15s. 7½d. per annum. Sibton Abbey was granted at the Dissolution to Thomas Godsalve by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. His son, Sir Thomas Godsalve, died seised of it in the time of Philip and Mary. He was a person of some note, and at the coronation of Edw. VI. was created a Knight of the Carpet, and afterwards appointed Comptroller of the Mint.

On the attainder of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, the manor passed to the Crown, and the King held a first court for it in 1547. The same year however Hen. VIII. granted the lordship to Sir Anthony Denny, Knt. Subsequently it was restored to the Duke, for though it is true the manor is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Sir Anthony Denny, who died 5th Sept. 1549, leaving Henry his son and heir,[1] yet we find Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, holding a court for the manor in 1553, said to be the first court after his imprisonment, and another court was held in 1569 by Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Knt., Sir Nicholas Le Straunge, and other feoffees of the said Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and stated to be their first court.

In 1572 we learn from a court held by the trustees that year that an assurance had been made of the manor to John Blennerhasset, William Dixe, and others by the then late Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and in trust for Philip, Earl of Surrey, and Thomas and William, sons of the said Duke. Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey (being joined in the sale by Lord William Howard, of Naworth [Belted Will]) 30th Nov. 1610[2] sold the manor for £9,750 to John Scrivener, who built a commodious house adjoining the ruins of the abbey, and resided here in 1655. He was the 6th son of Ralph Scrivener, of Bildeston, Port Reeve of Ipswich, and barrister-at-law, to whom arms were granted 29th Jan. 1576.[3]

John Scrivener by deed 10th Dec. 1641, settled the manor on the marriage of his son and heir apparent, Thomas, with Elizabeth, only child and heir of William Grudgefield, of Fressingfield, on the said Thomas and Elizabeth and the longer liver of them, with remainder to their heirs male.[4] John Scrivener died in 1662, when the manor passed to his son, Thomas Scrivener, who was living at the Herald's Visitation of Suffolk, 1664. He was a great sufferer in the royal cause, his estate having been sequestered, and he himself confined in various prisons in the county. He died in 1667, and was buried at Sibton, when the manor passed to his son and heir John.

By deed dated 17th March, 1719, this John Scrivener and Dorothea Scrivener, his sister, settled an estate in Sibton and Peasenhall to the following uses, viz., that one-half of the rents should be paid to the vicar of this parish to read morning service in the church every Wednesday, Friday, and holy days in the year, and that the other moiety should be employed for erecting a schoolroom in the parish of Sibton for teaching poor children, whose parents dwelt within the same, and were not able to bear the charge thereof, in the English tongue, writing and arithmetic, and in the principles of the Church of England, and for putting out apprentices.

[1] I.P.M., 4 Edw. VI. 105.
[2] Add. MSS. 19082, p. 13.
[3] This Ralph married twice: 1st Joan Cole, and 2nd Mary, of Heveningham. Ralph was the only son of Nicholas and Margery his wife, daughter of William Smith, of Bulmer, and Nicholas was the son of John Scrivener, of Bildeston.
[4] Fine, Easter, 10 Chas. II. (recovery suffered).

The property comprises a building used as a schoolroom and 32a. or. 3p. of land, which formerly let at £55 a year, one-half of the rent being paid to the vicar and the other half applied for the support of a school. John Scrivener died in 1720, and the manor passed to his brother, Charles Scrivener, LL.B., born 25th April, 1660, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Wharton, and died 8th August, 1737, when the manor became vested in his son and heir, Charles Scrivener, who married Margaret, daughter of Francis Bedingfield, of Bedingfield, and died without issue in 1751.

His sister and heir, Anne Scrivener, married the Rev. Thomas Freston, LL.B., vicar of Cratfield, 6th son of Richard Freston, of Mendham, and dying 7th Nov. 1764, left a daughter Ann, married to Edward Howman, and a son, John Freston, to whom, on the death of Charles Scrivener in 1751, the manor passed.

John Freston, of Sibton Abbey, took the name and arms of Scrivener.[1] He married Dorothea, daughter of Roger Howman, M.D., of Norwich[2] and died in 1797, aged 67, leaving an only surviving daughter and heir Dorothea, to whom the manor passed.

She married John Fisher, D.D., Bishop of Exeter, and afterwards of Salisbury, Preceptor to Princess Charlotte of Wales (eldest son of the Rev. John Fisher, M.A., Rector of Calborne), and by him (who died in 1825) left at her death 5th Sept. 1831, a son Edward, who died unmarried in 1836, and two daughters, Dorothea, married 9th April, 1839, to John Frederick Pike, who assumed the additional surname of Scrivener, and Elizabeth, married to John Mirehause, of Brownslade, co. Pembroke. The manor passed to the elder daughter, Dorothea, who surviving her husband died in March, 1889, when it passed to her great-nephew, Egerton Bagot Byrd Levett-Scrivener, R.N., 3rd son of Col. Richard Byrd Levett, of Milford Hall, co. Stafford (who died in 1888) by Elizabeth Mary Levett, his wife, daughter of John Mirehouse and Elizabeth his wife.

Egerton B.B. Levett-Scrivener, the present lord, assumed the additional surname of Scrivener by Deed-Poll in 1889, under the will of his great-aunt, and married 1st in March, 1884, Mabel Desborough, 2nd daughter of Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and by her who died in 1890 had issue Evelyn Harry Byrd Levett-Scrivener, born Jan. 1885. Mr. E. B. B. Levett-Scrivener married 2ndly in Sept. 1891, Mary Milicent, only daughter of Henry John Mirehouse of St. George's Hill, co. Somerset.

Arms of SCRIVENER: Erm. on a chief indented Az. three leopards' faces, Or.

MANOR OF SIBTON HALL.

This was held by Alwin in the time of the Confessor, and by Alan, Earl of Brittany, at the time of the Domesday Survey. We do not find any information respecting this manor till the end of the 15th century, when in 1499 Thomas Heveningham died seised of it, being succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John Heveningham, who died 5th Aug. 1536.[3] Sir Anthony Heveningham, Sir John's son and heir, next held the lordship. He married 1st Katherine, daughter of Calthorp, who died before 1546.

[1] He is so termed in the Home Office Papers in 1774, pp. 745-827, 5 Geo. III. a Fine was levied by Edward Howman and Charles Purvis against John Freston Scrivener, Dorothea his wife, and Dorothea Scrivener, spinster, defendants.

[2] She died in 1794.

[3] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VIII. 54.

In 1546 he settled the manor by fine on himself and Mary his 2nd wife daughter of Sir John Shelton, the elder, of Shelton, Knt., and on their heirs,[1] and died in 1558, and according to his will is buried by his last wife under a tomb on the north side of the chancel of Heveningham, but the tomb has lost its inscription, though the arms of Heveningham with helmet crest and supporters, and those of Shelton with a helmet and crest and two talbots, Arg. collared and chained Gu. for supporters, and the same two coats impaled, remained in Blomefield's day.

He was lord of Gissing-cum-Dagworth, in Norfolk, and settled 3 acres of land upon the churchwardens towards the maintenance of the poor, and ordered that Bartholomew Kempe and his heirs should pay 3*s*. a year to the same use out of his estate.

By his first wife he left one son only, Henry, married 1st to Anne, daughter of Sir Edmund Wyndham, Knt., and 2ndly to Anne, daughter of Eden of Sudbury, but leaving no issue the Manors of Gissing with Dagworth, and the Manor of Gissing Hall, in Roydon, which was held of the Queen as of the Honor of Eye, at a quarter of a fee, descended divisible between his three sisters—Mary, then married to John Smith, Anne to Edward Everard, and Jane, married to Edward Suliard, who bought in all the parts and then sold them to Sir Arthur Heveningham, who died in 1630. From this time to the present, the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Heveningham, and is now vested in Lord Huntingfield.

Collections touching the family of Heveningham and this manor, and evidences and deeds of William Heveningham, of Hocwold, co. Norfolk, in 1637, will be found amongst the Harleian MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[2] A rental of this manor, 29th Sept. 1682, will also be found in the Brit. Mus.[3]

[1] Fine, Mich. 38 Hen. VIII.
[2] Harl. 639.
[3] Add. MSS. 19082, p. 15.

SOTHERTON MANOR.

THIS was held in the Confessor's day by Rada, a freeman under Harold, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 2 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient for the sustenance of 100 hogs. He had soc and sac, and to the manor Humfrey de Saint B'tin added a freeman with 12 acres, over which his predecessor had commendation. This freeman had 1 bordar and half a ploughteam valued at 2*s*. The original manor had at that time 16 bordars, 2 serfs, 1 ploughteam in demesne, and 3 belonging to the tenants. There was also a church with 5 acres.

The stock consisted of one rouncy, 12 hogs, and 25 sheep, but by the time of the Survey the bordars had increased to 19 and the ploughteams in demesne to 2, and in addition there were a beast and 12 more hogs.

The value had remained the same, being 40*s*., and it paid in a gelt $1\frac{3}{4}d$. The size was a league long and half a league broad. The manor was in Domesday time held by Franc under Drogo de Beureria as tenant in chief.[1]

There seem to have been two manors here in later days, one of which belonged to William de Kerdiston, and the other, which had the advowson attached to Walter de Bernham. This later was held by the great Sir Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, one of the most eminent noblemen of his time; indeed, as a subject he was regarded as the greatest in Europe during the reigns of King John and Hen. III.[2] In 1226 he had a grant from the King of a market in his manor here,[3] and on the Close Rolls three years later will be found an order as to his market in both this and Westhall Manor.[4]

By Joane, daughter of William de Vernon, Earl of Devon, and widow of William de Brewer, with whom he acquired the whole Isle of Wight, his 1st wife, he had no issue. His 2nd wife was Beatrix, daughter of William de Warren, of Wormegay, in Norfolk, and widow of Dodo de Bardolf. His 3rd wife, Isabell, daughter and coheir of William, Earl of Gloucester, and widow of Geoffrey de Mandeville; and his 4th wife, Margaret, daughter of William the Lion, King of Scotland. He died 4th March, 1243, and the manor passed to his son, Sir John, who married Hawyse, daughter and heir of William de Lanvalay, and on his decease, the date of which seems to be uncertain, though he was present at the Battles of Lewes and Evesham, the manor passed to his son and heir, John de Burgh, who dying in 1280 the manor seems to have passed to his eldest daughter, Hawyse, married to Robert de Greilly or Greslei. It then seems to have gone on the death of Robert in 1283 to their son Walter, probably a younger son, who sold the same to Walter de Bernham.

This Walter de Bernham claimed in the time of Edw. I. view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer here, and on his right being questioned called to warrant Walter, son of Walter (? Robert) and Hawyse de Greilly, heir of John de Burgh, son of Hubert de Burgh.[5] On the Pat. Rolls in 1277 is notice of an action by Walter, son of *Thomas* de Bernham, against John, son of John de Burgh, touching possessions in Sotherton, and possibly this may have referred to the manor which had been sold.

[1] Dom. ii. 432.
[2] See account of him under Nayland Manor, in Babergh Hundred.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 10 Hen. III. 20, 13.
[4] Close Rolls, 13 Hen. III. 7.
[5] Q.W. 722.

In 1322 we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Walter de Bernham against William, son of Geffrey Lene, of Westhale. The fine also included the advowson of the church.[1]

There is a grant or rather quit claim of the manor and church in 1381 in the Brit. Mus.[2] It is dated 5th May, and Roger, son of Edmund de Soterlee quits claim to Sir William Elmham, Knt., and Richard Dantres the manor and advowson of "Seutherton in coun. Suff."

The manor and advowson in 1433 was vested in Nicholas Wychyncham and Alice his wife,[3] and to them succeeded their grandson Robert. The manor then passed to Thomas Crofts, of Westhall, whose will is dated 20th April, 1474. His daughter Margaret married John Brightyeve or Brytyff, of Bernham, in Norfolk, who in her right held the manor. He devised it to his daughter Agnes.[4]

We learn from an inquisition in the time of Hen. VII. that the manor was vested in Agnes Brytyff, widow, and Robert Lylles, being held of Sir Thomas West De la Ware, Lord De la Ware, by fealty, and service of a hive of honey, and they demised to John Brytyff and others for life of the said John and 5 years over, with remainder to Robert, son of the said John, in tail, with remainder to the said John Brytyff's right heirs.

John Brytyff died 17th April, 1497, and the said Robert Brytyff, then aged 14, was found to be son and heir.[5]

The manor, or at least a farm, was granted by the Crown in 1545 to Anthony Rous,[6] and amongst the Chancery Proceedings of Elizabeth will be found an action touching the manor between Edmund Chapman and Anne his wife and Thomas Rouse.[7] The manor has ever since remained vested in the Rouse family, and is now in the possession of the present Earl of Stradbroke, the devolution being similar to the Manor of Henham in this Hundred.

Court Rolls of the manor from 1 Edw. IV. to 2 Hen. VII. will be found in the Public Record Office.[8]

[1] Feet of Fines, 16 Edw. II. 25. Robert, son of Walter de Bernham, app. clam.
[2] Add. Ch. 10378.
[3] I.P.M., 12 Hen. VI. 31.
[4] This not certain.
[5] Inquis. 12 Hen. VII. 1218.
[6] Particulars of farm, 37 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 10 App. ii. p. 263.
[7] C.P. ser. ii. B. xlvi. 4.
[8] Portfolio, 203, 106.

SOUTHWOLD MANOR.

THIS manor was held by the Abbot of St. Edmunds towards victualling the monks, and consisted of 1 carucate of land. The abbot had both the soc and the sac. There were 5 villeins, 4 bordars, one ploughteam in demesne, 4 belonging to the tenants, 4 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 4 beasts, 3 hogs, and 30 sheep. There also belonged to this manor a moiety of a sea hedge, and the fourth part of the other moiety.

In the time of the Confessor the manor rendered 20,000 herrings, but at the time of the Survey 25,000.[1] The manor had been given to the Abbey of St. Edmunds by Alfric, Bishop of the East Angles, and the abbot had a grant of a market here in 1222, and for a fair upon the eve and day of St. Philip and St. Jacob in 1227.[2]

In 1240 Theobald, Abbot of Leiston, laid claim to the manor, upon which an action ensued, but the right of the Abbot of St. Edmunds was established.

In 1259 the manor was exchanged by Simon, Abbot of St. Edmunds, with Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, for the Manor of Mildenhall, in Lackford Hundred, and in 1260 Richard de Clare obtained a licence of the King to make a castle of his house here.[3]

This estate Richard, who died about 1263[4] gave to his son Gilbert, who resigned the same and all his other property in England into the hands of King Edw. I., in order to obtain the hand of Joan de Acre, his daughter, in marriage, which being solemnized, his estates were restored, but with an entail upon the issue of such marriage, and in default of such to her heirs and assigns, if she survived him. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, died in 1296,[5] leaving by the said Joan issue, Gilbert de Clare, who in 1314 was slain at the battle of Bannockburn. This Joan remarried Ralph Mortimer, who was created by Edw. I. Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and had wreck of the sea from Eastonstone to Eyecliff.

The manor passed to Elizabeth de Burgh, wife of John de Burgh, one of the sisters and coheirs of Gilbert de Clare. She afterwards married Theobald de Verdon, and died seised of the manor in 1360,[6] or at least of that portion which had not been annexed to the Priory of Wangford in 1338, as before mentioned.

In 1449 it is said the manor was held unjustly by Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and Cecily his wife. Certainly in this or the following year we meet with a fine levied in which William Alnewyk, Bishop of Lincoln, John, Viscount of Beaumont, Sir Ralph Cromwell, Sir Ralph Boteler, Sir John Fastolf, Sir William Oldhall, William Tresham, William Burley, Thomas Yonge, and Thomas Willoughby were plaintiffs, and Richard, Duke of York, and Cecilia his wife, were deforciants,[7] and a like fine respecting the manor and town was levied between the same parties in 1460.[8] We learn from the Rolls of Parliament that in 1495 the manor was vested in the King.[9]

In 1504 King Hen. VII. by charter incorporated Southwold and granted to it the lordship called Queen's Demesne Revenue, with other privileges.[10]

[1] Dom. ii. 371*b*.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 11 Hen. III. pt. i. 11.
[3] *Ib.*, 44 Hen. III. 12, 25.
[4] I.P.M., 47 Hen. III. 34.
[5] I.P.M., 24 Edw. I. 107.
[6] I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 83.
[7] Feet of Fines, 28 Hen. VI. 28.
[8] Feet of Fines, 39 Hen. VI. 28.
[9] R. of P. vi. 475.
[10] Originalia, 20 Hen. VII. Rot. 15.

The charter constituted the town a free borough or corporation to be governed by 2 bailiffs, a recorder, and other inferior officers. It authorised the holding of a court of record for the trial of all civil actions, to be held before the high steward and bailiffs, and a court leet or view of frankpledge, to be held before the high steward or his deputy, the return of the king's writs, a gaol, two weekly markets, and two annual fairs.

The bailiffs and steward were appointed justices of the peace, and the bailiffs were appointed admirals of the port with an exclusive jurisdiction. These corporative rights were successively confirmed by the following charters and letters patent: Of Hen. VIII. dated 1st March; 1 Edw. VI. dated 22nd June; 1 Eliz. dated 12th June; 2 James I. dated 14th May; 10 Charles II. dated 8th May; and 1 William and Mary, dated 23rd January.

Davy states that there are no Court Rolls now extant, all of them having been either embezzled or destroyed in the fire of 1659. This fire consumed three parts of the houses of Southwold, and in the space of four hours, town hall, market hall, market place, and prison, shops, warehouses, granaries, buildings, and 238 dwelling-houses were utterly destroyed. The greater part too of the moveable goods belonging to the inhabitants, their tackling and nets used in the fisheries, their corn, barley, and oats, and merchandise, all fell a sacrifice to the devouring flames. The loss was estimated at about £40,000, and 300 families were rendered destitute. Mr. Robert Wake, who gives a description of the fire in his "History of Southwold and its Vicinity, Ancient and Modern" in 1839 (p. 11) adds: "Among the other injuries which the town and its traffic suffered from the dispensation, was the destruction of all the Court Baron Rolls, one of the consequences of which was that the copyholders of the corporation in progress of time became freeholders. In the town chest there are two minute books containing entries of admission to various copyholds of the Manor of Southwold, which are concurrent testimonies not only of the existence of the copyholds of the manor, but from their number within the limited period to which the books relate would lead to the conclusion that the copyholds must have been numerous."

But both Davy and Wake were mistaken as to the utter loss of the Court Rolls, and the latter's assumed consequence of the loss is absurd to the professional mind.

Court Rolls for the 19, 20, 29, 32 to 36, 39, 40, 46 Edw. III., 8 Rich. II., 12, 14 to 17, 19, 20, 22 Rich. II., will be found in the Public Record Office,[1] and those for 35 Hen. VI. also,[2] while the Rolls for the 31 Hen. VIII. are mentioned in the second Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, App. ii. p. 47.

"Southwold Manor" was included in a fine levied in 1559 by John Sherewood against Thomas Rous and others[3]; but this was evidently of the portion which had been annexed to Wangford Priory in 1338. This portion John Rous bought of the Duke of Norfolk in 1612.

[1] Portfolio, 203, 107, 108, 109.
[2] *Ib.* 110.
[3] Fine, Hil. 1 Eliz.

SPEXHALL MANOR.

AT the time of the Domesday Survey this manor was held as part of Wissett by Alan, Earl of Brittany, and in 1093 it passed to his brother Alan, the Black, Earl of Richmond. In 1288 John de Vallibus died seised of the manor, which passed to his daughter and coheir Maud, married to William de Ros or Roos, of Hamlake, one of the competitors for the Crown of Scotland 1292, through his great-grandmother Isabel, daughter of William the Lion, King of Scotland.

William de Roos subsequently engaged in the wars in Gascony and Scotland, and discovering the intention of his kinsman Robert de Roos, then lord of Werte, to deliver up that castle to the Scots, he lost no time in apprising the King, who thereupon dispatched him with a thousand men to defend the place, but the Scots attacking this force upon its march cut it to pieces; when the King himself, advancing from Newcastle, soon obtained possession of the castle, and appointed Lord Roos its governor, allowing him during his absence in Gascony to nominate his brother Robert lieutenant. Shortly afterwards William had a grant of this castle, forfeited by the treason of his kinsman. In 1307 he was appointed the King's lieutenant between Berwick and the River Forth, and in 1313 was appointed warden of the West Marches of Scotland.

He was summoned to Parliament from 23rd June, 1295, to 6th Oct, 1313, and died at the age of 55 in 1316, being buried at Kerham.

The manor passed to his son and heir, William de Roos, 3rd Lord Roos, of Hamlake, who was summoned to Parliament from 20th Nov. 1317, to 12th Sept. 1342.

He was one of the commissioners appointed in 1311, with William, Archbishop of York, to negotiate peace with Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and afterwards engaged in the wars in Gascony and Scotland. Dugdale tells us that in 1338 the King granted him a certain tower in the City of London, built by King Edw. II., and adjoining to the River Thames, near to a place called Baynard's Castle, to hold to him the said William and his heirs as appurtenant to his Castle of Hamlake, in Yorkshire, by the service of a rose to be yearly paid at the Exchequer, upon the feast day of the Nativity of St. John Baptist for ever.[1]

He married Margery, sister and heir of Giles, Lord Badlesmere, of Leeds Castle, Kent, and widow of Sir Thomas Arundel, Knt., and dying 16th Feb. 1342, the manor passed to his son and heir, William de Roos, 4th Lord Roos, of Hamlake, married to Margaret, daughter of Ralph, Lord Nevill.

He was present at the battle of Cressy, being a leader of the second brigade of the English Army, and later had a command at Newcastle in the conflict when David Bruce, King of Scotland, and many of the nobles, after sustaining defeat, fell into the hands of the English. He was subsequently at the siege of Calais with the Black Prince.

William, 4th Lord, died without issue in the Holy Land in 1352, when the manor vested in Thomas de Roos, of Hamlake, 5th Baron, married to Beatrix, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Stafford, and widow of Maurice Fitz Maurice, Earl of Desmond. The next lord we learn of is Sir John Swillington, who had married Ann, daughter and heir of — Rosse.

[1] Baronage, i. 548.

The manor is included in a fine levied in 1589 by Paul Bayninge[1] against William Grene and others.[2]

The manor house, about half a mile from the church, has been rebuilt and improved, and is now the property and residence of Capt. Maclaine Whitting.

Manor of Banyards.

This also was a member of Wissett, and was held in the time of William the Conqueror by Earl Alan of Brittany. It subsequently vested in Geffery Baynard, of Spexhall, and on his death passed to his son and heir, Richard Baynard, who was living in 1422[3] and on his death passed to his son and heir, Robert Baynard, who was living in 1450.

Robert Baynard's daughter and coheir, Margaret, in 1426 married John, son of John Bacon, of Baconsthorpe, Norfolk, and this manor was settled on her by agreement 10th May 5 Hen. VI. He died in 1462. Her second husband was — Wingfield.

She died 31st Aug. 1504, having had a son, Thomas Bacon, who married Margery, daughter of John Jenny, and died in his mother's lifetime, leaving three daughters, namely, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Glemham, of Glemham Parva; Katherine, wife of Robert Garneys, of Kenton; and Eleanor Bacon, who were found to be the next heirs of Margaret.[4] The manor was then held of the Priory of Thetford by fealty and rent of 5*s*. per annum, and was valued at 20 marks per annum. Presumably Eleanor Bacon died intestate. Elizabeth died in 1533, and Katherine Garneys died in 1558. Christopher Glemham, the son and heir of Elizabeth Glemham, died in 1561, and John Garneys, the son and heir of Katherine Garneys, succeeded to a moiety of the manor, and died in 1562, leaving Thomas Garneys his son and heir, who dying in 1567 left his brother Nicholas, who died in 1628, his heir.

Amongst the Exchequer Depositions may be seen an enquiry as to whether Church Haugh Hills is parcel of glebe of Spexhall Church, and as to meets and bounds in proceedings between John Barnes and this Nicholas Garneys in 1611-12 at Halesworth.

The other moiety of the manor vested in Thomas, son and heir of Christopher Glemham. He died in 1571, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Henry Glemham, who died in 1632, leaving Sir Thomas Glemham his son and heir.

The manor is included in two fines levied in 1586 and 1589—the first was levied by Paul Bayninge and others against Philip Strelley and others,[5] and the other by the said Paul Bayninge against William Grene and others.[6] It is probable, therefore, Paul Bayning had by 1589 acquired both moieties of the manor.

Arms of Banyard: Sable on a fesse between two chevrons Or, as many annulets united of the field.

Burghard's Manor.

This manor was vested in Henry Banyard, and passed to his two daughters, one married to Thomas Duke and the other to Sir John Throgmorton, who jointly sold it with tenements and rents in Spexhall, Rum-

[1] See Manor of Rumburgh, in this Hundred.
[2] Fine, Hil. 31 Eliz.
[3] His Will was proved at Ipswich 1444-1455, fol. 144.
[4] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VIII. 16, 100.
[5] Fine, Trin. 28 Eliz.
[6] Fine, Hil. 31 Eliz.

burgh, and Wissett by a fine levied in 1546 to Roger Bell of Haughley.[1] Bell sold the manor to John Broun, of Halesworth, whose eldest son, John, sold it to Paul Bannynge, of London, in 1596.[2] It was at this time held as of the Manor of Wissett.

Rivet Manor.

Page, in his History of Suffolk (p. 265), says: "In the 5th King Hen. VIII., Sir William Sydney, of Walsingham, in Norfolk, delivered and confirmed to Roger, eldest son of Sir John Townsend, Knt., Judge of the Common Pleas (to fulfil the will of his father), all the lands, tenements, rents, and services of Scroby, Rivet Manor, &c., in this parish; which he held jointly with Sir Roger the Judge, William Gournay, and others of the grant of John Hoo, of Blyburgh, and Sir John Heveningham." Page gives no references, but the extract is no doubt taken from his favourite authority, Blomefield.

We find no other mention of this Manor of Rivet.

[1] Fine, Trin. 38 Hen. VIII.

[2] Fine, Easter 38 Eliz.

STOVEN MANOR.

THERE was no manor here in the time of the Domesday Survey, and but two holdings are mentioned. One was the holding of two freemen, Langabein and Gooday, under commendation to Godwin, son of Tuck, in the Confessor's time, with 14 acres of land, and 2 bordars and half a ploughteam, valued at 2*s*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc. This was included in the lands of Roger Bigot as tenant in chief.[1]

The other holding was that of Hugh de Montford, having in demesne 50 acres of land, which 4 freemen held in the Confessor's time, and which at the time of the Survey were held by three freemen. There was half an acre of meadow and one ploughteam in demesne. This holding was valued at 7½*s*. and 100 herrings. The King and the Earl had soc and sac over these four men.[2]

Roger Bigot seems to have held the lordship of the parish. In 1269 Sir Hugh de Jernegan, Knt., held of Roger, son of Peter Fitz Osbert, divers lands in Stoven and Bugges, for which he did homage to Roger, son of the said Peter, in the presence of Walter de Redisham, Knt. It is not clear however that Sir Hugh held the lordship.

In 1258 Philip Bocland had a grant of free warren. In 1316 Robert de Biskele (or Bixley) was lord, and in 1328 Roger de Kerdeston held half a fee here.

Certainly from 1844 to the present time the manor has been held by the Earls of Stradbroke.

[1] Dom. ii. 333*b*, 334.

[2] Dom. ii. 406.

THEBERTON MANOR.

THE manor was held by Robert Malet as tenant in chief at the time of the Domesday Survey, having been held by a freeman named Suarthogh in the time of Edward the Confessor, from Ulf, son of Manningswart, as a manor with 60 acres. In Saxon times there was a ploughteam, but in Norman days this had disappeared. There were also 2 acres of meadow, and the value had come down by the time of the Survey from 20*s.* to half that amount. The manor was in the possession of Hubert, who held of Robert Malet.[1]

By 1200 the manor was vested in Roger Bigot, and from him came to John Bigot, who married Isabella, and had free warren here in 1302.[2] He died in 1305,[3] and was succeeded by his son and heir Roger Bigot, who died seised in 1307,[4] when the manor passed to Sir John Bigot, and after his death to Sir Ralph Bigot, who died without issue in 1416. The manor then passed to the Jenney family. In 1441 Sir Edmund Jenney held his first court. He was succeeded by William Jenney, of Knodishall and Theberton, who was succeeded by his son and heir, John Jenney, who died in 1460, and from this time to the death of Sir Arthur Jenney in 1668 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Knodishall, in this Hundred.

This manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of William Jenney,[5] and a fine of the manor was levied in 1565 by Christopher Layer against this Francis Jenney,[6] probably on some settlement.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of Queen Elizabeth is an action by Arthur Jenney against Francis Jenney and Thomas Okeley to protect plaintiff's title by demise in a park and grounds called Theberton Park, and the reversion of the site of the Manor of Buxley called Brames demised to deft. Okeley, the reversion in deft. Francis Jenney, who agreed to demise same to plaintiff.[7]

Sir Arthur Jenney by his will dated 22nd Feb. 1667, proved in 1668, left the manor to his widow Mary for life, and then to his son by her, Edmund Jenney. The manor had been settled on Sir Arthur's marriage on the male issue of the marriage. He was the last of the Jenneys having the lordship, for by 1705 it had passed to John Fuller, who this year held his first court. It seems to have passed from him to Hannah Fuller, spinster, who in 1719 held her first court.

In 1722 William Bradley was lord, and this year held his first court, but before 1750 he had sold to John Ingham, who before 1778 sold to George Doughty, of Leiston and of Theberton Hall, who this year held his first court. He was the son and heir of Samuel-Park Doughty, of Martlesham, and grandson of the Rev. George Doughty, rector of Martlesham.

George Doughty in 1792 erected the present handsome white brick mansion in a small, but well-wooded park. He was High Sheriff for the county in 1793, and married Anne, daughter and heir of John Goodwin, of Martlesham Hall. By her he had issue two sons and as many daughters. He died 21st August, 1798, when the manor passed to his widow, who held her first court in 1817 and died in 1829, when the manor went to her

[1] Dom. ii. 314.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 30 Edw. I. 25.
[3] I.P.M., 33 Edw. I. 76.
[4] I.P.M., 35 Edw. I. 46.
[5] I.P.M., 15 Hen. VIII. 53.
[6] Fine, Easter, 7 Eliz.
[7] C.P. ii. 100.

eldest son and heir, the Rev. George Clarke Doughty, of Theberton Hall, vicar of Hoxne, rector of Denham, and of Martlesham.

He married 4th July, 1796, Katherine, only daughter and heir of Ezekiel Revett, of Hoxne, and by her who died in 1804, aged 28 years, had three sons and three daughters, namely, George Thomas, who died in 1802, Charles Montagu, who succeeded him, and Frederick Goodwin Doughty, born at Hoxne in 1800; Mary Anne, Harriet, and Catherine-Helen.

On the death of George Clarke Doughty, 22nd April, 1832, the manor passed to his son, the Rev. Charles Montagu Doughty, vicar of Hoxne and rector of Denham and Martlesham.

He married 1st Beatrice, daughter and coheir of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Cunningham, of Oak Lawn, in Hoxne, and 2ndly 29th Jan. 1840, Frederica, 3rd daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, rector of Dennington and prebendary of Rochester.

He died 23rd April, 1850, and was succeeded by his son, Henry Montague Doughty, of Theberton, R.N., and barrister at law, the present lord of the manor, who in 1841 married Edith Rebecca, only daughter of D. Cameron, Chief Justice of Vancouver's Island, and has with other issue, Charles Hotham Montague Doughty.

The "Rents of Assize free and bond of the Manor of Theberton, with daies workes, rents, henns, and other services by the yeare," will be found in the Davy MSS. in the British Museum.[1] A rental also of the manor, 1668-9, will be found in the same collection.[2]

Arms: Of INGHAM, Per pale, Or and Vert, a cross moline Gu. Of DOUGHTY, Arg. two bars between two mullets, Sable, pierced.

[1] Add MSS. 19082, p. 339.

[2] *Ib.* p. 340.

THORINGTON.

THE principal manor was that held in King Edward the Confessor's time by Halden, with 3 carucates of land. There were 8 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams, in demesne, and 3 belonging to the tenants, wood for 20 hogs, 7 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 72 sheep, and 15 goats. There was also a church with 8 acres, all valued at 40*s*.

By the time of the Great Survey, the value had risen to 60*s*., and there had been various changes in the details; the bordars had risen to 13, the ploughteams in demesne to 3, the rouncies to 2, the sheep to 92, and there were in addition 4 hives of bees and 14 hogs. The manor was then held by William de Boeville of Geoffrey de Magnaville, the tenant in chief, and the Survey states that the holding did not belong to the Honor of Ansgar. To the manor were attached 2 freemen, with 120 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow, 2 bordars, and in Saxon times 2 ploughteams in demesne (when the value of the holding was 1 mark of silver), but in Norman days none (when the value was 8*s*.). The land was 1½ leagues in length, and 1½ in breadth, and rendered in a gelt 7½*d*.[1]

Another manor here was held by Aluric a freeman in the time of the Confessor, with two carucates of land. There were 5 villeins, 11 bordars, 3 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and 4 belonging to the tenants, wood sufficient for the support of 6 hogs, 2 acres of meadow, 6 non-working beasts, 40 hogs, 120 sheep, and 4 hives of bees, all of the value of 60*s*.

By the time of the Survey, the serfs were reduced by one, the ploughteams in demesne had increased by one, but the value does not seem to have altered. The King and the Earl had soc and sac, and the manor was held by Godfrey de Pierrepoint of William de Varennes as tenant in chief, though it seems to have been claimed by Robert Malet.[2]

There were two other small holdings in Thorington mentioned in the Great Survey. One was of a freeman, Norman, holding under Roger Bigot 30 acres and under him Alveva a freewoman held. A moiety of the commendation was Norman's, and a moiety belonged to Edric.

There was 1 villein and half a ploughteam in demesne, and the value was 4*s*. Of this the King and the Earl had the soc.[3]

The other was enumerated amongst the possessions of Earl Alan, and consisted of 6 freemen holding 6 carucates and a half of land in Thorington and Wenhaston. On this large holding there were 3 villeins, 16 bordars, 5 ploughteams, 4 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient for 16 hogs. There was also a mill and a church, with 10 acres of freeland and half an acre of meadow.[4]

Manor of Thorington or Thorington Wimples, with Wenhaston *al.* Wimples Ufford *al.* Westons.

In 1247 Geoffrey de Wymples held 2 fees here, which included the main manor, and his name thus became associated with it. To him succeeded Sir Roger de Wymples, who died in 1275.

In the 10th Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, pt. iv. reference is made to an agreement between this Sir Roger de Wymples and the Priory of Blythburgh concerning a right of way, &c., on a moor in Thorington,[5]

[1] Dom. ii. 412*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 400.
[3] Dom. ii. 335.
[4] Dom. ii. 292*b*.
[5] P. 456.

and in the same report there are notes of many grants of William, John, and Richard de Thorington of lands here to the Church of Blythburgh, and one of these grants is by Walter de Thorington, who is described as brother of John de "Wymplys," they were therefore unquestionably the same family.

The same report also notices a confirmation by Walter Bishop of Norwich of the right of the Canons of Blythburgh to the tithes of the men of this Roger de "Wimplis" in Thorington, and gives the date at from 1244 to 1257.[1]

In 1302 Edw. I. granted to Sir John de Norwich, Knt., son of Sir Walter, Knt., and his heirs, free warren in all his demesne in this parish, but he probably had not then the main manor, as in 1323 John de Cove, the grandson of Roger de Wymples and others held the lordship, having had a grant of free warren here in 1298.[2]

Further, in 1331 with Eva his wife, he levied a fine against William Bacon, parson of the Church of Tasburgh.[3]

The Davy MSS. gives a list of 5 lords following him, thus: 1330, Hamo de Huntingfield; 1332, Thomas de Resedene; 1336, Robert de Weston[4]; 1338, John Fraunceys and Barth. his son (?); and 1341, Robert de Weston, living in 1346 and 1357. We find however no particulars as to these lords, but it appears that Sir John de Norwich, who had a grant of free warren here in 1357,[5] had about that date or shortly afterwards did acquire the manor.

He devised his estates to his grandson and namesake, who died seised thereof in 1374,[6] without issue, leaving Katherine de Brewse his cousin and heir, the daughter and heir of Thomas, brother of Sir John Norwich the elder, grandfather of the last Sir John, who settled it upon her feoffees with her other estates.[7]

Katherine in 1378 became a nun at Dartford, and Margaret her aunt became her heir. Margaret married 1st Sir Thomas Caily, Knt., and then Robert de Ufford, 1st Earl of Suffolk, whose son William de Ufford, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, inherited and died 15th Feb. 1382.

On the death of the 2nd Earl of Suffolk the manor vested in his nephew, Sir Edmund de Ufford, Knt., the eldest son of the brother of his father.

He married Sybil, daughter of Sir Simon Pierpont, and seems to have been succeeded by his son, Sir Robert de Ufford. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Felton, and on his death the manor passed to his three daughters and coheirs, Ela married to Richard Bowes, Sybil a nun at Barking, and Joan married to William Bowes, brother of Richard. Joan left an only daughter and heir Elizabeth[8] married to Thomas, son of Thomas, 6th Lord Dacre, and Phillippa his wife, daughter of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland.

[1] P. 456.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 26 Edw. I. 8.
[3] Feet of Fines, 5 Edw. III. 48. Apparently the manor had been the subject of a fine levied in 1315 by Giles de Wachesham against Gerard de Wachesham. Feet of Fines, 9 Edw. II. 21.
[4] An action is mentioned on the Pat. Rolls, 1279, by William de Weston against John de Weston and others relating to lands here (Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. I. 4*d*).
[5] Chart. Rolls, 31 Edw. III. 2.
[6] I.P.M., 48 Edw. III. 52.
[7] See Dalham Manor, in Risbridge Hundred, and Mettingham Castle Manor, in Wangford Hundred.
[8] Burke says she was daughter of William Bowes. See Benacre Manor, in this Hundred.

In 1400 we find that Richard Bowes and Ela his wife, William Bowes and Joan his wife, and Sybil, daughter and coheir of Robert de Ufford, held their first court for this manor.

The manor is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Joan, wife of Roger Swillyngton in 1428[1]; possibly this is the widow of William Bowes, she having remarried. The manor ultimately vested in Sir Robert Ufford's granddaughter, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Dacre, and in 1448 we find them settling it on themselves for life, with remainder to Robert Fienes and Philippa his wife, for life, with remainder to Richard Fienes and Joan his wife and the heirs of Joan. Under this entail the manor became vested in Joan, daughter of Thomas Dacre, and widow of Sir Richard Fienes, Knt., who was declared Baron Dacre by Edw. IV., and died in 1484, when it passed to his widow Joan, who died in 1486, when the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Benacre, in this Hundred, until the unfortunate forfeiture of Thomas, 9th Baron Dacre, when the manor passed to the Crown, Henry VIII. holding his first court for the manor in 1547.

King Edw. VI. seems to have granted the manor to Sir Philip Calthorp, who died 7th April, 1549, for it is mentioned in his inquisition p.m.,[2] when Elizabeth Parker, widow, and Henry Parker, son and heir, are then found next entitled.

However, in 1562 the manor was with the other possessions of the 9th Baron, restored to his son Gregory Fienes, 10th Baron, who was summoned to Parliament in 1572-3.

In 1564 the manor is included in a fine levied by Sir Rich. Sakevyle against Philip Fynes.[3]

Gregory Fienes or Fynes, Lord Dacre, had no issue, and in 1571 had licence to alienate the manor to Roger Manwood and others, and the assurance was effected by a fine levied the same year.[4]

Under the fine levied 13 Eliz., or in some other mode, the manor became vested in Henry Norris, grandson of Thomas, 8th Lord Dacre, for he was certainly lord in 1576. He was son of Henry Norreys, of Norris, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacre, and was summoned to Parliament, 8th May, 1572, as Baron Norris, of Rycote. He married Elizabeth, younger daughter and coheir of John Baron Williams, of Thame, and one of the coheirs of the Barony of Williams, and in 1583 sold the manor to Leonard Spencer.[5]

Leonard Spencer the following year sold to Anthony Wingfield.[6] Against Anthony Wingfield a fine was levied in 1589 by John Sonteye and others.[7] In 1593 the manor was acquired from the said Anthony Wingfield[8] by Sir Edward Coke, the eminent lawyer and commentator.

A fine was levied of the manor in 1620, particulars of which will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus.[9] Sir Edward Coke, the Lord Chief Justice, died in 1634, when the lordship passed to his 5th son, Henry Coke, by Bridget his 1st wife, daughter and coheir of John Paston, of Huntingfield Hall. Henry Coke held his first court in 1636, and married Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Lovelace, of Kingstown, in Kent.

[1] I.P.M., 6 Hen. VI. 52.
[2] I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 148.
[3] Fine, Hil. 6 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Mich. 13 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Hil. 25 Eliz.
[6] Fine, Mich. 26-27 Eliz.
[7] Fine, Easter, 31 Eliz.
[8] Fine, Hil. 35 Eliz.
[9] Add. Ch. 13700.

Articles of Agreement between Henry Coke and Anthony Freston, of Metfield, on the marriage of Anthony, son of the latter, to Theophila, daughter of Henry Coke, 29th Feb. 1648-9, will be found amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian.[1]

Henry Coke died in 1661, and was buried at Thorington, being succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Richard Coke, who held his first court the same year. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Rous, of Henham Hall, Bart., and left an only son Robert.

On the death of Richard in 1670 the manor passed to his widow Mary, for life, and on her death in 1674 went to Robert, who upon the decease of his cousin, John Coke, of Holkam, in Norfolk, unmarried, inherited that estate and thus became possessed of the greater part of the property of his great-grandfather, Sir Edward Coke.

He married Anne Osborne, daughter of Thomas, 1st Duke of Leeds, Lord Treasurer of England, and was succeeded at his decease in 1678 or 1679 by his only son, Edward Coke, of Holkam, but this manor was vested by Act of Parliament in Anthony Freston, Richard Freston, John Hall, John Rounsey, Edward Christian, and Samuel Maidwell (? in trust for sale), and was purchased by John Bence before 1691 of these trustees, for in that year he held his first court.

In 1719 he devised the manor to Alexander, 2nd son of Edmund Bence, of Benhall and Aldeburgh by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Gallop, Knt. He was High Sheriff for the county in 1733, and married Christian, daughter of Sir Anthony Deane, Knt., of London. Alexander Bence died in 1759, leaving an only surviving daughter, Anne, born in 1714, and married in 1762 to George Golding. of Poslingford, in Risbridge Hundred, by whom she had no issue.

She died in 1794, and he in 1803, when the lordship passed to Anne Golding's first cousin, the Rev. Bence Sparrow, rector of Beccles, who was the 2nd son of Robert Sparrow, of Worlingham, by Anne his wife, daughter of Robert Bence, of Henstead, a younger brother of the above-mentioned Alexander Bence, by Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Laurence Echard, clerk of Henstead.

Bence Sparrow, 2nd May, 1804, assumed by sign manual the surname and arms of Bence. He married in 1786 Harriet, daughter and heir of William Elmy, of Beccles, and dying in Sept. 1824 the manor passed to his eldest son, Henry Bence-Bence of Thorington Hall, D.L., Colonel in the East Suffolk Militia, who married in 1815 Elizabeth Susanna, 2nd daughter and coheir of Nicholas Starkie, of Frenchwood, co. Lancaster, and on his death, 9th Feb. 1861, the manor passed to his son and heir, Henry Alexander Starkie Bence, D.L. for Suffolk, High Sheriff in 1872, who in 1850 married Agnes, 2nd daughter of John Barclay, and died in 1881, when the manor passed to his three daughters, Agnes Marian, married in 1876 to Percy, 2nd son of Henry Trower; Edith Mabel; and Ida Millicent, married in 1884 to Guy Lenox Bence-Lambert, 2nd son of Alexander Clendining Lambert of Brook Hall, by Emma Maria, daughter of Guy Lenox Prendergast, M.P.

The hall was rebuilt by the Bences[2] in 1820, at a cost of about £16,000, and stands in a small but fine park of 200 acres near the Beccles road, 6½ miles from Saxmundham. It is a handsome erection, built of white brick, with a noble Ionic portico, and contains several elegant apartments.

[1] Tanner, xcviii. 43.

[2] As to the Bence family, see N. and Q. Ser. viii. 12.

A rental of the manor in 1576 will be found in the Davy MSS.[1] and an extent of the manor in 1579 may be seen in the same collection.[2] The half-year's rental for the manor, 20th April, 1593, was 42*s.* 1*d.*, and for the whole year £4. 18*s.* 6*d.* The amount of the year's rental at Michaelmas, 1766, was £5. 2*s.* 11*d.* This rental will be found in the Davy MSS.[3]

Arms of NORRIS: Quarterly, Arg. and Gu.; a fesse, Az. in the 2nd and 3rd quarters, a fret Or. Of COKE, Party per pale, Gules and Azure: three eagles displayed Argent. Of BENCE, Argent, on a cross between four frets, Gules, a castle of the first.

MANOR OF THORINGTON HALL *als.* SOWTERS.

This was the principal manor in Saxon times, and held by Halden, and in the time of the Great Survey by William de Boevill of Geoffrey de Magnaville. In the early part of the 15th century it was held by Robert Sampson and Elizabeth his wife, who in 1428 released all their right in this manor to John Hopton. From this time to the time of Sir Owen Hopton, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Blythburgh in this Hundred.

Sir Owen Hopton, however, seems to have parted with the manor to Sir Edward Clere, Knt., for we find him, 9th May, 1611, selling it with the Manor of Wenhaston Grange for £1,100 to Sir Edward Coke, the great lawyer. It probably passed subsequently in a like course of descent with Thorington Manor until 1800, when we find it purchased by John Dresser, who died in 1822, when it seems to have vested in his nephew, the Rev. Jeremiah Day, and is probably now extinct.

Fines were levied apparently of this manor in 1537 and 1566, the former levied by Thomas Pope against Arthur Hopton,[4] and the latter by Henry Mansner against Drue Drury and others,[5] and on the Memoranda Rolls in 1568 is an entry for the removal of process from the manor and discharge of Drue Drury and Philip Parker and his wife.[6]

[1] Add. MSS. 19082, p. 366.
[2] *Ib.* p. 371.
[3] Add. MSS. 19082, 361*b*.
[4] Fine, Hil. 29 Hen. VIII.
[5] Fine, Mich. 8 Eliz.
[6] M. 10 Eliz. Mich. Rec. Rot. 96.

THORPE MANOR.

THERE were in the time of the Domesday Survey two manors here—one held by Wolmer, a freeman, with 50 acres, over which Wm. Malet's predecessor had commendation, and the said William was himself seised. There was one ploughteam in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the tenants, also 4 bordars, wood for 12 hogs, and half an acre of meadow, all valued at 16*s*. Of this manor Roger Bigot had the soc, and there belonged to it two acres in Dunwich—that is, these were included in the above valuation, though over these 2 acres Robert Malet had the soc.[1]

The other manor was held by Ulmar under Robert Malet's predecessor, with 20 acres, and of this William Malet also his father was seised. There was a ploughteam, together with wood for 6 hogs, and the value was 40*d*, The Domesday tenant in chief was Roger Bigot.[2]

The only other holding here in Domesday time was that of a freeman holding under Earl Alan. He had 69 acres and 2 acres of meadow, of which the King and the Earl had the soc. To the manor belonged 3 bordars, and there was sufficient wood for the support of 20 hogs. In Saxon times this holding was valued at 5*s*., but it had increased to 10*s*.[3]

William Bigot, Steward of the Household to King Hen. I., granted Edric of Thorp, with all the lands, men, and services in Thorp and Dunwich to the Priory of the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew in Thetford, founded by Roger Bigot his father. Later, the manor vested in the Abbot of Leiston, and passed on the dissolution of the religious houses to the Crown, when in 1536 it was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. There has been no manor here for a very long period of time. Lord Huntingfield had the advowson of Aldringham, of which Thorpe is a hamlet, and which with land in the hamlet came to him with the estate at Leiston, formerly the estate of the Abbey of Leiston.

[1] Dom. ii. 333, 335*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 333, 333*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 292*b*.

UBBESTON.

IN Saxon times there were two manors in this place. One was of great extent, and was held by Toret in the time of the Confessor. It consisted of 3 carucates of land. There were 17, but later 7, villeins, 4, but later 5, bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 9 belonging to the tenants. The wood was sufficient for the support of 160 hogs, and there were 7 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 16 beasts, 30 hogs, and 12 sheep.

By the time of the Great Survey, though the value had not changed from 100*s*., the details had varied considerably. There were but 3 villeins, and though the bordars had increased to 20 the serfs had diminished by 1. There were marks of increased prosperity seen even more clearly in the fact that there were 2 additional ploughteams, 1 in demesne, and the other belonging to the men; even the stock had gone up, for there were two rouncies, 19 beasts, and 92 sheep. In the manor lay 3 freemen with 42 acres, 1 bordar, 1 ploughteam, and wood for 16 hogs and an acre of wood.

The holding of the 3 freemen was valued in the Confessor's time at 6*s*. 8*d*., but in the time of the Survey at 8*s*. There was also a church with 3 acres valued at 3*d*. The whole manor was 7 quarantenes in length, and 4 in breadth, and in a king's gelt rendered 3*d*.

The manor was held by Ralph Baynard as the Domesday tenant in chief.[1]

The other manor was held in the Confessor's time by a freewoman over whom Norman had commendation, and she had 100 acres. Of these Robert Malet had 30 acres, and Norman had the remainder of Roger Bigot as a manor.

There were 2 villeins, 2 bordars, 1 serf, and 2 acres of meadow. The value was in Saxon times 8*s*., but in the time of the Survey 12*s*., and the King and the Earl had the soc.[2]

Besides these two manors there were several small holdings in Ubbeston. Ralph the Staller held in the Confessor's time a villein with 15 acres valued at 15*d*., which land at the time of the Survey was held by Hamo de Vellenis of Earl Alan.[3]

Amod, a freewoman in the Confessor's time, held 30 acres over which Norman the Sheriff had commendation, and there were 2 bordars and 2 acres of meadow valued at 4*s*. At the time of the Survey Robert Malet held this, but Roger Bigot claimed it.[4]

Robert Malet also had here a freeman under commendation, holding 9 acres valued at 18*d*. The King and the Earl had the soc, and at the time of the Survey Walter de Caen held of Malet, and Goodrich, son of Herebold, held 8 acres valued at 12*d*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc.[5]

The remaining two holdings were of freemen under Roger Bigot. Mansun, a freeman, had 12 acres over which Norman had commendation. There was half a ploughteam, also a bordar, and an acre of meadow. Also a church with 6 acres, the value of the holding being 40*d*.

The other holding was that of 4 freemen and a half freeman having 40 acres and 2 acres of meadow, 1 ploughteam, and wood for 6 hogs, all valued at 12*s*. Of the holdings of all these freemen under Roger Bigot the King and the Earl had the soc.[6]

[1] Dom. ii. 415.
[2] Dom. ii. 334.
[3] Dom. ii. 293.
[4] Dom. ii. 312*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 312*b*.
[6] Dom. ii. 334.

Ubbeston Manor.

The two manors in Ubbeston seem to have become merged in one at an early date. John, son of Robert, held half a knight's fee of Walter, son of Robert here,[1] and Roger, son of John, seems to have had the manor in the time of Edw. I. He then claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer here.[2]

About 1286 he was succeeded by his son and heir, Robert de Ubbeston. In 1316 a fine of the manor was levied by John de la Dale, plt., and the said Robert de Ubbeston, deforc.[3] and in 1328 we find an order on the Close Rolls to deliver to Joan, late wife of "Robert le fitz Wautier" in dower, a moiety of a fee in Ubbeston, held by Robert de Redesham, of the yearly value of 60*s*.[4]

Robert de Ubbeston in 1332 enfeoffed Robert de Redesham, and somewhat later, about 1404, Edmund de Redesham conveyed it to Sir William Argentine, Knt., Edmund de Bedingfield and others, who released to Sir Roger Swillington, Knt., Philip de Heveningham, and others. This last release is dated the 6 Hen. IV., and will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the Brit. Mus.[5]

The manor became vested in the Heveninghams by the marriage of Sir John Heveningham with Elizabeth, daughter of John de Redesham; and a fine of this manor and of the Manors of Cookley Stonham and Walpole was levied in 1448 by John Hopton and Robert Repps against Sir John Heveningham and Elizabeth his wife, deforciants.[6] On the death of Sir John Heveningham the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas de Heveningham, who died in 1500, and it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Heveningham. From this time to the time of Abigail Heveningham, who married Henry Heron, the descent of the manor is identical with that of Heveningham Manor, in this Hundred. John Heveningham and others, feoffees to uses of an indenture dated 2 June, 41 Eliz. [1599], and made between Sir Arthur Heveningham and Maria his wife, held their first court 7th Oct. 42 Eliz. [1600]. The said Henry Heron sold the manor to Sir Robert Kemp, Bart. Page says the lordship was vested in John Soane, who resided at Ubbeston Hall, and his sole daughter and heiress, Mary, brought it by marriage into the Kemp family, being the 2nd wife of Robert, eldest son and heir of Sir Robert Kemp, the first Bart. of that house, so created 4th March, 1641.

The John Soane referred to by Page was son of George Soane, son of Richard. He was admitted to a house and lands in Halesworth, under the will of Richard, dated 12th Sept. 1596, who gave the same to Prudence, his wife, for life, and afterwards to the said John, son of George, his (the testator's) son in fee. John the grandson was admitted 22nd July, 1618, and 19th Oct. 1642, Mary, widow of the said John Soane, was admitted until Mary their daughter should attain 18. This she did and was admitted 19th Oct. 1655.

It is possible there were two manors in Ubbeston, but more probably that the Soane family never had the manor, though there is a deed in existence in which it is specifically mentioned as being conveyed from a feoffee or trustee to Sir Robert Kemp in trust for his mother-in-law. By the deed referred to dated 19th Dec. 1668, Roger Coke granted to Sir Robert

[1] T. de Nevill, 284, 290.
[2] H.R. ii. 147; Q.W. 727.
[3] Feet of Fines, 10 Edw. II. 14.
[4] Close Rolls, 2 Edw. III. 7. Robert fitz Walter; I.P.M., 2 Edw. III. 59.
[5] Harl. 45 D. 15.
[6] Feet of Fines, 26 Hen. VI. 21.

Kemp in fee the "Manor of Ubbeston and the Parsonage and the Rectory impropriate of Ubbeston aforesaid, and the advowson, Donation free disposition, and right of Patronage of the Vicarage of the parish Church of Ubbeston." There is, however, a memorandum endorsed on the deed under the hand of Sir Robert Kemp stating that the name of the said Sir Robert was made use of only in trust, for the benefit of Mary Soane, of Ubbeston, widow, and therefore the said Sir Robert Kemp did promise that he would permit the said Mary Soane and her heirs and assigns to receive the rents, &c., to their own use. And that he would at all times execute any estate of the premises according to the direction of the said Mary Soane. By her will, dated 10th Sept. 1679, the said Mary Soane, therein described as a widow, gave to Mr. Jones, then minister of Ubbeston, and to his successors for ever, the tithe corn of the same parish, conditionally that they kept the chancel in good repair. She gave all her lands called Cokes unto her only daughter, Dame Mary Kemp, and to the heirs of her body, with remainder unto her brother William Dade, and to his heirs for ever, and appointed her daughter Mary sole executrix.

John Soane, the father of Sir Robert Kemp's 2nd wife, had built a "faire house" in Ubbeston called Harefield House, and this house and the lands attached had been included in the settlement made on the marriage (after his death) of his daughter Mary with Sir Robert Kemp, and dated 5th June, 1658.

The deed by which the Manor of Ubbeston was vested in Sir Robert is dated 1st June, 1702, and made between Henry Heron, Esq., and Abigail his wife, only daughter and heir of Sir William Heveningham. By it in consideration of £2,000, the manor was granted to Sir Robert in fee under the description of "all that Manor or Lordship of Ubbeston, with all rights, &c., also the pond, meadow, &c., and Ubbeston Wood and Stubbing Wood in Ubbeston aforesaid." A fine was duly levied, and a recovery suffered.

Sir Robert Kemp was the son of Sir Robert Kemp, of Gissing, in Norfolk, Knt., one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Chas. I., who for his eminent loyalty to that King was created a Bart. Sir Robert, the 2nd Bart., married 1st Mary, daughter of Thomas Kerridge, of Shelley Hall. By her he had three children, who all died in infancy. His 2nd wife, whom he married 20th Nov. 1657, was Mary, the sole daughter and heir of John Soane, of Ubbeston, by whom he had issue Sir Robert, John who died young, and William, Mary, wife of Sir Charles Blois, of Cockfield, Bart., and Jane, wife of John Dade, M.D., of Tannington.

Sir Robert Kemp by his will dated 3rd May, 1704,[1] desires that the manor after mentioned may remain in his name and family. "I do therefore will and bequeath all my manor or lordship of Ubbeston and the lands &c. situate in Ubbeston or adjoining towns, which I lately purchased of Henry Heron, Esq., and Abigail, his wife, or either of them, and also all my Rectories and impropriations, Tythes, lands, and hereditaments situate in Dunwich to Robert Kemp my eldest son and his heirs male, with remainder to William Kemp my youngest son and his heirs male, with remainder to my right heirs for ever."

Sir Robert died 26th Sept. 1710, and was buried at Gissing, were there is an inscription to his memory on a mural monument of white marble against the north wall. The inscription refers to his children as three

[1] Proved 1710.

sons and two daughters, and adds, " Both these Ladies were very prudent and pious, few exceeded the former, and scarce any the latter."

The manor passed to the eldest son, Sir Robert Kemp, 3rd Bart., who resided at Ubbeston. He married four times—1st Letitia, daughter of Robert King, of Great Thurlow, and widow of Sir Robert Kempe, of Finchingfield, co. Essex, by whom he had one daughter only who survived, Mary, married to Sir Edmund Bacon, of Garboldisham, co. Norfolk, Bart.; 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Brand, of Edwardston, by whom he had Sir Robert his successor, John, Isaac, Thomas, and Benjamin, and five other children; 3rdly Martha, daughter of William Blackwell, of Mortlake, co. Surrey; 4thly Amy, daughter of Richard Phillips of Edwardston, widow of John Burrough, of Ipswich. Sir Robert Kemp died 18th Dec. 1734,[1] and the manor passed to his eldest son, Sir Robert Kemp, 4th Bart.

By a bargain and sale dated 7th April, 1741, made between Sir Robert Kemp of the 1st part, Edward Ventris of the 2nd part, and George Pretyman of the 3rd part, and recovery suffered in Easter Term, 14 Geo. II., the said Sir Robert Kemp barred the entail. The description of the property in the deed is " all that the Manor of Ubbeston, with its rights, &c., and also all that capital messauge or mansion-house called Ubbeston Hall, otherwise Harefield House, with Ubbeston Wood and Stubbing Wood, and other lands, &c."

Sir Robert Kemp, who was M.P. for Oxford from 1730 to 1734, died unmarried 15th Feb. 1752, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir John, 5th Bart. Sir Robert had by indenture, dated 1st and 2nd Oct., 1742, granted the manor and also that of Cratfield Le Roos to his brother John, who is in the deeds described as a citizen of London, upon trust to lease, mortgage, or sell for payment of debts, reserving to himself (Sir Robert) an annuity of £200. Sir John Kemp married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mann, and widow of Isaac Brand Colt, of Brightlingsea, co. Essex, but died without issue, 25th Nov. 1761.

By his will dated 26th March, 1761, he devised all his estates to his wife, Dame Elizabeth Kemp, and Eleaza Davy in trust to pay funeral expenses, debts, and legacies, and subject thereto to his nephew John Kemp and to his niece Mary Kemp in fee. The title passed to the nephew, Sir John Kemp, who died during his minority and unmarried 16th Jan. 1771,[2] but the manor went under the will to Dame Elizabeth Kemp,[3] and on her death the manor passed to Mary Kemp, sister of the last Sir John Kemp.

Mary Kemp made her will 18th March, 1782, and devised her lordship to the Rev. Peter Pinnell, D.D., Thomas Birch, and Ingham Foster in trust to sell the same and to pay the rents or income to her mother (Priscilla, widow of Rev. Thomas Kemp), the wife of Anthony Merry for life, and then £1,000 to Susan Merry, daughter of the said Anthony Merry, if living, and an annuity of £200 to Anthony Merry, during pleasure of trustees, and after certain other gifts the whole property to be at the disposal of her mother by will. This will, with a codicil made the following year, was proved 15th July, 1784, the testatrix having died unmarried. An attempt was made to sell the manor, and also that of Cratfield Roos, privately in Sept. 1783, the property then consisting of 963 acres at the yearly rental of £722. 10s.,

[1] Will 1733.
[2] Admin. 16th May, 1771.
[3] She with her co-trustee held a court 23rd Oct. 1766.

and also the advowson of the Vicarage of Ubbeston, worth yearly £110, and was offered by public auction 13th Oct. 1784.[1]

The property was purchased by Joshua Vanneck, afterwards Lord Huntingfield, who died in 1816, and from him it has descended to the present J. C. Vanneck, 4th Baron Huntingfield, of Heveningham Hall, in the same course as the Manor of Heveningham, in this Hundred. Fines were levied of the manor in 1552 and 1588, the former by John Browne against Hamo Claxston and others, and this included the rectory of Ubbeston,[2] and the latter by Simon Cook against the said John Browne and others.[3]

Arms of KEMP : Gules, three Garbs, within a Bordure engrailed, Or.

[1] *Ipswich Journal*, 14th August, 1784.
[2] Fine, Mich. 6 Edw. VI.
[3] Fine, Easter, 30 Eliz.

UGGESHALL.

THREE manors are mentioned as such here in the Domesday Survey. The main manor was that of Earl Hugh. This had been held in the Confessor's day by Osketel, a freeman, who had 2 carucates of land. There were 5 bordars, 1 serf, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the tenants, and 2 acres and a half of meadow. There was also a church, likewise a mill, a salt pan and 24 hogs, all valued at 40*s*.

By the time of the Survey the value had come down to 30*s*., the mill had disappeared, and the ploughteams in demesne were 1 less. The manor was then held by R. de Curcun of Earl Hugh. Attached to the manor was a man included in the same land and valuation.

The size of the holding was a league and a half long and 1 league broad, and it paid in a gelt 6*d*. Over this land, and indeed over all the other land of Osketel, the priest, Ralph the Staller had soc and sac.[1]

The second manor was that of Roger Bigot. It had belonged to Goodrich, who held 2 carucates of land with 5 villeins, 5 bordars, 3 ploughteams belonging to the tenants, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 20*s*. At the time of the Survey it was held by R. de Curcun under Roger Bigot, and it formed part of the land of which William Malet was seised.[2]

The third great holding in this place was in the soc of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and under the abbot Godwin held a carucate of land. There were 3 villeins, 12 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne and 3 belonging to the tenants, wood sufficient for the support of 3 hogs, 2 acres ot meadow, 4 beasts, 1 hog, and 80 sheep. And a freeman and a half held 2½ acres of land by commendation, having 1 bordar, 1 ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow.

This manor was valued at 60*s*., and the freemen at 4*s*. 8*d*.[3]

The only other holdings mentioned in the Survey in this place were a villein Uluric, with 20 acres and half a ploughteam, under Gilbert the Engineer,[4] and one under the head of invasions upon the King, where it is noted 2 freemen, Norman held Ketel, with 18 acres and a half ploughteam, valued at 3*s*., which it is stated Berengar, Saint Edmund's man, invaded, and was in the King's mercy. He was sick, and could not come to plea, and at the time of the Survey the lands were in the Sheriff's custody.[5]

Uggeshall Manor.

The three manors of Domesday appear to have coalesced, the main holding of Earl Hugh overshading the others. In 1239 it was held by Peter fitz Roger, and in 1275 by his son, Roger fitz Peter Osbert, of Somerleyton, who had both the lordship and advowson.[6] He claimed free warren, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and beer here in the time of Edw. I.[7]

He was summoned to Parliament in 1294. He appears to have married twice, 1st Sarah, sister and heir of John de Creke, lord of Creke, co. Norfolk.[8] His 2nd wife bore the name of Catherine. He died[9] without issue about

[1] Dom. ii. 299*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 331*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 371 *b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 444*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 449.
[6] H.R. 147, 198.
[7] H.R. ii. 148, 198; Q.W. 729.
[8] Banks supposes her to have been his 1st wife, as Catherine was his widow, and amongst other lands held the Manor of Carleton, co. Norfolk, in dower. Blomefield, Norfolk, ii. p. 46.
[9] I.P.M., 34 Edw. I. 58.

1302,[1] leaving the manor and advowson to Catherine his wife for life, upon whose decrease in 1338,[2] they devolved upon Isabella, eldest sister and coheir of the said Roger, and wife of Sir Walter Jernegan, of Stonham, Jernegan, Knt., and widow of Sir Henry de Walpole, ancestor of the Earls of Oxford. His sister and coheir Alice married Sir John Noyoun, Knt. whose son, Sir John, dying without issue her portion of the Fitz Osbert estates reverted to the Jernegans.

It is said that Sir Peter Jernegan of Somerleyton, Knt., son of Isabella and Sir Walter Jernegan, succeeded on the death of his mother to this manor, as part of her share in the large possessions of the Fitz Osbert family, and in 1334 sold this manor to Sir Edmund de Sortelee or Sorterlee, Knt.

It is difficult to see that he could have sold any more than the remainder or reversion, as Catherine the widow of Roger, son of Peter, son of Osbert, did not die till 1338. Probably the sale was somewhat later. But a fine of the manor and advowson, it is true, was levied as early as 1320, when the said Edmund de Sorterle was plt. and Peter Jernegan and John Noyoun, of Uggeshall, were deforciants,[3] so this may have been the date of the passing of the property.

The manor was no doubt at this time held of the Earl of Norfolk, as overlord, for we find on the Close Rolls in 1339 an order to the Escheator to deliver to Mary, late wife of Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, in dower 4 fees in Uggeshall, which the heirs of " Robert son of Osbert " held, extended at £20 yearly.[4]

In 1343 Roger, son of Sir Edmund de Sotelee and Joan his wife, granted the whole of this manor to the lady Joan his mother for life, on the condition of her claiming no dower in the Manors of Sotterley in this county and Stody in Norfolk. Upon the Lady Joan's death the manor passed to Roger, and on his death to his son, Edmund de Sotelee, subject to his mother Joan's interest.

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is the counterpart of an indenture made in 1378, whereby " Esmon de Soterlee " being about to make a pilgrimage to Rome, enfeoffed John de Argentein, Esmon de Well, parson of Beccles, William dil Hill, parson of Soterlee, and others, in his manor and advowson of Uggeshall, directing them how in case of his death to settle his estate for the benefit of Margaret his wife, and of Roberd, Roger, Thomas, Esmon, and Elizabeth, his children,[5] in order to secure the manor and advowson of Soterlee, according to the entail. The deed is dated the Tuesday after S. Peter in Cath. 1 Rich. II., and is in French with six seals.[6]

Edmund de Sotelee died about 1380, when the manor was enjoyed by his widow Margaret,[7] and subsequently by their son and heir Robert.[8] By indenture dated the Saturday after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 9 Rich. II. [1385] William Joce and William dil Hill, parson of the Church of Sotterley, no doubt the surviving trustees under the above assurance, granted to Robert, son of Edmund de Soterlee, the manor and the advowson in fee tail with remainders over.[9]

[1] See Manor of Somerleyton, in Lothingland Hundred (see I.P.M., 30 Edw. I. 1194; 36 Edw. I. ix.
[2] I.P.M., 12 Edw. III. 15.
[3] Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. II. 8.
[4] Close Rolls, 13 Edw. III. pt. i. 33.
[5] A son, Walter, seems to be omitted.
[6] Add. Ch. 10,376.
[7] I.P.M., 6 Rich. II. 49.
[8] It is however said that Joan, the widow of Sir Edmund de Soterlee did not die until 1384.
[9] Add. Ch. 10380.

The manor was then held as of the Castle of Framlingham. Robert de Soterlee died in 1403,[1] when the manor passed to his brother Walter Soterlee, who had to provide aid for the marriage of the eldest daughter of the King in respect of this manor in 1403.[2]

Walter died in 1408, and the manor passed to his son and heir Edmund, who died the same year without issue,[3] leaving his brother and heir Thomas an infant, for we find on the Pat. Rolls, 3 Hen. VI., that a presentation was made to the living by the King by reason of his having custody of the heir of Walter "Sotevile," who died holding a knight's service of John, Earl Marshall, then a minor, tenant in chief of Hen. IV.[4]

The infant, Thomas Soterlee, proved his age in 1429,[5] and died in 1468,[6] but this manor is not mentioned in his inquisition post mortem. We next find the manor vested in Thomas Playters[7] of Sotterley, who died 21st Sept. 1479.[8] He lies buried in Sotterley Church towards the upper end of the chancel, where, on a large gravestone with two full proportioned pictures in brass is this inscription :—

> "Orate per Animabus Thome Playters, Armigeri, nuper hujus Ecclesiæ Patroni, et Anne, Uxoris ejus, et Sororis et Heredis, Roger Denay, nuper de Tadington, Armigeri, qui quidem Thomas, obiit xxi. Die Mensis Septembris, Anno M.CCCC.LXXIX. et predicta Anna, obiit x Die mensis Octobris, ex tunc prox. sequent. Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus, Amen."

By Anne, sister and heir of Roger Denny, of Tadington, he left issue William Playters, son and heir, who succeeded, and died 11 Nov. 1512,[9] and is also buried in Sotterley Church under a tomb of free stone, covered with marble, with this inscription in brass :—

> "Here lyeth buried the Body of William Playters Esquire, sonne and Heire to Thomas and Anne his wife, who married Jane, daughter to Sir Edmund Jenny of Knotshall, Knight, by whom he had issue divers children, and died the xi Day of November, Anno M.D.XII."

He had five sons, four of whom died unmarried, and Christopher, who succeeded his father, and died 11th Sept. 1547,[10] seised of the Manors of Sotterley, Uggeshall, and Bruisyard, and was buried in Sotterley chancel, where there is a tomb with effigies of a man cut in brass, and this inscription at his feet :—

> "Here under lyeth buried the Body of Christopher Playters, Esquire, true Patron of this Church, Sonne and Heire to William, and Jane, his Wife, who had two Wives, videlicet, Dorothy, one of the Daughters and Heires of William Aselak, of Carrow, in the County of Norfolke, Esquire, by whom he had issue, Thomas; and by Anne, Daughter to William Read, of Becles, Esquire, he had issue seven Sonnes and foure Daughters, and he died in the yeare of our Lord God, M.D.XLVII."

[1] I.P.M., 4 Hen. IV. 30.
[2] M. 4 Hen. IV. Pas. Rec. Rot. 17.
[3] I.P.M., 1 Hen. V. 42; 7 Hen. VI. 10.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 3 Hen. VI. 6.
[5] I.P.M., 7 Hen. VI. 10.
[6] I.P.M., 7 Edw. IV. 33.
[7] See Manor of Sotterley, in Wangford Hundred.
[8] I.P.M., 19 Edw. IV. 62.
[9] ? 25th Dec, 1516 (I.P.M., 9 Hen. VIII. 84).
[10] I.P.M. 2 Edw. VI. 66.

He married 1st Dorothy, sister and coheir to William Aslack, of Carrow, co. Norfolk, by whom he had one son, Thomas; 2ndly Anne, daughter of William Read, of Beccles, by whom he had several children.

Thomas, his son and heir, died 9th Sept. 1572, seised of the Manors of Ellough, Uggeshall, and Sotterley, and lands in those and other towns in Suffolk; and by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, Knt., and Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas Spring, of Lavenham, had, with other issue, William Playters, of Sotterley, who held the Manor of Ellough, Uggeshall Manor and advowson, Sotterley Manor and advowson, with lands in divers towns in Suffolk, half the Manor of Berrys, *alias* Holkham, in Norfolk, the Manor of Scotts, in Essex, and died 6th June, 1584, and was buried 12th June in Sotterley Church.

He married four times—1st Thomasine, daughter of George Duke, of Frense; 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Timperley, of Hintlesham, (by Audrey, his wife, daughter of Sir Nicholas Hare, Knt., Master of the Rolls); 3rdly Thomasine, daughter and coheir of Edmund Tirrell, of Beches, co. Essex; and 4thly Mary, daughter and coheir of William Drake, of Hardley, co. Norfolk; two of which left no male issue, and the issue of the fourth failed after two descents,[1] but by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth Timperley, he had issue.

Sir Thomas Playters, High Sheriff of Suffolk, 1605, was knighted at Newmarket 19th Oct. 1606, and advanced to the dignity of a Baronet 13th Aug. 1623.

This Sir Thomas Playters married twice, 1st Ann, daughter of Sir William Swan, of Southfleet, co. Kent, Knt., by whom he had Sir William, his successor. Sir Thomas's 2nd wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, of Elsing, co. Norfolk, Knt., by whom he had several children, amongst others Sir Lyonel. Sir Thomas died 18th May, 1638, in his 73rd year,[2] and was succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son by the first marriage.

Sir William Playters, 2nd Bart., who was deputy-lieutenant, Vice-Admiral of the county of Suffolk, and Colonel of a regiment of foot till turned out by the rebels, married, 16th July, 1615, Frances, daughter and heir of Christopher Le Guys, of Billingford, co. Norfolk, by whom he had an only son Thomas, often erroneously stated to have been his father's successor and 3rd Bart., but who actually died 17 years before his father. He was made Colonel of a regiment of Cuirassiers in behalf of Charles I., by commission dated at Oxford, 29th July, 19 Car. I., and also was Admiral of six English ships, the Eagle, Lion, Spanhee, Hunter, Fortune, and another commissioned by Don Juan of Austria in 1650.[3]

He married Rebecca, daughter and coheir of Thomas Chapman, of Wormley, co. Hertford (who surviving him was first remarried to Richard Lucy, a younger branch of the Lucys of Charlecote, co. Warw., and afterwards to Sir Rowland Lytton, of Knebworth, co. Hertford, Knt.), by whom he had no issue and died at Messina, in Sicily, 1651,[4] aged 35.

[1] By his first wife he had a son, Drake William Playters, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Lionel Talmarsh, of Helmingham, Bart., and was father of Talmash Playters. Drake William Playters was lord of Hardley, co. Norfolk, and died the 5th March, 1632, and is buried in the church of Hardley, in the chancel whereof is a brass plate to his memory. He had issue four sons and two daughters.

[2] Will 2nd Jan. 1637, proved 1st June, 1638.

[3] His commission was dated at Messina, 26th April, 1650.

[4] Will 1st Aug. 1649, proved 24th Sept. 1651

Sir William Playter's lady lies buried in the chancel of Dickelburgh Church, in Norfolk (according to her desire), with this inscription over her :—

> " Here under lyeth buried the Body of Dame Frances Playters, the Daughter and Heir of Chr. Le Grys, of Billingford, in Norff., Esq. She marryed Sir Will. Playters, of Satterley, in Suff., Knt. and Bart., sometimes one of the Deputie Lieutenants and Vice Adm. of the sd. County, and Justice of the Peace & Quorum, & Coll. of a Regiment of Foot, till turn'd out of all by the then Rebellious Parliament. She had by him only Thomas, who married with Rebeccha, Daughter and Coheir of Thomas Chapman, of Woormly, in the County of Hartford, Esq. a great Traveller ; high sheriff for the County of Suff. by Commission from his late Majesty of blessed Memory, 1646, and by his Commission, raised a Regiment of Horse at Oxford. In Cicily, had the command of a Squadron of 6 ships; dyed at Messina, 1651, Aged about 35 years, leaving no Issue. The said Dame Frances died at Billingford hall, 9 Sept. 1659, and by her desire buried in this Church."

Sir William Playters died and was buried at Sotterley, 24th April, 1668,[1] and was succeeded by his brother of the half blood and heir male, Sir Lyonel, only surviving son of Sir Thomas, 1st Bart., by his second marriage, which Sir Lyonel, when the title and estate came to him, was rector of Uggeshall, and of whom Mr. Walker says: " His troubles began with the rebellion ; for in 1642 they brake open his stable-doors, plundered him of two very good horses ; and when he had the confidence to demand by what authority they did it, they replyed, Pistol, the parson; and fired two or more pistols at him. June 20, 1644, articles were exhibited against him before the sequestrators, under the Earl of Manchester ; the substance of which, as entered in the proceedings of those sequestrators, was his observing the rules and orders prescribed by the church, preaching up submission to his majesty, inveighing earnestly against the rebellion, refusing the covenant, keeping company with one who afterwards, as it was reported, went to the cavalier, popish army, and saying that he had a parcel of hemp to sell, and hoped it would bear a good price, because, if the times continued, a great many would want hanging ; and that rather than fail, he would give it to the king to hang up the round-heads.

"The sentence of sequestration passed upon him the same day the articles were exhibited. On the 24th July following, it was served upon him, when Mr. Playters asking the sequestrators what time they would give him to remove his family, they answered him, not an hour's time ; and accordingly, himself, his wife, and four children were turned out of doors. The 30th of the same month they entered on the parsonage barn, the tithe-hay, and corn therein ; as likewise upon the glebe (part of which was sown with barley, flax, pease, and other grain, with a crop of grass ready to be cut), and upon all the tithe of the parish not then gathered in : all which they seized into their own hands, and converted to their own use for two years together, without ever giving any account, or paying Mr. Playters the fifths out of it ; but instead of that, they took care to levy the taxes of the months of May and June upon him, notwithstanding they had seiz'd almost the whole produce of that year, either in his barns or in the fields. Besides which, the poor gentleman had another misfortune befel

[1] Will 6th April, proved 28th May, 1668.

him ; for having buried several of his children in the chancel, he hid in one of their graves, on prospect, without question, of those troubles which afterwards came upon him, about 200 pieces of gold, which these godly reformers, as they were tearing up the rails, and levelling the chancel, happened to discover ; and, as zealous as they were against superstition and idolatry, made no conscience of committing a robbery very near allyed to sacrilege, carrying away every penny of it. He had likewise a temporal estate of about 200*l.* a year, which they either put under sequestration, or what was as bad, forbid the tenants paying the rent ; whereupon some of them quitted their farms, and although by that means the estates lay untenanted for two years together, yet they compelled him to pay the taxes even of those unoccupied estates. About the year 1646, one Henry Younger succeeded in the living ; but it pleased God that Mr. Playters lived to receive it of him again, on the Restoration, and enjoyed his living, as well as the title and estate of his family, for many years after, and constantly preached in his church till the day of his death. He was a person of a meek and peaceable temper, and of a regular conversation."[1]

Interesting memoranda of Sir Lyonel Playters relating to the condition of the church in the seventeenth century, and in connection with certain common place books, will be found in the East Anglian Notes and Queries.[2]

Sir Lyonel married Elizabeth, daughter of John Warner, of Brandon, co. Norfolk,[3] and had with other issue Sir John, his successor, and Sir Lyonel, successor to his brother ; and dying 5th Oct., 1679,[4] was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John Playters, 4th Bart., who was twice married, 1st 31 Jan. 1662-3, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Read, of Bardwell,[5] by whom he had no issue, 2ndly to Isabel, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Hall, of London, by whom he had issue one son, and a daughter, who both died young. Sir John died without issue, was buried at Sotterley 31st Dec. 1720, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Sir John Playters, 5th Bart., eldest son and heir of Sir Lyonel Playters, of Ellough, by Martha his wife, daughter of Talmash Castel, of Raveningham, co. Norfolk, which Lyonel was buried at Sotterley 16th Sept. 1699. The 5th Bart. was High Sheriff of Suffolk 1727-28, and 2nd Aug. 1710, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Felton, of Worlingham, brother to Sir John Felton, Bart.

He sold the manor to Sir John Rous, the 2nd Bart. of the family, who died in 1730, from whom the same has descended in a like course with the Manor of Henham, in this Hundred, and is now vested in the present Earl of Stradbroke.

Arms of FITZ OSBERT : Gules, three bars, gemelle, Or, and a canton, Argent. Of SOTTERLEY : Gules, a fesse between three round buckles, Argent. Of PLAYTERS : Bendy wavy of six, Argent and Azure.

[1] Wooton's Baronetage, vol. i., p. 542.
[2] Vol. vii., p. 207.
[3] She died Sept. 1699.
[4] Will 20th Dec. 1694, proved 28th July, 1699.
[5] She died the 30th Nov. 1665.

WALBERSWICK MANOR.

THIS manor has always passed with the Manor of Blythburgh, and the lords are therefore the same. Walberswick or Walderswick is a hamlet of Blythburgh, and was formerly populous and wealthy, its church being specially held in high esteem. As trade decreasd at Dunwich by the alteration of that port, a proportionate increase took place at this port, and at one time it had a considerable commercial connection with other ports. In consequence however, of the decay of its fishery, and other adverse circumstances, the town has ceased to possess any importance.

WALPOLE.

A MANOR is not mentioned by name here, but the lordship of the place was undoubtedly in Earl Alan at the time of the Domesday Survey. In Walpole in the time of the Confessor were 7 freemen by commendation and soc and sac, having 4 carucates of land and 90 acres. There were then 11 villeins, 6 bordars, 10 ploughteams belonging to the tenants, and 6 acres of meadow. There was also wood sufficient for 30 hogs. By the time of the Great Survey the freemen holding were 17, but the villeins had come down to 6, and the bordars to 5, while the ploughteams had diminished to 6.

The extent of this holding of Earl Alan's was 12 quarantenes long and 11 broad, and it paid in a gelt $7\frac{1}{2}d$. It was included in the valuation of Bramfield, and the King and the Earl had the soc. There was also a church with 16 acres and half an acre of meadow, valued at 12*d*. The Survey mentions that others had holdings here.[1]

Manor of Walpole.

The lordship of the place passed to Robert Malet, and on his death vested in his widow Pelintha in dower. In 1253 we find it still in the family, for two parts were held in dower by Juliana, widow of Geoffrey Tenger, she being one of the heirs of Robert Malet.

The manor possibly passed to the de Vallibus family, for we find in 1271 free warren here granted to John, son of Alexander de Vallibus,[2] and that John de Vallibus died seised of land here in 1288,[3] and had bortrem and held a turn also in this place, which the Sheriff and Bailiff of the King were wont to hold.[4]

In 1311 we find the lordship vested in Walter de Norwich, Baron of the Exchequer, who in that year obtained free warren of all his demesne lands in this parish.[5] From this time to the time of Wm. de Ufford, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Dalham, in Risbridge Hundred.[6]

This manor, however, appears to have been sold, for we find it shortly after the death of John de Norwich, 2nd Baron, in 1374 vested in Sir Robert Carbonell, Knt., who died in 1397.[7]

[1] Dom. ii. 292*b*.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 55 Hen. III. 10.
[3] I.P.M., 16 Edw. I. 41.
[4] H.R. ii. 147, 197.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 5 Edw. II. 44.
[6] See also Manor of Parham Hall, in Plomesgate Hundred, and Manor of Mettingham Castle, in Wangford Hundred.
[7] I.P.M., 21 Rich. II. 14. Robert Carbonell and Margaret his wife.

On Sir Robert's death[1] the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John, and on his death about 1425 to his son and heir, Sir Richard Carbonel, Knt., who died in 1429. He does not seem to have had the whole manor, or possibly there was a sub-manor called "Walpole Chickering," which may have been the manor in which Richard le Scott, of Dunwich, had free warren in 1265,[2] for in the time of Hen. VI. we meet with land, or half of the manor (as the inquisition puts it), given by William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, to the Master of the Chantry in Wingfield Church,[3] and in a suit in the Star Chamber in the time of Hen. VIII., between Algarth and Coke, the Manor of "Walpole Chickering" is said to have been the inheritance of William Whytyng.[4]

The Manor of Walpole was certainly vested in Sir John Heveningham, Knt., who died seised in 1453, from which time the devolution of the manor is identical with that of the Manor of Heveningham, in this Hundred, and is now vested in the present Lord Huntingfield.

Collections touching town and manor of Walpole will be found in the Bodleian,[5] and in the Brit. Mus.[6]; also extracts from a Court Roll in 1502 in the last-mentioned place.[7] A rental of Walpole Manor, 29th Sept. 1682, is given in the Davy MSS.[8] The rents then amounted to £17. 10*s*. 1½*d*.

Manor of Chickering.

In the middle of the 13th century this manor was vested in William de Royng, and on his death about 1289 passed to his daughter Petronilla, wife of Sir Robert Rose. It is doubtful whether it subsequently passed to William de Chickering, or was granted by Sir Robert Rose to Sir Robert de Ilketshall, Knt., and others, probably as trustees, for we find Edmund Rose releasing it in 1387 to Sir Robert Carbonel, Knt., Robert Hotot and others. The next dealing we meet with is the grant of the manor (as we have already suggested) under the form of half the Manor of Walpole, by William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, in the time of Hen. VI. to the Chantry of the College of Wingfield, from which it passed on the Dissolution to the Crown.

In 1535 (Dec. 4th) a lease of the manor was granted by the Crown to John Fisk for the term of 99 years at a rent of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*., and the manor itself was apparently granted in fee by the Crown to Giles Bridges and Robert Harreys by letters patent dated 29th Aug. 1544. In a suit in the Star Chamber in the time of Hen. VIII., there is a statement that this manor was the inheritance of William Whytyng deceased.[9]

In 1597 we find it vested in Sir Arthur Heveningham, who died in 1630, having been granted in 1587 by Edward Heron and John Nicholas to Sir Thomas Gawdy, Knt., and Theophilus Adams as trustees. It possibly descended in a like way as the main manor, certainly since 1764 the lords have been the same.

A copy of the conveyance of the manor from the executors of Tobias Bence to George Dashwood, with the rest of the Heveningham Hall estates, is under Kelsale Manor deeds in the Davy MSS.

[1] See Manor of Studhagh, Laxfield, in Hoxne Hundred and Badingham Hall, Hoxne.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 49 Hen. III. 6.
[3] I.P.M., *t.* Hen. VI. C. 62.
[4] Star C.P. Hen. VIII. Bundle 33, 35.
[5] Bodl. 4180.
[6] Harl. 639.
[7] Add. Ch. 17259.
[8] Add. MSS. 19083, p. 50.
[9] Algarth *v.* Cole, Star C.P. Hen. VIII., Bundle 33, 35.

WANGFORD.

THIS was held by Ralph Baynard at the time of the Norman Survey. In the Confessor's time Toret had held the manor with 2 carucates of land, having 8 villeins, 13 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and 8 belonging to the tenants.

There was wood sufficient for the support of 60 hogs, and there were 2 acres of meadow, a mill, a salt pan, 2 rouncies, 24 beasts, 35 hogs, 100 sheep, 8 goats, and 5 hives of bees. By the time of the Survey the bordars had increased to 21, but the serfs seem to have disappeared, as had also the salt pan and the rouncies. The beasts had come down to 17, the hogs to a like figure, and the sheep to 80. The manor was valued at £4, and was then held by Albold of Ralph Baynard. The length of the manor was a league and a quarantene, and the breadth 9 quarantenes, and it paid in a gelt *7d.* The Survey adds, " Others have holdings therein. The King and the Earl have the 6 forfeitures."[1]

Amongst the lands of the King kept in hand for him by Roger Bigot but enumerated under the Half Hundred of Lothingland, is an estate of 60 acres in this place, said to be in the Hamlet of Melga and in Willingham, with 3 villeins, a ploughteam, and wood sufficient for the maintenance of 40 hogs.[2]

Wangford Manor.

To Toret the Saxon succeeded Ralph Bainard the Norman, and the manor probably passed at the latter's decease to his widow, Juga Bainard, who had it in 1104, and in 1106 it passed to Jeffrey Bainard, her son and heir, who was a great benefactor to St. Mary's Abbey at York. He was succeeded by his son and heir, William Bainard, who taking part with Helia, Earl of Main, Philip de Brasse, William Malet, and other conspirators against Hen. I., lost (as mentioned in the account of Shimpling Manor, in Babergh Hundred) his barony.

The manor was on its forfeiture probably granted to Dondo or Dodo Assini Dapifer, a steward to the King's household, as he granted the same for the foundation of Wangford Priory in 1160. Weever styles the founder Eudo Ansered, of France, but Tanner questions whether he is not the same with Eudo Dapifer, the founder of St. John's at Colchester. Richard Fitz William confirmed all the gifts of his grandfather Dodo and Sir Geraline de Vernun, Knt., and those of his father Ansered.

Taylor, in his " Index Monasticus " (p. 91) questions whether the Dondo Assini, of Leland, and the Eudo Ansered, of Weever, cannot be reconciled to mean the same person with Ansered, father of Sir Geraline Vernun and Dodo, grandfather of Richard fitz William.

Being at first an alien priory subordinate to the Abbey of the Cluniac order in Thetford,[3] it was often seized during the wars, till at length it was made denizen in 1393, but subordinate to Thetford as before.

At the suppression of the religious houses the manor was first surrendered to Thetford Priory,[4] and then passed to the Crown, after which it was in 1540 granted to Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk.[5]

[1] Dom. ii. 414*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 283*b*.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. II. pt. i. 18. Ministers' accounts of the Priory, 15 Edw. III.
[4] 1540 S.P. 32 Hen. VIII. 211.
[5] 1540 S.P. 942 (43).

will be found in the P.R.O. (Bundle 1127, No. 4).

Of course, on the attainder of the Duke in January, 1546-7, the manor again went to the Crown, but was in 1553 restored to the Duke.[1]

On his death in 1554 the manor passed to his grandson, Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in 1572, when for the 3rd time the manor went to the Crown, but was in 1603 restored to Thomas Lord Howard, afterwards Earl of Norfolk, grandson of the late Duke, Henry, Lord Howard.

A few years later, in 1612, the last-named Thomas, afterwards Earl of Norfolk[2] but then Earl of Arundel and Surrey, had licence to alienate the manor to Sir John Rous, Knt., and Sir Henry Yelverton. Sir John Rous died seised in 1652, when it went to his son and heir, Sir John Rous, the 1st Bart., from whom the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Henham, in this Hundred, and is now vested in the present Earl of Stradbroke.

[1] See Manor of Framlingham, in Loes Hundred.

[2] He was created Earl of Arundel and Surrey before 6th July, 1603, but not Earl of Norfolk until 6th June, 1644.

WENHASTON.

THE entry in the Domesday Survey is linked with Thorington, and we are told that Earl Alan held here 6 freemen, with 2 carucates and a half of land. Also that there were 3 villeins, 16 bordars, 5 ploughteams, 4 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 16 hogs, 1 mill, and a church with 10 acres of free land and half an acre of meadow.[1]

There were later two manors here, one known as Wenhaston Manor, and the other as the Manor of Wenhaston Grange.

WENHASTON MANOR.

The early devolution of this manor is probably identical with Walpole Manor, in this Hundred. In 1271 John, son of Alexander de Vallibus, exercised manorial rights here, and had a grant of free warren.[2] He died in 1288.[3]

In 1312 the manor was vested in Sir John de Norwich, Knt., who also had a grant of free warren this year here.[4] On his death in 1316 the manor passed to Sir Walter de Norwich, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.[5]

On the Close Rolls in 1326 we find a release by Sarah de Brok, late wife of Peter de Brok, of Wysett, one of the daughters of Sir Peter de Melles, of lands in Wenhaston, to this Sir Walter de Norwich.[6] Probably these lands were held with the manor in the hands of the grantee, and may have given the name of "Mells" to this manor, under which title it seems to be mentioned in Taylor's "Monastica."

Sir Walter died in 1326, from which time to the time of his great-grandson, Sir John de Norwich, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Dalham, in Risbridge Hundred, and the Manor of Mettingham Castle, in Wangford Hundred. John de Norwich,[7] 2nd Baron, founded Raveningham College, and endowed it with the manor in 1373, the year before his death without issue,[8] leaving his cousin Katherine De Brews, daughter and heir of Thomas de Norwich, his great-uncle, his heir, who in 1375 released the manor or all her right therein to Lord John de Norwich and others for the use of Mettingham College.[9]

The College of Mettingham was not however founded until seven years later, when Sir John Plazs, Sir Robert Howard, Sir Roger Boys, Knts., John Wolferton and Elyas Bynte, clerks, executors of the will of Sir John de Norwich, Knt., obtained the King's licence to translate the priests of Raveningham College to the castle of Mettingham, and to endow them with the said castle and several manors in Suffolk.[10]

The translation, being retarded principally by the opposition of the nuns of Bungay, was not fully effected till the year 1393.

[1] Dom. ii. 292*b*.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 55 Hen. III. 10.
[3] I.P.M., 16 Edw. I, 41.
[4] Chart Rolls, 5 Edw. II. 44.
[5] See Manor of Mettingham Castle, in Wangford Hundred.
[6] Close Rolls, 20 Edw. II. 14*d*.
[7] His grandfather had a grant of free warren in Wenhaston in 1357 (Chart Rolls, 31 Edw. III. 2).
[8] I.P.M., 48 Edw. III. 52.
[9] Harl. MSS. 971, p. 177.
[10] One messuage, 40 acres of land, 2 of meadow, and 1 mill in Wenhaston. John Plaze and others for 8 chaplains in Chantry of Raveningham, I.P.M., 5 Rich. II. 88.

Blomefield, the historian of the County of Norfolk, informs us that in the 6 Hen. VI. [1428] Robert Sampson and Elizabeth his wife released all their right in this and certain other manors, and in all lands late of Sir Robert Swillington, to John Hopton in fee, and certainly in 1537 we meet with a fine levied of this manor and the manors of Thorington and Westhall by Thomas Pope against Arthur Hopton.[1]

At the Dissolution, the manor vested in the Crown, and in 1541 was granted to Sir Thomas Denny and Sir Anthony Denny. They were father and son. Sir Anthony died 5th Sept. 1550,[2] when his son and heir Sir Henry Denny succeeded to the lordship.[3] We do not find much respecting this manor subsequently. Davy gives the following information, which, to say the least, is not very inspiring: "166—Sir John Pettus purchases a manor here, whether this or the other? He sold it again." As a matter of fact, however, Sir Henry Denny sold the manor in 1563 to Nicholas Bacon.[4] In 1620 the manor was held by Richard Lovelace.

Court Rolls of the manor will be found in the Public Record Office.[5] The manor seems to have been included in the I.P.M. of Robert Garneys, who died 14th May, 1515, leaving John Garneys, his son and heir[6] and a fine was levied of the manor in 1620.[7]

Manor of Wenhaston Grange.

This seems to have belonged to the Abbey of Sibton. The abbot in 1251 had a quarter of a fee here, and his possessions in Wenhaston are mentioned in 1322. Amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum will be found an extent of the lands in Wenhaston belonging to the abbey in 1325-6,[8] and deeds of the Abbey of Sibton relating to lands in Wenhaston will be found amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian.[9]

In the time of Hen. VIII., Page, quoting from Wake, informs us that the Abbot of Sibton granted the manor to Thomas Daly, of Norfolk. The information seems rather vague on the face, as Norfolk is a somewhat extensive county, and the name Daly is not uncommon there.

We would suggest the sale was in truth to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and not to one Daly—possibly the printer was misled. The manor in 1609 seems to have been vested in Sir Francis Clere, Knt., and in 1800[10] was purchased by John Dresser, and was later vested in Robert Sparrow, of Worlingham, and subsequently in Charles Day.

[1] Fine, Hil. 29 Hen. VIII.
[2] I.P.M., 16th April, 4 Edw. VI. 105.
[3] See Manor of Ilketshall, in Wangford Hundred, for which see also arms of Denny.
[4] Fine, Trin. 5 Eliz.
[5] Portfolio, 203, 7.
[6] I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 114.
[7] Add. Ch. 13700.
[8] Add. MSS. 34560.
[9] Rawl. B. 421.
[10] The manor was offered by public auction 24th June, 1800, at the Angel, Halesworth, with the Manor of Thorington Hall, the yearly rents of the two, with the fines taken on an average of 22 years, amounting to £32. 1s. 10½*d*. *Ipswich Journal*, 31st May, 1800.

WESTHALL HALL MANOR.

THE three manors in Westhall are Westhall Hall, Empole's, and Barrington's. Westhall does not appear in the Domesday Survey. The main manor, that of Westhall Hall, was in the Crown in the time of King John,[1] who appears to have made a grant of the town of Westhall to Nicholas de Donewic or of Dunwich,[2] and on the Close Rolls for 1215 we find an order to give seisin of the same accordingly to the said Nicholas de Dunwich.[3]

The grant of the town, according to the Hundred Rolls, included the manor, though it is not easy to understand an entry on the Close Rolls in 1221, which seems to limit a rent out of the manor in favour of Nicholas de Dunwic, which could not well have been done if he held then the manor, for a man cannot have a rent issuing out of his own land or manor. The entry on the Close Rolls is a pardon for good and faithful services to this Nicholas, son of Robert de Dunewic, of £16, annual rent out of the manor.[4]

It is not unlikely that the entry may have meant no more than that the Crown having granted the manor originally subject to this annual rent of £16, in 1221 released the same in favour of the lord. Nicholas is said to have sold the manor to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent,[5] who had a grant from Hen. III. of the same by way of confirmation in 1243. There is however, a difficulty, that Testa de Nevill, though it states that the manor at the date of its confirmation was vested in Hubert de Burgh, states also that it was held in socage rent of £16 per annum.[6]

On the Close Rolls in 1229 is the recital of a grant by the King to Hubert de Burgh of the manor to hold " by service of half a knight's fee."[7]

He appears to have obtained the lordship in exchange for that of Camel, in Somersetshire, which he held of the grant of King John, and on his (de Burgh's) death in 1247, Westhall Hall Manor passed in dower to his widow Margaret, Countess of Kent, daughter of William, King of Scotland, and after her death to the Earl's son, John de Burgh, who gave the same to Richard de Belhus and Hugh le Parker in 1275.[8] Either this grant was made to Richard de Belhus in trust for Hugh le Parker, or the latter subsequently acquired the whole manor, for he alone held manorial rights, according to the Hundred Rolls.[9] On the Patent Rolls in 1273 we find an action between Helewsia, daughter of John de Towne, against this Hugh le Parker and Henry de Hampole (Empole), touching a tenement in Westhall.[10]

[1] T. de N. 294.
[2] T. de N. 285.
[3] Close Rolls, 17 John, pt. i. 26.
[4] Close Rolls, 5 Hen. III. pt. i. 19.
[5] An account of this celebrated man will be found in Nayland Manor, in Babergh Hundred. He was the son of John de Bourgh, son of William de Moreton, Earl of Cornwall, only son of Robert, Earl of Moreton, in Normandy (who distinguishing himself at the Battle of Hastings was in 1068 created Earl of Cornwall) by Maud his wife, daughter of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. This Robert, Earl of Moreton, was brother of the celebrated Bishop of Bayeux, both being sons of Harlowen de Burgh by Arlotta, mother of William the Conqueror. Harlowen was son of John, Earl of Comyn and Baron of Tonsburgh, in Normandy, who obtained the surname of " De Burgh," and took as his motto, " Ung roy, ung foy, ung loy," from that of Caen, a chief town in his jurisdiction.
[6] T. de N. 283.
[7] Close Rolls, 13 Hen. III. 19 *Schedule*, 18 *Schedule*.
[8] H.R., ii. 147, 197.
[9] H.R., ii. 147.
[10] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. I. 13, 9, 4.

On the death of Hugh le Parker his widow Avice or Avis remarried John de Sharington or Sharenton, and she held the manor in dower, the inheritance belonging to William, son and heir of Hugh le Parker. John de Sharenton and Avis his wife claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer here.[1]

William, son of Hugh le Parker, succeeded, but in 1316 Robert Asphale held the lordship, and a little later it was vested in William Pannes de Naburne, who granted it in 1376 to his uncle, Sir Robert de Swillington,[2] who died in 1391,[3] when a third part of it passed to his widow Margaret in dower, and subject thereto vested in his son and heir, Robert de Swillington, and from this time to the time of Sir Owen Hopton the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Brent fen in Middleton and Blythburgh Manor, in this Hundred.

The manor is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Joan de Swillington, who died about 1428,[4] and in the inquisition p.m. of Sir George Hopton, who died 6th July, 1490, is stated to be worth 10 marks, and to be held of Lady Thomasine Hopton, of the Manor of Wysett, by service of 12*d*. Lady Thomasine was the widow of Sir George.

Sir George Hopton's heir was his son John, aged 2 at his father's death. John died 20th Jan. 1490-1, leaving Arthur Hopton aged 11, his brother and heir.[5]

A fine was levied of this manor and the Manors of Thorington and Wenhaston in 1537, by Thomas Pope against Arthur Hopton,[6] but this was evidently not on a sale, for the manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Sir Anthony Hopton, who died 5th Aug. 1555.[7]

The manor then seems to have vested in William Roberts or Roberds, who sold it by deed 20th Sept. 1589, to Thomas Feltham, who conveyed it, with the "wind mill lately built," by deed 8th June, 1613, for £300, to Edmund Knevitt, who sold it for an annuity of £10, and a gross sum of £300 by deed, 11th June, 1622, to Edmund Bohun, of Westhall, son of Nicholas Bohun. Edmund Bohun had married at Westhall, 10th Jan. 1614, Dorothy, daughter of Stephen Baxter, of Mendham, and on his death in Nov. 1658[8] his son, Baxter Bohun, who had the 8th July, 1641, married Margaret, daughter of William (or Robert) Lawrence, of Brockdish, co. Norfolk, and died in his father's lifetime, in Aug. 1658, the manor passed to his (Edmund's) grandson and heir, Edmund Bohun, the political writer.[9] He was born at Ringsfield, 12th March, 1644-5, and became a most voluminous author. He was the owner of Dale Hall, in Whitton, near Ipswich, and of lands in Brampton.

He was admitted a fellow-commoner of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he remained about three years, though he took no degree. Afterwards he resided for 14 years on his estate at Westhall. In 1684 the hope of some public employment and other circumstances induced him to remove to London, where, devoting himself to literature as a profession, he continued to reside during the reign of James II. Mr. Bohun entertained ultra Tory opinions, and was equally averse to Dissenters and Catholics. "As for popery," he remarks, "I have so great an aversion for it that I never

[1] Q.W. 723.
[2] Harl. MSS. 1176, p. 120.
[3] I.P.M., 15 Rich. II. pt. i. 61.
[4] I.P.M., 6 Hen. VI. 52.
[5] I.P.M., 5 Hen. VII. 589, 643.
[6] Fine, Hil. 29 Hen. VIII.
[7] I.P.M., 2 and 3 Ph. and M. 62. Mr. Rix says Nicholas Bohun purchased the Manor in 1535, and his son Francis built Westhall Hall in 1570.
[8] He was buried at Westhall 16th Nov.
[9] D.N.B. v. 306.

willingly conversed with one of that religion ; and if God permits me to choose my company, I never will."

However, he acquiesced in the Revolution, and in 1690 was appointed licenser of the press. This position was a difficult and a painful one. His known opinions and published writings laid him open to a strong suspicion of Jacobitism on the one hand, while his avowed allegiance to William and Mary exposed him, on the other hand, to a charge of gross inconsistency.

Bohun held the office only 5 months, his dismissal taking place under these circumstances : Several writers, Bishop Burnet among the rest, had urged that one ground upon which the scruples of the nonjurors might be removed was that William of Orange, while he had no hereditary right to the throne of England, and could not succeed to it even though it were vacated, yet had possessed himself of the monarchy by right of conquest ; and it had been held by the most loyal writers that conquest was a foundation of right.

Bohun with the best intention gave his imprimatur to a pamphlet which adopted this line of argument.

The doctrine, however, was peculiarly offensive to both parties, for William had expressly abjured the design of conquering this country ; and besides, all men felt it a deep dishonour to have been conquered. In 1698 Mr. Bohun was appointed Chief Justice of South Carolina, where he died 5th Oct. 1699.[1]

Among his publications were : " A defence of Sir Robert Filmer against Algernon Sidney's paper delivered to the sheriffs upon the scaffold," 1684 ; Filmer's " Patriacha," the second edition, corrected, with a preface and postscript, 1685 ; a translation of Jewel's Apology ; the " Method and Order of Reading Histories," translated and enlarged from the Latin of Degory Wheare, 1685 ; " An Apology for the Church of England against the clamours of the men of no conscience, or the Duke of Buckingham's seconds," 1685 ; " The Universal Historical Bibliothèque : a translation of Le Clerc, for January, February, and March," 1686-7 ; " A Geographical Dictionary," 1688 ; " The General History of the Reformation," 1689 ; a translation from Sleidan, with a continuation to the end of the Council of Trent ; " The History of the Desertion of James II.," 1689; The Doctrine of non-resistance or passive obedience, no way concerned in the controversies between Williamites and Jacobites," 1689; "The present state of Germany," 1690, translated from Puffendorf ; " The Character of Queen Elizabeth and of her principal Ministers of State," 1693 ; Historical and geographical collections inserted in " The Great Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary," 1694; and Heylyn's Cosmography, with an historical continuation. "The Diary and Autobiography of Edmund Bohun, Esq., etc.," with an introductory memoir, notes, and illustrations by S. Wilton Rix, was privately printed at Beccles, 4to, 1853.

Edmund Bohun was buried in Westhall Church, and the following inscription upon a brass there as given by Dawson Turner in a communication to the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1844 is too interesting to omit. It is as follows :—

" Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Buckingham and Glocester, sone of Kinge Edward the Third, maried Elioner, eldest daughter and heire of Homfry Bohun, erle of Hertford, Essex and Northampton, high constable of England, whose grandmother was a daughter of kinge Edward the first ;

[1] See D.N.B. v. 306. Will pr. 19th Aug., 1701.

the sayd Thomas and Elioner had issue a daughter, named Anne, sole heire. She was first maried to ye erle of Stafford, of whom discended the late dukes of Buckingham, and the lord Stafford that now is; secondly, she was maryed unto Sr. William Bourchier, earle of Ewe, by whom she had issue Henry, William, John, and Thomas. Thomas became a priest, and was archbishop of Canterburye; of Henry discended the late earles of Essex and others; of William is discended the earle of Bathe that now is: the aforenamed John maried the daughter and heire of the lord Barners; and they had issue Sr Homphry-Bourchier, who maried Elizabeth, daughter and sole heire of Sr Fredericke Tylney; and they had issue John Bourchier. And the said Humphry died in the lyfe of his father, and therefore lived not to be lord Barners; and the sayd John Bourchier, lord Barners, after the death of his grandfather maried Katherine, daughter of Sr John Haward, duke of Norfolk; and the said lord Barners and Katherine had issue a daughter, named Jane, their sole heire; she was maried to Edmund Knivit, serjeant porter of the house of kinge Henry the eighth; and they had issue divers sonnes and daughters, wherof one, named Elizabeth, was maried unto Francis Bohun esquire; and they had issue Nicholas Bohun, that maried Audrie Cooke, sister to Sr Edward Cooke, attorney-generall to king James, and the said Nicholas died in the life of his father, leavinge behinde him, begotten of the bodie of the said Audrie, seaven children, all infants. Novemb. 16, 1602."

Edmund Bohun had amongst others two children by his wife Mary, daughter of William Brampton, of Pulham St. Mary Magd. Norf., whom he married 26th July, 1669, viz., Edmund, born 25th March, 1672, and William. The manor passed to Edmund, who, however, died 13th Oct. 1734, without issue, and was buried at Westhall, the manor passing to his brother and heir William.

William Bohun was a Professor of Physic, and held his first court, 11th June, 1742. He married Prudence, daughter of John Rabett, of Bramfield, and widow of John Browne, of Beccles (who had died 1st June, 1732, at the early age of 22, leaving a son, Le Grice Browne, of Beccles), and by her had two children, William and Prudence.

William died 12th April, 1743, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Bohun, who held his first court this same year. He died unmarried at the age of 46, 29th Dec. 1780, and his sister Prudence having died 15th Dec. 1762, in her brother's lifetime, the manor passed by his will, dated 11th June, 1760, to his half-brother, Le Grice Browne, who held his first court 7th June, 1783, and in 1787 assumed the name of Bohun, and died 1st Dec. 1806, the manor passing to his son and heir, the Rev. John Francis Browne Bohun, who sold the manor to Alexander Adair, of Flixton, who dying in 1834 the manor has since passed in the same course as the Manor of Cratfield Le Roos, in this Hundred, and is now vested in Capt. Sir Frederick Edward Shafto Adair, 4th Bart., of Flixton Hall, Bungay.

Abstracts of the custom of the manor (16th century) will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[1]

The mansion-house of the Bohuns was larger than the size of their property in Westhall would seem to have warranted.

It was an erection of the early part of the sixteenth century, a spacious square building, flanked at each corner with a small turret and entered by

[1] Add. MSS. 31970.

Tudor archways, the whole of dull unsightly brick, and altogether destitute of any architectural pretensions. One half of it was taken down about the year 1808, and the remaining part reduced to the comparatively ignoble state of a respectable farm house, and a writer in 1844 observes that "it still retains too many decisive marks of its original character to be passed without attracting attention."

Westhall Hall, with 296 acres of land, was offered for sale 4th June, 1825, and not sold. It was again put up in 1829, and was sold for £14,000 to the Hon. William Rous.[1]

The Hall was rebuilt about 1860, and now belongs to the Earl of Stradbroke.

It is said that the custom of gavelkind prevails in this manor.[2]

Arms of BOHUN: Gules, between an orle of martlets, Or, a crescent Erm.

MANOR OF EMPOLE'S.

This originally formed part of the holding of William le Parker, and his son Thomas le Parker released it to William de Empole, clerk, and John de Empole his brother. The Empole or Enepol (the form in which we occasionally meet the name) family held lands here prior to acquiring the manor, for on the Patent Rolls in 1274 we find an action between Helwisia, daughter of John de Toune against Hugh le Parker and Henry de Enepol touching a tenement in Westhall,[3] and on the same Rolls in 1280 we meet with an action by William de Cressingham, parson of the church of Westhall, against Henry de Enepol and others touching common of pasture in Westhall.[4]

In 1328 Bartholomew Empole, clerk, and Jeffrey his brother exchanged all their lands here for lands in Somerton and elsewhere, with John Empole, son of John Empole, which John was succeeded by Thomas Empole, the last lord of the manor bearing that name.

By deed dated "in fest. S. Hillarii," 9 Hen. IV. [1408] Nicholas Wychingham enfeoffed Sir John Heveningham, Knt., and Sir John Gemeye, Knt., William Apelyerd, Thomas Deschaleres, Henry Inglos, John Bernard Radulf, vicar of Uptone, and Robert Kent, as trustees,[5] who conveyed the manor in 1423 to Thomas Crofts, of Shropham, and in 1453 it passed to his son and heir, Thomas, and the feoffees of his father conveyed the same to him. Two years later Thomas Crofts settled the manor on himself and his wife Joan for life and the life of the longer liver, and subject to their life interests to such uses as he might appoint by will, and by deed, 1st Sept. 1472, the manor was duly conveyed to trustees in trust for the performance of the will of the said Thomas Crofts.

Thomas Crofts, the son, by his will dated 20th April, 1474, gave the Manor of Empoles, with all his lands in Westhall except Chevers, to his wife, with remainder to Thomas Cause, son and heir of Richard Cause and Elizabeth his wife, who was testator's daughter, in fee. The manor accordingly on Thomas's death passed to his widow Joan for life, and on her death in 1478[6] to Thomas Cause and Elizabeth his wife, from whom it

[1] *Ipswich Journal*, Jan. 24th, 1829, "It is since said that there is a defect in the title, and that Mr. Rous has given up the purchase."

[2] See E.A. iv. 180.

[3] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. I. 13, 9, 4.

[4] Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 10*d*.

[5] Harl. 58 C. 32.

[6] Will 12th June, 1477, proved 5th July, 1478.

devolved on Elizabeth, their daughter and heir who married John Grey, and they sold it in 1533 to Nicholas Bohun.[1] The manor was then held of the Manor of Westhall Barrington by fealty and the yearly rent of 17*s.* 8*d.*

Nicholas Bohun in 1555 conveyed the manor during his (Nicholas's) life to Francis his son, in consideration of an annuity of £15. Francis married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Knyvet Serjeant Porter to King Hen. VIII., by Jane his wife, daughter and heir of John Bourchier, Lord Berners.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action as to the title to the manor between John Aldham and Elizabeth his wife and the last-named Francis and Nicholas Bohun.[2]

On Francis Bohun's death, the manor passed to his grandson, Edmund Bohun, son of Nicholas Bohun, who had died in his father's lifetime, by Nicholas's wife Audrey, sister of Sir Edward Coke, the celebrated Lord Chief Justice of England.

A lease of the manor in 1623 will be found amongst the Stowe Charters in the Brit. Mus.[3]

From this Edmund Bohun the devolution of the manor is identical with that of the main manor.

"Empoles Manor" is included in two fines levied against Sir Owen Hopton, in 1565 and 1568 the first by Robert Hopton, and the second by Owen Tasbourgh and others.[4] We are not able to explain this.

Manor of Barrington's.

This manor was vested in Sir John Barrington, Knt., in 1375. He was the son of Nicholas Barrington and Emma his wife, daughter and coheir of Robert Board. This Nicholas was the son of Sir Nicholas, the son of Sir Nicholas, the son of Sir Nicholas, the son of Sir Humphrey, the son of Humphrey, the son of Eustace, the son of Barentine, who lived in the time of William the Conqueror, and was the Keeper of Hatfield Regis Forest. Shortly after Sir John Barrington's death, the manor was released by his widow Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Blomville, Knt., in 1378, to her son and heir, John Barrington. He married Alice, daughter and coheir of Thomas Battle, younger son of Sir John Battle, of Ongar Park, co. Essex, Knt., and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Barrington, who was High Sheriff of Essex and Herts in 1452. He married Anne, 2nd daughter and coheir of Sir John Holbeach, Knt., by the daughter and coheir of Sir John Rochford, of Lincolnshire, and dying 8th April, 1472, two days after his wife, the manor devolved upon his son and heir, Humphrey Barrington, who married Margaret Bretton, and dying it passed to his son and heir, Nicholas Barrington, married to Anne, daughter of Thomas Darcy, of Tolshunt Darcy, co. Essex.

By deed dated 15th Feb. 1482-3, Thomas, Marquess of Dorset, Anthony, Earl of Rivers, and others as trustees enfeoffed this Nicholas Barrington and Anne his wife, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, and in default to the right heirs of Humphrey Barrington. Nicholas Barrington died 27th Sept. 1505, and his elder son Richard having died the same year, but in his father's lifetime, without issue, the manor passed to Nicholas's younger son, Sir Nicholas Barrington, married to Elizabeth, daughter of —Parker, and dying it devolved on his son and heir, Sir Nicholas Barrington,

[1] Fine, Hil. 25 Hen. VIII.
[2] C.P. i. 1.
[3] Stowe Ch. 20.
[4] Fines, Hil. 7 Eliz.; Trin. 10 Eliz.

who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Brocket, of Brocket Hall, co. Herts. He made his will 22nd July, 1515, and it was proved in October, 1521.

The manor passed to his son and heir John Barrington, who was an infant of eight years of age at the time of his father's death. John married twice, 1st Alice, daughter of Henry Parker, Lord Morley, by whom he had an only child, Elizabeth, who married Edward Harris ; and 2ndly Winifred, youngest daughter and coheir of Henry Pole, Lord Montagu, widow of Sir Thomas Hastings, by whom he had a son, Sir Francis Barrington, who was created a Baronet. The manor however did not pass to him, for it was sold by his father, Thomas Barrington and Winifred his wife, and conveyed by fine in 1562 to Francis Bohun. It was then stated to consist of 20 messuages, 4 tofts, 60 acres of land, 10 of meadow, 40 of pasture, and £10 rent. The manor was held of the Hundred of Blything by fealty and rent of 6*s*. 8*d*., payable to the Hundred every seventh year for all manner of services in the name of a Juredaynes fee; from which time it passed in the same course as the Manor of Empoles, and later as the main manor of Westhall.

Manor of Bacon's *al.* Wingfield.

This manor seems to have been the inheritance of Simon Bacon, of Westhall, who recovered 10 acres of land here in 1305 of William Attecruch, and Thomas Attecruch,[1] and in 1318 we meet with a fine levied of the manor of Westhall, but probably of this manor, between Adam Bacun, clerk, plt., and Robert de Ulverton and Agatha his wife (John son of Robert de Ulverton and John son of Robert de Ulverton app. clam.).[2] In the reign of Hen. IV., the manor became vested in the Wingfield family. Property was held here by this family as early as the time of Edw. II., for we find on the Patent Rolls in 1311 a commission issued on the complaint of Roger de Wyngefield that Martin Lone, of Westhall, with Adam and John his brothers, and others carried away his goods at Westhall.[3]

Sir John Wingfield, Knt., held the manor before 1400, and at his death it passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Wingfield, from which time to the time of Sir Anthony Wingfield, who held his first court for this manor in 1520, the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Thorpe Hall, in Hasketon, in Carlford Hundred. The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Sir John Wingfield, who died in 1481.[4]

By deed dated 1st July, 1482, John Sulyard, serjeant-at-law, and others, according to the will of the said Sir John Wingfield, enfeoffed Thomas, Archbishop of York, John, Bishop of Ely, and others in the manor held of the gift and grant of Edward Fitz William and William Blaxhall, to hold to the use of Sir John Wingfield and Anne his wife, and the heirs male of the said John Wingfield. But if Sir John Wingfield died without male issue then to the heirs male of John Wingfield, his late father, and in default to the right heirs of the said Sir John.

In 1534 a first court for the manor was held by Andrew Manfeld, M.D., and others, feoffees, and the following year the said Andrew Manfeld and others, at the request of Sir Anthony Wingfield, Knt., enfeoffed the said Anthony Wingfield, John Fyske, of Holton, and Roger Baldrye, of Letheringham, in the Manor of Westhall, in Westhall, which manor they lately had conjointly of the livery and confirmation of Charles, Duke of

[1] O. 33 Edw. I. 22.
[2] Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. II. 13.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. II. pt. ii. 12*d*.
[4] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 59.

Suffolk, William Clerke, clerk, and John Ingold, by deed bearing date 4th April, 24 Hen. VIII. [1533], to hold to the sole use of the said Anthony, his heirs and assigns. The same year, namely, 1535, the manor was disposed of to Nicholas Bohun, and he, William Brampton, William Duke, and others held their first court, and a fine was levied of the manor in 1538 by Nicholas Bohun against Sir Anthony Wingfield.[1]

The manor was conveyed by Nicholas Bohun in 1563 to his son and heir, Francis Bohun, in consideration of an annuity of £20 for life. The rents of this manor were then about £1. 16*s*. 1½*d*. From Francis the manor passed to his grandson, Edmund Bohun, as mentioned in the account of Empole's manor, and from him has passed in a like course of devolution with the main manor of Westhall.

[1] Fine, Easter, 13 Hen. VIII.

WESTLETON.

THERE were two manors in this place in Saxon times. The one held by Aki was of considerable extent, consisting of 4 carucates of land. It was 2 leagues and 2 quarantenes long, and 2 leagues broad, and paid in a gelt 7½*d*. There were attached to it 13 villeins, 14 bordars, 4 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, and 10 belonging to the tenants. There was wood sufficient for 7 hogs, and also 3 acres of meadow, 3 beasts, 20 hogs, 60 sheep, 24 goats, and 2 hives of bees. The value was 100*s*., which remained the same at the time of the Great Survey, though the serfs had come down half; there were no ploughteams in demesne, and but 5 belonging to the tenants. There was also a church with 20 acres valued at 20*d*.

To this manor were attached 14 freemen and a half, with 103 acres and a half. They had in Saxon times 6 ploughteams reduced to 3 at the time of the Survey, while the value remained at 20*s*. This manor was held by Gilbert le Blund of Robert Malet as the Domesday tenant in chief.[1]

The second was a small manor held under commendation by a freeman, with 30 acres, of which the King and the Earl had the soc. In Saxon times, and indeed in early Norman days, there was a ploughteam, but this had gone by the time of the Survey. There was an acre of meadow, and also a church with 3 acres. The value of the holding was in the Confessor's time 8*s*., and when Robert Malet took it in hand it was let for 20*s*., but by the time of the Survey the value had receded to 8*s*. again. This manor was held by Fulchred of Malet.[2] Amongst the lands of Robert Malet a villein with 6 acres is mentioned as being held by Gilbert le Blund. The only other holding in Westleton mentioned in the Survey is that which Brunar the priest had in the Confessor's time, consisting of 27½ acres, and half a ploughteam valued at 4*s*. Robert le Blund was the Domesday tenant in chief, apparently by way of exchange.[3]

In later times, of course before the statute of Edw. I. which prevented the creation of fresh manors, there were eight distinct manors in Westleton: 1, Westleton with the members; 2, Westleton Grange; 3, Minsmere or Scot's Hall; 4, Lenwale's or Lembalde's or Lymbold's; 5, Claydon's; 6, Cleeve's or Cliff's, or Hernethorne; 7, Valeins; 8, Rysing's.

The Domesday Survey has 4 entries under Minsmere, no doubt relating to the manor of this name in Westleton. Three are small holdings of Robert Malet, and the fourth of freemen under Roger Bigot. Malet's holdings were 12 acres of free land valued at 12*d*.; 2 freemen with 8 acres, valued at 12*d*.; and 12 acres which Leuric Cock held valued at 12*d*. Over all these holdings the King and the Earl had the soc.[4] The fourth holding was of 4 freemen having 45 acres, three of the freemen under commendation to Norman, and the fourth under commendation to one himself under commendation to Norman. There was one ploughteam, and the value of the holding was 13*s*. 4*d*., the King and the Earl having the soc.[5]

Manor of Westleton, with the members.

This was the manor held in Saxon times by Aki, a freeman, and at the time of the Great Survey by Gilbert le Blund of Robert Malet. The manor

[1] Dom. ii. 312, 313*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 314.
[3] Dom. ii. 440.
[4] Dom. ii. 314.
[5] Dom. ii. 334.

from Gilbert descended to William le Blund,[1] and in 1264 King Hen. III. took homage of William de Criketot, one of the heirs of William le Blund, as to lands in Westleton and elsewhere, and gave order to the Escheator to accept security for relief for one knight's fee here.[2] William de Criketot died seised in 1269.[3] But we do not find the manor mentioned either in the order to the Escheator or in the inquisition. The first mention of the manor we have been able to discover is toward the end of the 13th century, when we find it vested in Peter de Donewico, who had a grant of free warren here in 1298.[4]

The number of manors in Westleton, and consequently various jurisdictions caused difficulties in the time of Edw. I., and in 1302 we meet with a suit by this Peter de Donewico against Thomas de Bavent and nine other tenants of Westleton Manor for hindering him as lord of Westleton Manor from holding his court and exercising other rights, the defendants alleging that Roger de Huntingfield, William de Bovell, John de Rysing, Augustine Crull (? del Clif), and the heirs of Thomas de Lymworth were lords of some parts of the said town, and ought to hold courts along with the said Peter.[5]

This manor subsequently passed to the family of Swillington, and Sir Robert Swillington, Knt., died seised in 1391,[6] when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Roger Swillington, who died in 1417 or 1418. A third part passed in dower to his widow Joan, who died in 1428,[7] and subject thereto went to Sir Roger's son and heir, Sir John Swillington, passing in the same course as the Manor of Blythburgh, in this Hundred, to the Hoptons, and through the Hopton family to the time of Sir Owen Hopton.

The manor is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of John Hopton,[8] of Sir George Hopton,[9] and Sir Arthur Hopton, who died 15th Aug. 1555.[10]

Amongst the proceedings in the Star Chamber in the time of Hen. VIII., will be found reference to the manor as the estate of Arthur Hopton, a ward, in an action between Sir Robert Curson and Anne his wife and Sir Robert Clere and William Eyre.[11]

Sir Owen Hopton sold the manor to Robert Brooke in 1592.[12] He died in 1600, when the manor passed to his son, Sir Robert Brooke, who, dying in 1646 it passed to his 2nd son, John Brooke, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, of Kedington, and died in 1652 without issue, when it went to his widow Jane, who took as a second husband Sir William Blois, of Grundisburgh.

Martha, the daughter of Sir Robert Brooke, and sister of John Brooke, married Sir William Blois, Knt., and their only son, Sir Charles Blois, of Grundisburgh, succeeded to this lordship on the death unmarried of his

[1] See Manor of Ixworth in Blackbourn Hundred.
[2] Fine Rolls 48 Hen. III. 3.
[3] I.P.M. 53 Hen. III. 17.
[4] Chart. Rolls 26 Edw. I. 8.
[5] Abbr. of Pleas, 30 and 31, Edw. I. Mich. 83.
[6] I.P.M. as of Castle of Eye. Robert de Swillington and Margaret his wife. 15 Rich. II. pt. i. 61.
[7] I.P.M., 6 Hen. VI. 52.
[8] I.P.M., 19 Edw. IV. 70.
[9] I.P.M., 5 Hen. VII. 589, 643.
[10] I.P.M., 2 and 3 Phil. and M. 62.
[11] Star C.P. Hen. VIII., Bundle 17. 336 vol. ix. 241. See further, Star C.P., Hen. VIII. vol X. 48, 49, Hen VIII. 38, Bundle 26, 83. As to the title to this Manor and the Manors of Westhall and Thorington, see the action in the Star Chamber, Sir Robert Clere and William Eyre, plaintiff, against Sir Robert Curson and Anne, his wife, defendants. Hen. VIII., Bundle 25, 144.
[12] See Manor of Aspal in Hartismere Hundred.

aunt Mary, the only surviving child of Sir Robert Broke, 8th Oct. 1693. From this time to the time of Sir Charles Blois, 9th Bart., of Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Blythburgh, in this Hundred. Sir Charles sold the manor to H. S. Montagu, who held in 1855.

In 1885 it appears to have been vested in Lord Huntingfield, and is now vested in S. Patteson.

Westleton Hall is now scarcely to be traced, but is supposed to have been on the farm belonging to the family of Day, on which is now a barn and cottage called "Old Hall," and the field adjoining called "Old Hall Field."

Manor of Westleton Grange.

This manor also formed part of the lands held by Robert Malet, and at the time of the Domesday Survey was held of him by Fulchred. It apparently was given at an early period to Sibton Abbey for the Abbot held the manor and the advowson in 1299.[1]

But earlier than this we learn from the Hundred Rolls that the Abbot of Sibton held 30 acres in Westleton of the fee of the Earl of Cornwall.[2]

With the abbey the manor remained until the Dissolution, when it vested in the Crown, and was granted in 1536 to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. In the following year the manor belonged to John Soone, but in 1547 it passed from him to Edmund Rouse, who four years later disposed of it to John Harbottle, merchant. The 6th May, 1635, the manor was conveyed by Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Bart., to William Hart. In 1651 it became the property of John Fiske, and in 1710 was conveyed by James Fiske and Mary his wife to Mary Woods, widow. She was probably the widow of John Woods, who died 7th Oct. 1703, and daughter of James Knapp, of Winfarthing, co. Norfolk. She died 19th Sept. 1720.

In the Woods family the manor continued for several generations. On the death of Mary Woods the manor passed to her son, Everard Woods the elder. By deeds dated 30th and 31st March, 1734, he mortgaged the manor to Edward Ventris, of Sproughton, for £600, which was transferred by deed 28th Feb. and 1st March, 1736, on a further advance of £570, to John Clayton. Everard Woods the elder married twice—1st Margaret, daughter of — Osborne, who died 28th March, 1725, and 2ndly Sarah, who died 9th May, 1743. By a settlement dated 20th Nov. 1740, the manor was conveyed to trustees to the use of Everard Woods the elder for life, with remainder to his eldest son Everard Woods the younger for life, with remainder in tail male, with remainder to the daughters of the said Everard Woods the younger, as tenants in common, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Everard Woods the elder for ever. On Everard Woods the elder's death 1st May, 1741, the manor passed to his only son, Everard Woods the younger, and on his death to his only son and heir, Alexander Woods. By virtue of indentures dated the 10th and 11th Jan. 1777, and a recovery suffered the manor became vested in the said Alexander Woods in fee. He died the 13th Jan. 1783. Alexander Woods held in 1809. From him the manor passed to his son and heir, Samuel Alexander Woods, who sold it in 1852 to H. S. Montagu.

[1] Harl. 83 F. 12.

[2] H.R. ii. 148.

In 1885 the manor was vested in Lord Huntingfield, in 1896 in D. Parry-Crooke, of Darsham House, and it is now vested in Mr. George Frederick Beaumont, of The Lawn, Coggeshall, Essex.

Particulars of the land belonging to this manor, with rough outline plan, will be found amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian.[1] In this manor the custom of Borough English prevails, the youngest son and youngest brother being heirs.

Manor of Minsmere or Scot's Hall.

This manor was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Roger Bigot of Robert Malet. In 1264 the manor was held by Richard le Scott, of Dunwich, who had a grant of free warren here.[2] In 1289 he recovered seisin against Andreas, son of Augustine, of 22 shillings and 6 pence rent in Westleton.[3]

On his death in 1300 "Claricia," his widow, claimed dower of John, the son of Richard le Scott. Davy mentions an action in 1300 between Roger de Huntingfield, jun., and Joyce his wife, and Richard de Tudenham and Joan his wife, being a plea of dower of the said Joan in a tenement in Westleton, and in 1303 makes Roger de Huntingfield lord; but Davy probably obtained his information from the inquisition p.m. of this Roger Huntingfield and Joyce his wife taken this year, when the Manor of Westleton is mentioned and an extent given.[4]

It does not seem clear however that this is the manor of which Roger Huntingfield was lord; particularly as the same manor is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Roger de Huntingfield in 1329,[5] when this manor was clearly in the Scott family. A fine was levied of part of this manor under the head "Mynmysmere Manor" in 1346 by John Scott and Isabella his wife against Nicholas de Lay, parson of the church of St. Margaret's de Burgh in Flegg, and John de Dunwich.[6] Further we find Davy himself stating a little later that John Scott and Catherine his daughter and heir had the lordship, and that he (but who *he* refers to is not clear) sold the manor in 1363 to Peter Bedingfield, Knt., who died in 1371, and from this time to the time of Edmund Bedingfield, who died in 1583, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Hesteley Hall, in Thorndon, in Hartismere Hundred.[7] A fine of this manor, under the name of "Mynmysmere manor in Westleton," in 1385 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus.[8]

The fine does not support Davy's statement exactly, for by it Peter Dowe, of Bedingfield, and Katherine his wife, acknowledge that the manor is the right of Robert Bacoun, of Hadleigh, and John Cook, of Bedingfield.[9] Of course, this might have been a transfer of mortgage.

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Sir Thomas Bedingfield, who died without issue 15th March, 1538.[10] From Edmund Bedingfield, who died in 1583, the manor probably went in the same course as the Manor of Bedingfield Hall, in Hoxne Hundred, to the death of Sir Harry Bedingfield in 1609.

[1] Rawl. D. 1481.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 49 Hen. III. pt. i, 6.
[3] O., 17 Edw. I. 25.
[4] I.P.M., 31 Edw. I, 31.
[5] I.P.M., 3 Edw. III. 42.
[6] Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. III. 37.
[7] See, too, Manor of Gt. Bealings, in Carlford Hundred.
[8] Add. Ch., 7288, 9241.
[9] Add. Ch. 7288, 9241.; Feet of Fines, 8 Rich. II. 12.
[10] I.P.M., 31 Hen. VIII. 5.

There is in existence the record of a suit in 1571 in which William Yaxley and Walter Norton recovered seisin of this manor against Edmund Bedingfield. The manor is in the pleadings called "Mynysmere *alias* Skotes."[1] However, the manor seems to have been vested in Edmund Bedingfield at the time of his death in 1583.

The manor afterwards belonged to the Cokes until sold by Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester, to Sir Joshua Vanneck, Bart., who died seised of it in 1777, and from him it has descended in the same course as the Manor of Heveningham, in this Hundred, to 1885, when it was vested in Lord Huntingfield.

By 1896 the manor had passed to Charles Capon, and it is now vested in Edwin M. Caines.

Manor of Lenwale's or Lembalde's or Lymbold's.

This manor was in the time of Hen. III. vested in Thomas de Lymworth, and in the middle of the 14th century vested in Thomas de Hemington, from whom it was acquired in 1377 by Sir Robert de Swillington, Knt.,[2] who died seised of it in 1391, from which time to the time of John Hopton the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Blythburgh, in this Hundred. It is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Joan Swillington, who died in 1428,[3] and is mentioned in the conveyance with Westleton Claydons and Rysings and other manors in 1471, in the deed referred to in the account of Brent fen Manor, Middleton, in this Hundred.[4]

The manor is specifically included in a fine levied in 1579 by John Wentworth against Sir Owen Hopton and others.[5]

Manor of Claydons.

This manor was vested in William Claydon, who died seised of it in 1330, when it passed to his son and heir, John Claydon, who died in 1350,[6] when the manor passed to his daughter and heir, Eleanor. The manor shortly afterwards became vested in Sir Robert Swillington, who died in 1391, after which it devolved in the same course of descent as the Manor of Lenwale's, and ultimately passed with the main manor, forming one of its members.

Precipe on a covenant concerning this manor, and also the Manors of Westleton, Rysings, and Valans (*sic*) in 1592, will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus.[7]

Manor of Westleton, Cleeve's, or Cliff's, Hernethorne.

In 1316 this manor was vested in Augustine del Clif of Dunwich. He was the son of John de Donewyco, and reference to an action by him against William de Criketot and others touching a tenement in Westleton will be found on the Patent Rolls for 1275.[8] Augustine seems to have died before 1329, for this year we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Peter de Donewyco, parson of Westleton Church, and John, son of Roger de Donewyco and Thomas his brother, plt., against Clement Thorald, parson of

[1] Add. Ch. 12670.
[2] Feet of Fines, 51 Edw. III. 30.
[3] I.P.M., 6 Hen. VI. 52.
[4] Harl. 45 F. 41 and 42.
[5] Fine, Hil. 21 Eliz.
[6] I.P.M., 24 Edw. III. 80.
[7] Add. Ch. 25440.
[8] Pat. Rolls; 3 Edw. I. 21*d*, 7 Edw. I. 12*d* (22).

Wrentham Church, deforc., in which John, son of this Augustine del Clif, of Dunwich, and Thomas, son of William Austyn, of Dunwich, were app. clam.[1]

We meet with another fine levied of the manor in 1348 by Augustine, parson of Brampton Church, and Beatrice, who was wife of John del Clif, against Peter del Clif and Robert Burghard, chaplain.[2] John del Clif held the manor, dying seised thereof in 1343, and under the name of "Hernethorne manor in Westleton" it is mentioned in his inquisition p.m.[3]

The manor seems to have then vested in Edmund del Clif, and on his death passed to his sister and heir married to William Chestan. In 1374-5 the manor seems however to have been vested in Peter Codon, for a rental for this year is still preserved amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus.[4]

The family of Chestan or Chedestan had held land in Westleton at a much earlier date, for in 1310 we meet on the Close Rolls with a notification that James de Chedestan sought to replevy to Augustine de la Faleyse (no doubt the same with Augustine del Clif of Dunwich, lord of the Manor of Cleeve's in Westleton), the said Augustine's land in Westleton.[5] On the death of Wm. Chestan and his wife the manor vested about 1425 in their son and heir, William Chestan. In 1435 the manor was in Thomas, Duke of Exeter, Robert de Willoughby, and others, as feoffees, for this year they held their first court for the manor. In 1484 the lordship was held by Thomas Wetherby, son and heir of John Wetherby and Agnes his wife, and John Bokele, son and heir of William Bokele and Alice his wife, Agnes and Alice being coheirs.

An inquisition p.m. in 1493 shows how this was. John Russe held in right of his wife Christine; a son Robert died without issue, and on Christine's death John held as tenant by the curtesy. On his death the manor descended to Agnes, wife of John Wetherby, aged 50, and Alice, late wife of William Bokele, aged 40, as sisters and heirs of the said Christine.[6] In 1504 Sir Thomas Howard, Lord Howard, held his first court as a purchaser from Thomas Wetherby of a moiety, and in 1506 the other moiety was held by John Bokele, son of William. In 1506 the Howard moiety was vested by purchase in William Jenney, son and heir of Sir Edmund Jenney, Knt., who this year held a court in respect of this moiety. In 1516 John Jenney held his first court for a moiety, and in 1528 Joan, relict of John Bokele, held her first court for the other moiety, which later passed to her son and heir, John Bokele, who died in 1531,[7] when it passed to his son and heir, a third John Bokele.

In 1530 John Jenney and Anne his wife held their first court for the Jenney moiety, and John dying 6th Oct. 1532,[8] it passed to his son and heir Henry. In 1538 John Bokele, son and heir of John, held his first court for the Bokele moiety, and in 1567 Christopher Jenney and Robt. Reve in right of Olive, his wife held the lordship.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found an action by Christopher Jenney in support of title against Robert Brooke and William Green as to sheepwalk and lands in Westleton, formerly

[1] Feet of Fines, 3 Edw. III. 2.
[2] Feet of Fines, 21 Edw. III. 31.
[3] I.P.M., 17 Edw. III. 17.
[4] Add. Ch. 17632.
[5] Close Rolls, 4 Edw. II. 22*d*.
[6] I.P.M., 8 Hen. VII. 794.
[7] I.P.M., 23 Hen. VIII. 275.
[8] I.P.M., 25 Hen. VIII. 26.

the estate of Francis Clovell.[1] We next meet with a fine of "Cleyffys Manor" in 1545, levied by Nicholas Hussey against a Francis Clovyle and others.[2]

The Jenney moiety then seems to have vested in John Barker *al.* Chapman, sen., for in 1569 we find the lordship to be in John Reeve, son and heir of Olive Reeve, widow, and the said John Barker. They held their first court 19th April 11 Eliz. The 13th April, 1577, Henry Grene held his first court, having purchased from John Reeve and John Chapman *al.* Barker in 1577.[3] Grene vested the manor in Richard Soane, merchant, who held his first court 8th Oct. 1582, and 11 years later, 10 Oct. 1593, a first court was held by William Grene, who however, does not appear to have acquired the legal estate until 1594, when we meet with a fine levied by him against Richard Soane and others,[4] but the manor was shortly afterwards acquired by William Bence, merchant,[5] who held a first court 26th March, 1599, and died in 1606. In this year, 15th Oct., John Bence held his first court. One of the Bences named Priscilla, 9th Dec. 1686, married a John Snell, of Chediston, who held his first court 13th April, 1687, and on his death Priscilla held the lordship up to 1694. In 1702 Edward Wright held the lordship in right of his wife, the said Priscilla, and in 1708 Priscilla Wright, widow, was lady of the manor, but she seems to have died this or the following year, for 30th Dec. 1709, we find Martha Snell, spinster, then holding her first court. The following are the names of the succeeding owners, as given in the Davy MSS. :—

1714. William Ingham, 1st court 4th Dec.
1734. Thomas Wharton, first court 21st Sept.
1737. Thomas Wharton and Priscilla his wife.
1748. Priscilla Wharton, widow, first court 9th Nov.
1770. John Garneys and Elizabeth his wife, first court 7th July.
1800. Elizabeth Garneys, widow, first court 1st Oct.
1809. Elizabeth Woodcock, widow.

James Reeve, whose representatives after his death sold 22nd May, 1827, to Richard Girling, of Westleton. The manor at that time on an average of 21 years produced annually about £27. 7*s.* 11*d.* With the manor was a farm of 183 acres, then let at £300. On the death of Richard Girling, the manor was again sold, and was acquired by one Cutts. In 1855 the manor was vested in John Crabtree, of Halesworth, and in 1896 in Henry Edwin Garrod, of Diss, in whom it still remains.

Arms of SNELL : Quarterly, Gu. and Az., a cross florée Or.

MANOR OF VALEINS.

The manor probably derived its name from the family of Valoynes, who held land in Westleton in the time of Hen. III. On the Close Rolls in 1228 we find a replevin of land which Walter de Valoynes held of William Blundus (no doubt William le Blund, the descendant of the Domesday holder) in Westleton.[6]

Little more is known of this manor than the fact that it was vested in the time of Hen. III. in William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. It is mentioned as held of Clare Honor, and an extent is given in the inquisition p.m. of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and Maria his 3rd wife in 1323.[7]

[1] C.P. ii. 92.
[2] Fine, Mich. 37 Hen. VIII.
[3] Fine, Mich. 19-20 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Easter, 36 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Mich. 42-43 Eliz.
[6] Close Rolls, 12 Hen. III. 9.
[7] I.P.M., 17 Edw. II. 75.

Manor of Rysings.

This manor was in 1300 and 1316 vested in John de Rysing. Towards the end of this century it came to Sir Robert Swillington, Knt., who died in 1391, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Roger, after which it apparently passed in the same course of descent as the main manor, forming one of its members. This manor was conveyed with Westleton, Lembaldes, and Claydon in Westleton, and other manors, in 1471,[1] by Robert Banyard, probably a trustee to John Hopton, as already shown in the case of Lenwales Manor. The manor was included in the release by Robt. Sampson and Elizabeth to John Hopton in 1428, mentioned in the account of Brent fen Manor, Middleton, in this Hundred.

Extracts from the Court Rolls of Westleton Manor, and also of the Manors of Rysings, Claydons, and other manors in Westleton, will be found as follows amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum: 1413, Add. Ch. 10384; 1438, Add. Ch. 7303; 1447, Add. Ch. 10387; 1454, Add. Ch. 10389; 1456, Add. Ch. 10390; 1506, Add. Ch. 7312, 10397; 1508, Add. Ch. 10398; 1514, Add. Ch. 7317; 1527, Add. Ch. 7322; 1530, Add. Ch. 7323, 7325; 1534, Add. Ch. 7327, 7329; 1539, Add. Ch. 7332; 1550, Add. Ch. 7337; 1559, Add. Ch. 7340; 1563, Add. Ch. 7345; 1569, Add. Ch. 10404; 1570, Add. Ch. 7352; 1573, Add. Ch. 10406; 1576, Add. Ch. 10410; 1577, Add. Ch. 7356; 1581, Add. Ch. 10414; 1600, Add. Ch. 10426; 1602, Add. Ch. 16428. A collection of grants of lands and some rolls of Manors of Westleton *t.* John to Chas. I., will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[2]

[1] Harl. 45 F. 41, 42.

[2] Add. 9235, 9236, 9238, 9241, 9251 9252, 9275, 9281.

WISSETT.

IN the time of Edward the Confessor a manor was held here by Ralph the Staller, consisting of 4 carucates of land. This at the time of the Survey was held by Earl Alan in demesne. There were also 10 villeins and 10 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 5 belonging to the tenants, wood sufficient for the support of 300 hogs, 4 acres of meadow, 4 rouncies, 20 beasts, 60 hogs, 63 sheep, and 51 goats, and in Saxon times 2 serfs. The value in the Confessor's time was £8, later 15*s*., at the time of the Survey 20*s*.

There were also 14 freemen under commendation, holding 4 carucates of land, 15 bordars, 8 ploughteams, 2 acres of meadow, and wood which in the Confessor's time had been sufficient to support 300 hogs, but which at the time of the Survey was sufficient for the support of 60 only. Earl Alan was the Domesday tenant in chief.[1] Amongst the invasions upon the King we find an entry that to Earl Alan's manor here belonged a freeman with 4 acres, which were attached to Northales, valued at 8*d*. This Robert de Curwun invaded, and this freeman Earl Ralph held when he made forfeiture, and of this he gave security. Also that there was another freeman valued at 16*d*. over whom the predecessor of William de Varennes had commendation in the Confessor's time. And that he had it as part of his land by reason of the exchange. These, too, Robert invaded with the above-mentioned 4 acres.[2]

Under the lands held by Earl Alan here, mention is also made of a church with 2 carucates of free land. It is stated that there were always 12 villeins, 16 bordars, and 6 ploughteams, wood for 130 hogs, and 3 acres of meadow, and that adjacent to this church were 5 villeins with 52 acres, 4 ploughteams and a half, and an acre of meadow. Also that in this church were 12 monks, and under it a chapel, the whole being included in the above valuation of the Wissett holding of Earl Alan of £20.[3]

Manor of Wissett.

In 1325 we find the manor in the inquisition p.m. of Cecilia de Ufford, widow of Sir Robert de Ufford, Knt., and one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert de Valoines, Knt., Lord of Walsham, being held by the service of 56*s*. and castleguard of Richmond. Davy says the manor was the lordship of Walter de Norwich, who died in 1328, when it vested in his son and heir, Sir John de Norwich, who died in 1364. It is quite true the manor is mentioned in the inquisition of Walter de Norwich,[4] but it is possible this was the manor of Blenche's in Wissett. Sir Walter de Norwich did not however die in 1328, but in 1326, neither did Sir John de Norwich die in 1364, but in 1362.[5] The manor does not, however, seem to have gone to the grandson of John de Norwich, who became the 2nd Baron and died in 1374 without issue, and to whose estate William de Ufford, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, son and heir of Robert de Ufford, 1st Earl of Suffolk, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Norwich, ultimately succeeded, for the manor will be found specified and an extent given in the inquisition p.m. of Robert de Ufford, 1st Earl of Suffolk, who died in 1369.[6]

[1] Dom. ii. 293.
[2] Dom. ii. 449.
[3] Dom. ii. 293.
[4] I.P.M., 3 Edw. III. 58.
[5] See Manor of Dalham, in Risbridge Hundred, for full account of this family.
[6] I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. ii. 38.

In 1382 we meet with two fines levied of "Wissett Manor," but it does not seem clear of which of the three manors of Wissett. Page apparently claims one of these fines for the Manor of Wisset le Roos, for he says that manor passed after 1375 to John, son of Peter de Brews, Knt., and Margery, his wife, who was a Nerford. One of the fines referred to is levied by Sir John de Cobeham, of Coulyng, Sir Robert de Swylyngton, John Haylesden, of London, Ralph de Forthyngton, clerk, and Robert Grethede, clerk, plt., against John, son of Sir Peter Brewes and Margaret his wife, deforciants.[1] The second fine was levied the same year by Henry Burne and Thomas Wryght, of Ilketshall, plt., against Nicholas Hunte, of London, jun., and Agnes his wife.[2]

Sir Robert de Swillington held the lordship, and died in 1391,[3] when it passed to his son and heir Sir Roger de Swillington. At that time the manor seems to have been held of the Castle of Eye. On Sir Roger Swillington's death, a third of the manor passed to his widow Joan in dower, and on her death in 1428[4] the whole manor passed to their only daughter, Margaret, wife of Sir John Gra, who died without issue in 1430.[5] Thomas Hopton, natural son of Sir Robert Swillington, sen., had issue John, and he in 1420, by virtue of an entail made on Thomas and his heirs obtained considerable property, the inheritance of the house of Swillington, in the county of Suffolk and elsewhere.[6] In 1440 Sir John Gra, of South Ingleby, in Lincolnshire, released to him certain property he held in right of Margaret his wife, heiress of the Swillingtons, and John Hopton died seised of this manor in 1479,[7] when it passed to his widow Thomasia, who died in 1499, when it went to her great-grandson, Sir Arthur Hopton, who died in 1555, when the manor vested in his son and heir. The subsequent descent of the manor is identical with the Manor of Wisset le Roos.

The manor was included with the Manor of Wisset le Roos in the will of John Hopton, for the pardon found on the Patent Rolls 18 Edw. IV., for having acquired from John Hopton that manor, as mentioned later in the account thereof, relates also to this manor.

Court Rolls of the manor for the 17 Rich. II. will be found in the Public Record Office.[8]

Manor of Wisset, now called Wisset le Roos.

This was the manor held by Ralph the Staller in the Confessor's time, and by the Earl of Brittany and Richmond under William the Conqueror. On the Earl's death in 1089 the manor passed in the same course of descent as the Manor of Nettlestead in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred, to the time of Margaret, Countess of Brittany, widow of Conan le Petit, 5th Earl of Richmond and Duke of Brittany. In 1205 the manor is said to have been exchanged for Reddeshall with Roger Bigot, 2nd Earl of Norfolk. There is an entry on the Close Rolls[9] in 1215 of an order to give seisin to Walter

[1] Feet of Fines, 6 Rich. II. 16.
[2] *Ib.* 6 Rich. II. 14.
[3] I.P.M., 15 Rich. II. pt. i. 61.
[4] I.P.M., 6 Hen. VI. 52.
[5] Extent of manor and fair in same, I.P.M., 8 Hen. VI. 40.
[6] See Manor of Brent Fen, Middleton, in this Hundred.
[7] I.P.M., 19 Edw. IV. 70. It should be noted here that the devolution from Joan Swillington, 6 Hen. VI. to John Hopton 19 Edw. IV., may relate to the Manor of Wisset le Roos, and not to this manor or to both. Wisset le Roos is certainly the manor mentioned in the inquisition.
[8] Portfolio, 204, 25.
[9] 7 John, pt. i. 15.

le Neve of land in Wissett, which the King gave to Roger le Bigot, and which was in the King's hands with the Honor of Bretagne. Roger Bigot apparently died seised of this manor in 1220, and was succeeded by his son and heir Hugh Bigot, 3rd Earl of Norfolk, who died in 1225. How the manor became vested in the Crown is not clear, but in 1227 we find on the Close Rolls an order to give to Hugh de Vivon seisin of the manor formerly held by Peter, Earl of Bretagne.[1]

This was merely however as steward for the King, as we learn from an entry on the Close Rolls in the following year, where there is the recital of King John having granted the manor to Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and an order for full seisin to be given to Roger, son and heir of Hugh le Bigod, son and heir of the said Earl Roger, coupled with a further order to Hugo de Vivon, "in whose hands the same was as bailiff of the King."[2] The manor however was included in the grant made in 1241 to Peter de Savoy, uncle of Queen Eleanor, with the Honor of Richmond, under the title of "the Manor and Soke of Wischete, in Suffolk," to hold of the Crown by knight's service.[3] Peter de Savoy, however, wisely fearing that his power and influence in this country might be displeasing to the English, the following year resigned his possessions and left the country, when Hen. III. granted this manor to his son, afterwards Edw. I., who gave it in 1267 to Sir John de Vallibus or Vaux, to whom a grant was also made of a market and fair here the same year.[4] He claimed view of frank-pledge and assize of bread and beer in the time of Edw. I.[5]

It appears from a petition of John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond and Duke of Brittany, to Parliament in 1292, that in 1267 the Manor of Wissett was still vested in that family, for on the grant to John de Vallibus the King granted to the then Earl Peter a recompense.[6] It is not easy to see how this could have been the case, as Peter de Dreux died about 1250, and in 1267 John, his son, was Earl of Richmond and Duke of Brittany.

A Chartulary of the estates of this John de Vallibus, and of his daughter Petronilla and her husband William de Nerford, from the time of Hen. III. to Edw. II., will be found amongst the Stowe MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[7] And a grant by Matilda, wife of Nicholas de Breton, to "Sir John son of Oliver de Vaux" of sixpence of annual rent in Wissett *c.* 1270-80, amongst the Bodleian Suffolk Charters.[8]

Sir John de Vallibus died in 1288,[9] when the manor passed to his daughter and coheir Petronilla, married 1st to a Holbroke and 2ndly to William de Nerford.

This William de Nerford was probably the son of Robert de Nerford and Alice his wife, daughter of John Pouchard, which Robert was Governor of Dover Castle in the first year of Hen. III. under Hubert de Burgh. William took part with the rebellious Barons against King John, and had his lands seized, but they were subsequently restored. Having married Petronilla without licence, he had to pay a fine of £230 for the offence to the Crown. In 1294 he received command with others to attend the King upon the great affairs of the nation, and was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in the 22nd and 23rd years of Edw. I. but never afterwards.

[1] Close Rolls, 11 Hen. III. 2; Chart. Rolls, 12 Hen. III. pt. i. 11; Bodl. 4166.
[2] Close Rolls, 12 Hen. III. 65.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 46 Hen. III. pt. i. 3. Add. MSS., Brit. Mus. 5702.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 51 Hen. III. 7.
[5] Q.W. 730.
[6] R.P. i. 78.
[7] Stowe MSS. 776.
[8] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1213.
[9] I.P.M., 16 Edw. I. 41.

Petronilla obtained this manor charged with £14 rent per annum on the partition in 1298 of the large possessions of her father. This £14 a year had to be paid to Sir William le Roos, who had married her sister Maud, the other coheir of John de Vallibus.

Sir William de Nerford held the manor of the King in capite as of the Honor of Richmond by the service of one knight's fee.

Amongst the Suffolk Charters in the Bodleian, 1274, we meet with a quit claim of John Redhed, of Wissett, to this William de Nerford and Petronilla his wife of all right and claim in 4 acres of land in Wissett,[1] and a grant in 1310 by Robert Dilhegg, of Wissett, to the Lady Petronilla de Nerford and her heirs of a capital messuage in Wissett, with arable lands, &c.[2]

After the death of William de Nerford, who died in 1301,[3] and Petronilla, who died in 1326,[4] the manor passed to their son, John de Nerford, who does not appear to have been summoned to Parliament. He and Agnes his wife in 1328 settled the manor on themselves and their heirs male in tail, This Agnes was a daughter of William de Bereford, sister and heir of Edmund de Bereford, widow of Sir John Argentein, and after Nerford's decease remarried Sir John Mautravers. Subject to Agnes the widow's life interest, the manor on the death of John de Nerford in 1329, without issue, vested in Thomas de Nerford, his brother. Neither he (who died in 1344) nor his son, Sir John de Nerford, Knt., who was slain in the wars in France in 1364, leaving an only daughter and heir Margery de Nerford, ever enjoyed possession of the manor, for Agnes Mautravers retained it under the above-mentioned settlement until her death in 1375.

In 1329 there is an order to the Escheater on the Close Rolls not to interfere further with and to restore the issue of the manor to this Agnes, as she and her husband John de Nerford were jointly enfeoffed by fine.[5]

The manor at that time is stated to have been held of the King as of the Honor of Richmond by the service of one knight's fee. This order was evidently made on the death of John de Nerford.[6] Two years later there is an order on the Patent Rolls which shows that Agnes the widow had then remarried John Mautravers the younger. It purports to be a grant of the manor to Agnes, wife of John Mautravers the younger, a "rebel," extended as of the value of £22. 16*s*. 2*d*.[7] On the Originalia Rolls is a sale by the King of all the corn in the manor to the said Agnes.[8]

It is quite true that the manor is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of John de Nerford, son of Thomas, in 1364,[9] but all he was seised of was the reversion.

On the death of Agnes in 1375,[10] the manor passed to Margery, the only child of Sir John de Nerford, and on the Rolls of Parliament in 1378 will be found a petition by her mother Alice, widow of Sir John de Nerford, who had married Sir John Nevill, of Essex, respecting the forcible seizure of this Margery, her daughter, from the house of her grandmother Alice, *i.e.*, mother of Sir John de Nerford, father of the said Margery.

Against this Margery a fine was levied in 1388, said to be of "Wissett Manor," in which Sir John de Cobeham, of Coulyng, Sir Robert de Swyllington, John Hailesdon, of London, Ralph de Forthyngton, clerk, and Robert

[1] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1214.
[2] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 518.
[3] I.P.M., 30 Edw. I. 56.
[4] She was buried at Penthey, in Norfolk.
[5] Close Rolls, 3 Edw. III. 18.
[6] I.P.M., 3 Edw. III. 9.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. III. pt. i. 21.
[8] O., 5 Edw. III. 11.
[9] I.P.M., 38 Edw. III. 31; see too I.P.M., 50 Edw. III. 46.
[10] I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. ii. 17.

Grethed, clerk, were plt., and the said Margery de Nerford was deforc.[1] Margery died unmarried in 1417. Page, copying from the Davy MSS., says that on the death of Alice Mautravers, the manor passed to John, son of Peter de Brews, Knt., and Margery his wife, who was a Nerford, and that in 1383 Sir John settled it on trustees, and the following year Sir Thomas Roos, of Hamlake, Knt., and Beatrice his wife, descended from Maud, the other daughter and coheir of Vaux, had it.

As early as 1363 we meet with an order on the Originalia Rolls for the acceptance of security from Thomas de Roos, of Hamelake, late brother of William, son of William de Roos and Margery his wife, for a reasonable relief for 5 messuages, 100 acres, and 100s. rent in Wissett.[2]

No doubt Thomas de Roos acquired ultimately the whole manor, and died seised of it in 1383 or 4,[3] when it passed to his widow Beatrice for life, and then to their son John, Lord Roos, of Hamlake. On the Patent Rolls in 1390 we find a pardon to John de Notyngham for acquiring for life from Beatrice, Lady de Roos, without licence, the manor by the description of "all the lands, tenements, rents, and services with appurtenances which the said Beatrice held in Wycet, Speksall, co. Suffolk.[4] In 1394 Margery de Nerford released and conveyed all her right to William de Roos and his heirs.

In 1401 we meet with a fine levied of the manor in which the said John de Notyngham, Robert de Caverham, William Gerneys, John de Chestan, Rich. Drewe, Robert de Knayton, clerk, and Roger Cawod, clerk, were plt., and the said Beatrice, Lady Roos, was deforciant.[5] Four years later we meet with a release amongst the ancient deeds in the Exchequer and Treasury of the receipt in the Public Record Office by John de Chestan to William Gerveys and Richard Drewe (no doubt trustees) of all his right in the manor.[6] A little later Sir Roger Swillington held, and from him a third passed in dower to his wife Joan, and subject thereto vested in his daughter, married to Sir John Gra.

The manor was in the time of Hen. VI. vested in John Hopton, son and heir of Thomas Hopton, and we meet with a fine levied of this manor in 1440, in which he is plaintiff and Bartholomew Whitefeld and Elizabeth his wife were deforciants.[7] And on the Patent Rolls in 1478 we find a pardon to William Calthorp, Sir Thomas Brews, William Pykenham, clerk, Roger Tounesend, John Fulyard, William Gurney, John Jermyn the younger, Esq., William Yarmouth, and Thomas Grygges, for having acquired the manor from John Hopton, deceased, and having at his request demised it to him and Thomasia his wife, and said William Pykenham, Roger, John, and John having released their estate in the manor to the said William and Thomas; and there is on the same Rolls a licence to grant to Sir Thomas Mountgomery and others to fulfil the will of John Hopton.[8]

Thomasia the widow seems to have held the manor until her death in 1499, when it passed to Sir Arthur Hopton, Knt., who died 15th Aug. 1555,[9] when it devolved on his son and heir, Sir Owen Hopton. He, with his son Arthur, sold the manor in 1588 to William Roberts, town clerk of Yarmouth, an attorney at Beccles,[10] who held his first court for the manor this same year. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth,

[1] Feet of Fines, 11 Rich. II. 26.
[2] O., 37 Edw. III. 12.
[3] I.P.M., 7 Rich. II. 68.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 14 Rich. II. pt. ii. 18.
[5] Feet of Fines, 3 Hen. IV. 14.
[6] 7 Hen. IV. A. 5359.
[7] Feet of Fines, 18 Hen. VI. 21.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. IV. pt. ii.
[9] I.P.M., 2 and 3 Ph. and M. 62.
[10] Fine, Mich. 31-32, Eliz.

will be found a suit between William Roberts to protect his title to the manor, which sets forth his purchase from Sir Owen Hopton and Arthur his son.[1]

On his death, the manor passed to his sister and heir, who married Simon Smith, a descendant of Sir Thurston Smith, of Cratfield, Knt., in which family it continued until the decease of Thomas, son and heir of Sir Owen Smith, Knt., in 1639, whose daughter and sole heir, Frances, married Charles, son of Major-General Charles Fleetwood, the Cromwellian soldier.

Amongst the State Papers in 1655 is a petition of Charles Fleetwood, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, to the Protector, to be released from the purchase of the manor, he having the reversion by entail and Act of Parliament, and having contracted for the purchase of Sir Ralph Hopton's life interest, who was then 60 years of age, and having died at the time the second half of the purchase money was to be paid.[2]

Page says that in 1648 Simon Smith, of Winston, in Norfolk, settled the entire estate of the Smiths on them (that is, the Fleetwoods and their heirs). From the Major-General the manor passed to his son and heir, Smith Fleetwood, whose will is dated 1697. Smith, the 2nd son of Smith Fleetwood, resided at Wood Dalling, in Norfolk, where he died, and was buried in 1726. Elizabeth his only child married Fountain Elwin, of Thurning, in Norfolk. On her death in 1732 the manor devolved on her three aunts, daughters of the said Smith Fleetwood—Frances, Caroline and Jane. In 1761 Jane, the youngest daughter, still a spinster, was lady of the manor. On the death of Jane Fleetwood, the manor passed by devise to her kinswoman, Anne, only daughter of Joseph Henlock, by Anne his wife, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Hartopp.

She married Edmund Bunney, who assumed the surnames of Cradock and Hartopp, and on her death the manor passed to her son, Sir Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, Bart., of Freathby, in the county of Leicester, created a Baronet 12th May, 1796. Sir Edmund died 10th June, 1833, and his eldest son, George Harry William, M.P. for Dundalk, having died unmarried in his father's lifetime in 1824, the manor passed to his 2nd son, Sir Edmund Hartopp, 2nd Bart., who married the Hon. Mary Jane Eden, daughter of Morton, 1st Lord Henley, by whom he had no issue, and dying 3rd April, 1849, the lordship passed to his brother, Sir William Edmund, 3rd Bart., who married Jane Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Bloomfield Keane, and had with other issue a son John William. Sir William Hartopp died 16th Oct. 1864, and the manor passed to his eldest son, Sir John William Cradock Hartopp, of Freathby, co. Leicester, 4th Bart., who married Charlotte Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Gyles Howard, nephew of Bernard Edward, 12th Duke of Norfolk. Sir John seems to have sold the manor, for in 1875 it was vested in F. Charsley, and in 1896 in Henry Calthorp Holloway Calthorp, of Stanhope Hall, King's Lynn, co. Norfolk, son of Lieutenant-Col. James Holloway, D.L., and J.P. for Norfolk, and Mary Esther his wife, daughter of John Calthorp, of Stantive Hall, J.P., and D.L. Mr. Holloway assumed the name of Calthorp on succeeding to his maternal grandfather in 1877 and in 1879 married Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of David Rabston, of Bothwell, N.B.

Arms of HARTOPP: Sa, a chevron, Arg., between three others passant Arg. Of CRADOCK: Per saltire Gu. and Arg. crusilly and three boars' heads,

[1] C.P. ii. 372.

[2] State Papers, 1655, p. 314.

two and one, couped, counterchanged. Of HOLLOWAY-CALTHORP: Quarterly 1st and 4th chequy Or. and Sa, a fesse nebuly between two bars gemel Erm. (for CALTHORP), and 2nd and 3rd Gul. between four crescents, three in chief and one in base Or, on a fesse of the last three pallets Sa.

MANOR OF BLENCHE'S.

This is stated to have been the lordship of Henry Blench in 1275. In 1574 it was held by Edward Wilkinson, from whom it passed that year to Francis Windam.[1] It then passed to the Norton family, and Robert Norton, of Halesworth, is said to have died seised, and in 1561 we meet with a fine levied of the manor in 1584 by Henry Norton against Robert Hurth and others.[2] But it is stated that on the death of Robert Norton the manor passed to his son and heir Walter Norton, of Chediston, at whose death in 1609 it went to his son and heir, Henry Norton, on whose death in 1638 it vested in his son and heir Walter Norton.[3]

Rentals for this manor in 1656, 1690, and 1714 are given in the Davy MSS.[4] In 1656 the rents were £2. 16*s*. 3*d*., in 1690 £2. 14*s*. 10*d*., and in 1714 £2. 14*s*. 4*d*.

[1] Fine, Easter, 16 Eliz.
[2] Fine Easter, 26 Eliz.
[3] See Manor of Bavents, in Chediston, in this Hundred.
[4] Add MSS. 19083, p. 172.

WRENTHAM.

THE whole of the land in this place was at the time of the Great Survey held by William de Varennes. There are six several manors mentioned and the details given are very minute. Most of the manors consisted of about 2 carucates, but the largest of 3. This largest manor was held in the Confessor's time by Halden, a freeman, and there were attached to it 6 villeins, 11 bordars, 3 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, 2 belonging to the tenants, 2 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 40 hogs, valued at £4. By the time of the Survey the value was £3, the villeins had come down to 4, and the serfs to 1, but the bordars had increased to 13, and there were in addition 7 beasts, 24 hogs, 80 sheep, and 30 goats. This manor was then held by William, son of Rainald, of the said William de Varennes.

The second manor, consisting of 2 carucates of land, was held in the Confessor's time by Edric, a freeman, and there were 5 villeins, 11 bordars, 6 serfs, a ploughteam and a half in demesne, 3 belonging to the tenants, wood sufficient for the support of 20 hogs, 2 acres of meadow; also a church with 40 acres. The value was the same in Saxon and Norman times, viz., 40*s*., but at the time of the Survey the serfs had come down half; there was an additional half-ploughteam in demesne, but one less belonging to the tenants. Additionally, too, by this time there were attached to this manor 13 beasts, 12 hogs, 113 sheep, and 20 goats, and 5 hives of bees.

A third manor was held in the Confessor's time by Turchil, with 2 carucates. There were 5 villeins, 11 bordars, 2 ploughteams which could be made up on the demesne, but only 1 when William de Varennes took over the manor, 2 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient for the support of 20 hogs, all valued at 40*s*.

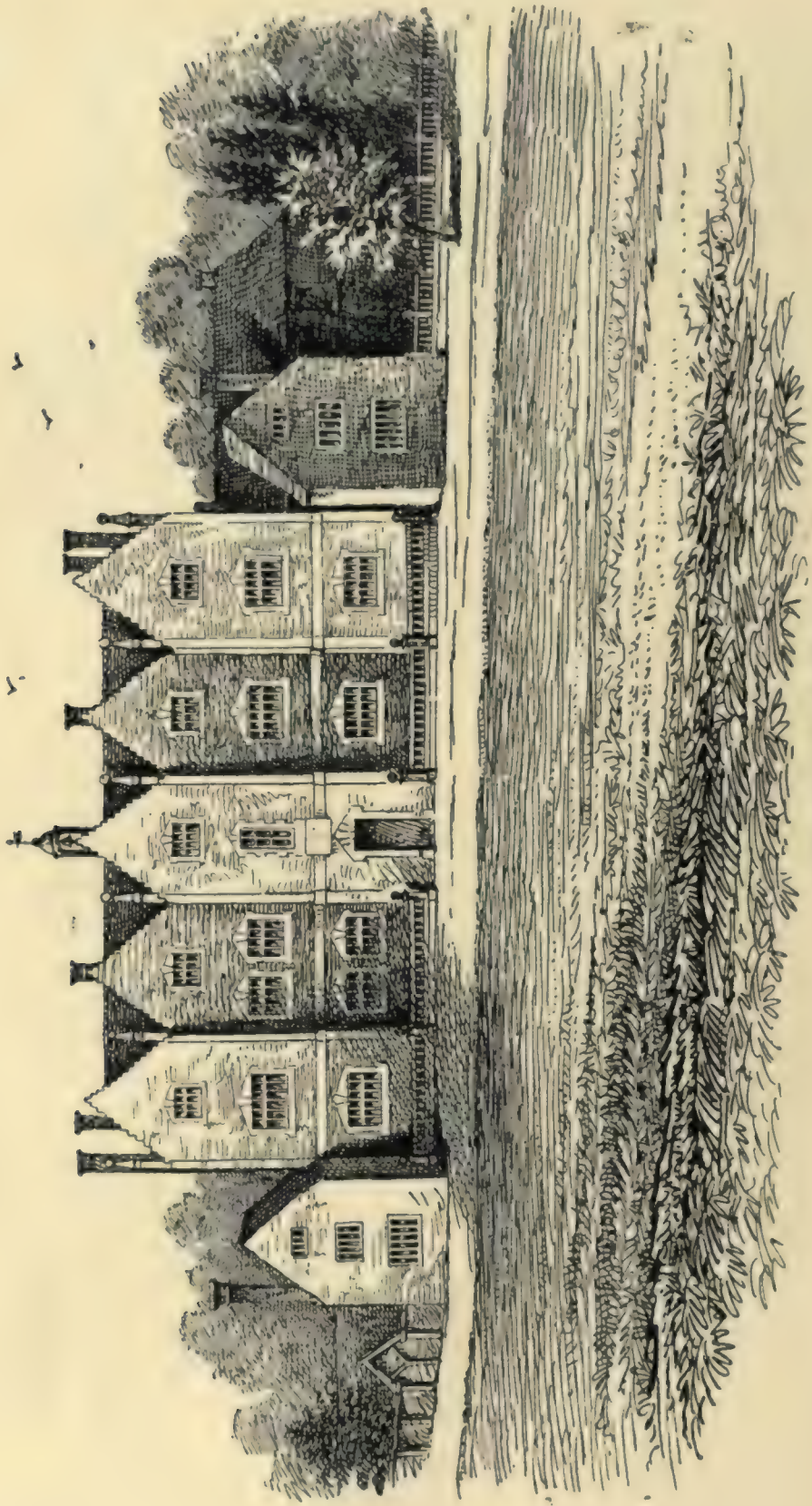
A fourth manor was held in Saxon times by Woolrich, a freeman, with 2 carucates. There were 5 villeins, 11 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne (but another might have been made up) and 2 belonging to the tenants, 2 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 20 hogs, all valued at 40*s*. There was also a church with 8 acres.

These last three manors were held by Robert de Petroponte of Wm. de Varennes, and he also held here 20 freemen with 360 acres and 2 bordars, having 6 ploughteams in demesne, valued at 60*s*. Over one of these men Earl Alan had half commendation and half the land and soc and sac, and over all the land the soc and sac lay in Blythburgh Hundred.

The fifth manor was held by a freeman holding half a carucate, and under him he had two freemen with 10 acres and a bordar. There was to this manor one ploughteam in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the tenants, wood for 4 hogs, half an acre of meadow, 2 rouncies, 6 beasts, 10 hogs, 30 sheep, and 20 goats, valued at 10*s*.

The sixth manor was that of Aluric, of Sanford, consisting of 50 acres to which manor were attached 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, an acre of meadow, 1 rouncy, 4 beasts, 8 hogs, 60 sheep, and 7 goats, valued at 10*s*.

The only other holding in this place was that of 8 freemen, who had a carucate and a half and 10 acres of land, and one bordar with 2 ploughteams in demesne, always valued at 12*s*. The last two manors mentioned



WRENTHAM HALL, SUFFOLK.

and the 8 freemen were all held at the time of the Domesday Survey by William, son of Rainald, of William de Varennes the tenant in chief.[1]

Both the manors of Wrentham known as South Hall and North Hall, and held respectively by the families of Pierrepoint and Poynings, were held by them of the family of the Earl of Pembroke.[2] In the year 1325 we find an order on the Close Rolls to deliver to Mary, late wife of Aymer de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke, two fees in Wrentham and Cove, which Michael de Poynynges holds of the yearly value of £10, assigned in dower,[3] and a like order at the same time as to two fees in Wrentham and Covehithe, held by Simon de Pierpoint of the yearly value of £10.[4]

Manor of Wrentham, Perpounds, *al.* South Hall.

This was the manor held by Edric in Saxon times, and the estate of William de Warennes in the time of the Conqueror, being held at that time of the latter by Robert Pierpoint, from whom it passed to his son and heir, William de Pierrepoint, and from this time to the death of Gregory, 10th Lord Dacre, probably passed in the same course as the Manor of Benacre, in this Hundred.

From the Quo Warranto Rolls we learn that Robert de Pierrepont had free warren and wreck of the sea here,[5] and that Simon claimed the same.[6] In 1331 a fine was levied of this manor in which Nicholas de Cantebrigg, parson of Ferditton Church, and Clement Torald, parson of Wrentham Church, were plt. against this Simon de "Perpunt."[7]

The manor is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Joan, widow of Sir Richard Fienes, Lord Dacre, who died in 1486,[8] when Thomas Fienes, jun., Lord Dacre, her grandson and heir, succeeded to the lordship. His will is dated 1531, and on his death in 1534 the manor passed to his grandson and heir, Sir Thomas Fienes, the elder Lord Dacre, who was executed in 1541. Davy states that he left the manor to his cousin Thomas Fienes, and in 1539, he makes Thomas Fienes, Lord Dacre, son and heir apparent of the cousin, lord. This however does not seem to be correct, for Thomas Fienes, Lord Dacre in 1539, was the grandson of the Thomas, Lord Dacre, who died in 1534. He did no doubt have the lordship, and on his execution in 1541, as mentioned in the account of the Manor of Benacre, in this Hundred, his widow, Lady Mary, the daughter of George, Lord Abergavenny, obtained the manor, and held a court for it in 1553, with her 2nd husband, Francis Thursley, and the manor passed on her death to her son Gregory, Lord Dacre, 10th Baron, the last of the Fienes name, her eldest son, Thomas, having died young. This Gregory, Lord Dacre, in 1570 had licence to alienate the manor to Roger Manwood and his heirs as trustee.

Under the settlement or assurance of 1570 the manor seems to have vested in Sir Henry Norris, Lord Norris, of Rycot, son of Henry Norris by Mary his wife, daughter of the Thomas Lord Dacre, who died in 1534, for he and his wife Margery held their first court for the manor in 1572, and

[1] Dom. ii. 399.
[2] See I.P.M., Adomarus de Valencia, E. of Pembroke and Maria his wife, 17 Edw. II. 75.
[3] Close Rolls, 18 Edw. II. 14.
[4] *Ib.*
[5] H R. ii. 148.
[6] Q.W. 724.
[7] Feet of Fines, 5 Edw. III. 38. This fine included the advowson also of the Churches of Wrentham and Benacre and Henstead.
[8] I.P.M., 2 Hen. VII. 190.

three years later had licence to alienate to Humphrey Brewster, which alienation was effected by fine levied in 1576.[1]

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found an action by Thomas Butts against this Humphrey Brewster and others respecting lands in Wrentham, held of the Lord Dacre as of his Manor of Southall, freeholds and copyholds, Brewster then being lord.[2]

Humphrey Brewster[3] died in 1593, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Francis Brewster. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Snelling, of Whatfield, and died in 1644, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Brewster. He was a member of the Long Parliament which dethroned the Monarch, being the representative for the Borough of Dunwich in the place of Henry Coke, disabled for his loyalty.

The writ issued for his election by vote of the House bears date Sept. 2nd, 1645. The Brewsters were in a good position for some time prior to the purchase by Humphrey Brewster of this manor, but they appear to have attained their highest elevation, as Mr. Page observes, during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, to whose party Robert Brewster, the then possessor of Wrentham Hall, was a warm advocate.

In the Candler notes amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian it is said that Brewster's estate was about £700 per annum, and after his purchase of Ludham, the seat of the Bishop of Norwich, about £1,000 per annum. He married a sister of Sir John Corbet, of Sprowston, in Norfolk, Knt. and Bart. Candler also mentions that he had a brother, Francis Brewster, also living in Wrentham, who was a counsellor at law and justice of the peace. Robert Brewster died in 1663, and the manor passed to his son Francis, who married Cecily, daughter and coheir of Sir Charles Crofts, of Bardwell, Knt.

On Francis's death the manor passed to his cousin, Philip Brewster, who died in 1710, when it went to his son and heir, Humphrey Brewster, who died in 1735, when it devolved on his son and heir Philip, who dying in 1765, it passed to his son and heir, Humphrey, who died unmarried in 1797.

On the sudden death of Humphrey Brewster, the estates passed to Frances Meadows, widow, and John Wilkinson, aunt and first cousin of the deceased, by whom they were sold in 1810 to Sir Thomas Gooch, of Benacre Hall.[4] He took down the Hall which had been erected by the Brewsters in the time of Edw. VI., and sold the materials by public auction in August, 1810.

Sir Thomas Gooch died in 1826, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Thos. Sherlock Gooch, Bart. According to Kirby, Page and Davy, the lordship subsequently became vested in the Earl of Stradbroke, but this does not seem to be the case. It has descended in a like course with the Manor of Benacre, from the purchase in 1810 by Sir Thomas Gooch, and is now vested in his representative, Sir Thomas Vere Sherlock Gooch, 10th Bart., of Benacre.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found an action by Adrian Smythe against Thomas Morsse for relief

[1] Fine, Hil. 18 Eliz.
[2] C.P. i. 78.
[3] Davy gives extracts from the parish registers of Wrentham between 1602 and 1797, and there are 92 entries of Brewsters, with other interesting information respecting them Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 19083, p. 218.
[4] See Benacre Manor, in this Hundred.

against a fraudulent contract touching three closes of land in Wrentham, in the Manor of Southall.[1]

The "Manor of Wrentham" is included in a fine levied of Northals Wymples in Thorington, Covehithe, Benacre, &c., in 1564, by Sir Richard Sakevyle and others against Philip Fynes.[2]

Arms of BREWSTER: Sable, a chevron Ermine betw. 3 stars of 6 points. Or.

MANOR OF WRENTHAM, NORTHALL, OR POININGS.

This manor was that held by William, son of Rainald, of William de Varennes or de Warein at the time of the Domesday Survey. In 1292 it was vested in Luke or Lucas de Poynings, who had a grant of free warren here that year.[3]

In the next reign we find Luke de Poynings claiming assize of bread and beer here,[4] and in 1273 there was an action between him and Robert de Perpoint, the lord of Southall Manor, touching a tenement in Wrentham.[5]

In 1294 Michael de Poynings was lord, and his holding in Wrentham consisted of two fees. The 8th June this year he received summons amongst the great men to attend the King touching the important affairs of the realm, and served first in France and subsequently in the wars in Scotland in the retinue of John, Earl of Warren. He was mostly engaged in warfare during the latter years of the reign of Edw. I. and the beginning of Edw. II. In 1311 a fine was levied of the manor by Michael de "Ponyngg" and Margaret his wife, against Thomas de "Ponyngg," which included the Manor of Smalebrigg.[6]

Michael was succeeded by his son and heir Thomas de Poynings, who (summoned to Parliament 23rd April, 1337), having married Agnes, one of the coheirs of John, the son of Bartholomew de Cryol, was slain in the great sea fight with the French at Sluse in 1339,[7] being succeeded by his son and heir, Michael de Poynings, then 22 years of age.

There would appear to be something wrong about the age if what Dugdale[8] says be correct. Referring to Michael, slain in the battle at Sluse, he says: "Losing his life therefore in that perilous encounter, the King by his letters patent bearing date at Mont-martin upon the 14th of the same month, acknowledging his great valor and eminent merits, and that he was slain in his service, received the homage of Michael his son and heir, *though then under age*, and in recompense of those his father's sufferings, not only granted unto him livery of his lands, but the full benefit of his marriage, taking security for the payment of his relief."

This Michael served with distinction in the wars in Flanders, and later in Brittany, with 15 men at arms like himself, four knights, 10 esquires, and 12 archers, having an allowance of 21 sacks of the King's wool for their wages in that service. In 1344 he was in the wars in France and was present at the great battle of Cressy. In 1352 he granted a yearly rent of £20 out of the manor to Joan, late wife of William le Band, and Miles le Frenshe, and Joan's heirs.[9] In 1366 he gave 1,000 marks to Queen Philippa for the wardship and marriage of William, son and heir of John, Lord Bardolph, with the object of marrying him to his own daughter Agnes.

[1] C.P. iii. 41.
[2] Fine, Hil. 6 Eliz.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 56 Hen. III. 1.
[4] Q.W. 728.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. I. 14.
[6] Feet of Fines, 4 Edw. II. 20.
[7] Extent, I.P.M., 13 Edw. III. 37.
[8] Vol. ii. 134.
[9] Close Rolls, 26 Edw. III. 3*d*.

By his will dated Friday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, 1368, he bequeathed his body to be buried at Poynings, in Sussex, near the grave of his mother, southward, and gave towards the building of a new church there 200 marks. To him who should be his heir he bequeathed a ring of ruby, which ring was called the "Charter of Poinings," with the furniture of his chapel and all his armour, which his father had formerly bequeathed to him. Also a pair of "basyns" and ewers of silver twelve new dishes, and 12 saucers of silver. To Margaret, his daughter, 400 marks to her marriage. He also appointed that two annets should be sung for his soul, the one at Poynings, the other at Slagham, and gave to the Friars Carmelites at Shorham towards the building of their church £20, constituting Joan his wife one of his executors.

He died 7th March, 1369,[1] leaving by Joan his wife, widow of Sir John de Molyns, Knt., a son and heir, Thomas, aged 20, to whom the lordship passed. There is an extent of the manor under the name of Northalle, and it is included in an escheat of William de Elyngton in 1377.[2]

Joan, the widow, by her will, which is dated the Friday after Ascension Day, 1369, desires to be buried in the Church of Poynings, in Sussex, near her husband Michael, Lord Poynings, towards the north. She also gave to the new building of that church 100 marks, and to Thomas her son 100 marks, until he should be of full age, and then to be also given towards the buildings of the same church. To Elizabeth, her daughter, a drinking cup of silver, with a cover enamelled and gilt, as also an ewer of the same sort. To Richard, her other son, two basins, and two ewers of silver, and further to the said Thomas and Richard, and also to Agnes her daughter, four pieces of silver of one pattern. She died 16th May following.

Thomas, the year following his father's death, did homage, and had livery of his lands. He made his will dated St. Simon and St. Jude's Day (28th Oct.), 1374, directing his body to be buried in the midst of the Quire of the Abbey of St. Radegunds, in Kent (of which he was patron), before the High Altar, appointing that a fair tomb should be placed over his grave, with the image of a knight thereon, made of alabaster, and 100 pounds to be given to that abbey, part for the tomb and the remainder to be disposed of in masses and prayers for his soul. He gave to Blanch de Mowbray, his wife, the third part of his goods, and with all his plate and household stuff, excepting a cup of gold for the Lady Bardolf his sister, and another for the Lady Dacom, his other sister. To Richard his brother he bequeathed 12 dishes, and as many saucers of silver, with all his armour, appointing that 10 annets and trentals of Gregorie should be sung in the Churches of Poynings and Slagham within one year of his death. He died in 1375,[3] without issue, leaving Blanche de Mowbray, his wife, surviving, to whom a third of the manor passed in dower, and Richard his brother and heir, subject to her interest, took the manor.

Blanche did not die, as alleged in the Davy MSS. in 1378, but remarried Sir John de Worth, Knt., and a fine was levied of one third part of the manor in 1380 by Sir Richard de Poynings, Knt., against this John de Worth and Blanche his wife deforciants.[4] This same year Richard made proof of his age, when he did homage and had livery of his lands.

He married Isabel, daughter and heir of Robert Lord Fitz Pain, and also heir to her mother, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Guy de Brian.

[1] I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. ii. 14.
[2] I.P.M., 51 Edw. III. 2nd nos. 28.
[3] I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. ii. 27.
[4] Feet of Fines, 4 Rich. II. 34.

Richard, 4th Lord Poynings, by his will dated 10th June, 1387, bequeathed his body to be buried in the parish church of Poynings, on the right hand of the tomb of Thomas, Lord Poynings, his brother, and gave 10 marks for the celebration of 20 trentals for his soul and all Christian souls within the space of one year after his death. To Joane, his daughter, for her marriage, 200 marks. To the infant wherewith his wife was then with child, in case it should be a daughter £100, appointing that if he should dye in such a place as that his body could not be buried at Poynings, to the end that his friends afar off might take notice thereof, there should be a stone of marble provided with a shield of his arms, and a helment under his head, with an inscription declaring his name and the time of his death. He declared that the Lady Isabel his wife should have the Manor of Wrentham called Northalle, during her life. He died the same year, and his will was proved 26th Sept. 1387.[1]

Upon the death of Isabel, 11th April, 1394,[2] the manor passed to her son Robert. He was a minor at the time of his father's death, and also at the time of his mother's death, not having livery of his lands until 10 Hen. IV.

Robert, 5th Lord Poynings, was engaged in the wars in France during the reigns of Hen. IV., V., and VI., and had also summons to Parliament from the 5th of Hen. IV. to the 23rd of Hen. VI. inclusive.

In 1436 a fine was levied of the manor in which John Frank, clerk, William Chauntrell, Robert Cavendyssh, John Hody, Thomas Lysores, clerk, Richard Coroner, clerk, John Fooche, clerk, William Clerk, clerk, Thomas Groveherst, and John Norton were plts., and Sir Robert "Ponynges" was deforciant.[3] Sir Robert married Elizabeth or Eleanor, daughter of Reginald, Lord Grey de Ruttyn, and was finally slain at the siege of Orleans, 2nd Oct. 1446,[4] when his son Richard Poynings, having died in his father's lifetime, leaving by Alianore his wife, daughter of Sir John Berkeley, of Beverstone, Knt., an only daughter and heir Eleanor, she became heir to her grandfather, and it is said ultimately succeeded to the lordship. Page styles Eleanor the "cousin" instead of the granddaughter of Robert, Lord Poynings, and says the manor descended to her. But this seems doubtful, and the greater probability is that it passed to Sir Robert's 2nd son, Robert Poynings, for he held what is said to be his first court for the manor in 1446. There seems to have been some transaction in the time of this Robert not known to us, for the manor is found mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of John de Mowbray 3rd Duke of Norfolk, and Eleanor his wife, in 1461,[5] and there is the exemplification of the tenour of an assignment of the manor in 1469 on the Patent Rolls.[6] Robert died 17th Feb. 1469-70, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Edward Poynings. A first court however for the manor was in 1469 held by Thomas Stafford and others, probably as trustees, for the first court of Sir Edward Poynings was not held until the year 1489. He was a most active and expert soldier, and adhering to the Earl of Richmond against Rich. III., was after the victory at Bosworth made one of the Privy Council, and in 1490 was one of the chief commanders sent in aid of Maximillian the Emperor, against the French. In 1504 he was appointed Constable of Dover Castle. He was the third of eighteen counsellors bequeathed by Hen. VII. to his son, with his kingdom, a privy council in which it is said there was not one lawyer, and a complete body of active

[1] I.P.M., 11 Rich. II. 43; 15 Rich. II. pt. i. 53.
[2] I.P.M., 17 Rich. II. 46.
[3] Feet of Fines, 14 Hen. VI. 24.
[4] I.P.M., 25 Hen. VI. 24.
[5] I.P.M., 1 Edw. IV. 46.
[6] Edw. IV. pt. ii. 4, 3.

and knowing men in their own orb. In 1513, being then a Knight of the Garter, he was with the King at the siege and taking of Theronene of which he was left governor. He is described as having "a serious and plodding brow, that bespoke his deep prudence, and a smart look which denoted the resolved valour."

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Scot, Knt., but had issue one son only, John, who died in his father's lifetime. Sir Edward Poynings died in 1523, when the manor passed, according to Davy, to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, son and heir of Alianore or Eleanor, the heiress of her grandfather, she having married Sir Henry Percy, 3rd Earl of Northumberland, who was slain at Towton Field, 29th March, 1461.

Of course, this is absurd, as the son and heir of Alianore had been in his grave for over 30 years in 1523. The manor did go to the Earl of Northumberland, but it was to the 5th Earl, Henry Algernon Percy, who had, as it is said, "the happiness to die in his bed, which not one of the preceding Earls had done," in 1527. Upon the 5th Earl of Northumberland's death the manor passed to his eldest son, Henry Algernon Percy, 6th Earl, K.G., who married Mary, daughter of George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and sold the manor in 1529 to Robert Ratcliffe, Viscount Fitz Walter,[1] who married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Duke of Buckingham; 2ndly Lady Margaret Stanley, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Derby; and 3rdly, Mary daughter of Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, in Cornwall. His lordship seems in his lifetime to have given this manor to his 3rd son, Sir Humphrey Ratcliffe, Knt., as in 1536 he held a first court. He is described as of Elnestow, in the county of Bedford, and left issue a son, who eventually succeeded to the title as 4th Earl of Sussex; but it seems that on the death of Sir Humphrey in the lifetime of his father this particular manor reverted to his father, Robert Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex. Possibly there had never been any assurance from father to son.

The 1st Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex,[2] was a favourite both with Hen. VII. and Hen. VIII., and an account of him is given under Shimpling Manor, in Babergh Hundred. He died 26th Nov. 1542,[3] leaving a son, Sir Henry Ratcliffe, who succeeded as 2nd Earl of Sussex. He died 17th Feb. 1556, leaving three sons who were successively Earls of Sussex. The eldest son, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe, became 3rd Earl of Sussex. Sir Robert Naunton, in his "Fragmenta Regalia," describes him "as a goodly gentleman, of a brave noble nature and constant to his friends and servants," and goes on to state "that there was such an antipathy in his nature to that of the Earl of Leicester's, that being together at court, and both in high employments, they grew to direct forwardness, and were in continual opposition, the one setting the watch and the other the sentinel, each on the other's actions and motions; for this Earl of Sussex was of great spirit, which, backed with the queen's special favour, and supported by a great and antient inheritance, could not brook the other's empire, insomuch as the queen, upon sundry occasions, had somewhat to do to appease and attain them until death parted the competition and left the place to Leicester." Upon his death-bed his lordship is said by the same authority thus to have addressed his friends: "I am now passing into another world, and I must leave you to your fortunes and the queen's grace and

[1] Fine, Trin. 21 Hen. VIII.
[2] See Shimpling Manor, in Babergh Hundred.
[3] I.P.M., 34 Hen. VIII. 118.

goodness; but beware of the gipsey (meaning Leicester) for he will be too hard for you all; you know not the beast as well as I do." The Earl in 1567 sold the lordship to Arthur Chute or Choute,[1] who sold it in 1577 to Humphrey Brewster.[2] Humphrey Brewster died seised in 1593, after which the devolution is identical with the other manor of Wrentham we have already traced. "Wrentham Manor" is included in a fine levied in 1560 by Caroline Gryce against Sir Humphrey Radcliff and others.[3]

Arms of POYNINGS: Barry of six, Or and Vert, a bend Gu.

[1] Fine, Mich. 9 Eliz.
[2] Fine, Mich. 19-20 Eliz.
[3] Fine, Mich. 2 Eliz.

YOXFORD.

THERE were two manors here in the time of King Edward the Confessor, one of considerable extent, being 10 quarantenes long and 7 broad. This large manor was held in Saxon times by Manning, and contained 5 carucates of land. There were then 12 villeins, 2 bordars, 1 serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and 3 belonging to the tenants, wood sufficient for 30 hogs, 20 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 7 beasts, and 30 hogs, all valued at 40*s*. By the time of the Survey the value was placed at 60*s*., but there are no indications of increased prosperity. On the contrary, the villeins had come down to 9, and the bordars had all disappeared. This holding paid in a gelt 3*d*., and was the estate of Robert de Todeni as Domesday tenant in chief.[1]

The other manor belonged to Roger Bigot, having been held in the Confessor's time by Norman the Thane with 100 acres. There were 4 villeins, 7 bordars, 1 serf, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 3 belonging to the men, 5 acres of meadow, 3 rouncies, 5 hogs, and 12 sheep. It was valued always at 40*s*. By the time of the Survey one of the ploughteams in demesne and one of those belonging to the tenants had disappeared, and there was one rouncy less, but an addition of 7 beasts. The manor was then held by Hugh de Corbun of Roger Bigot. To the manor had been added 5 freemen, over whom in the Confessor's time the said Norman had commendation, and they had 14 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 2*s*. Over all the said Norman had the soc. There had been also added to the manor two freemen from the King's soc, namely, Algar and Edwin, under commendation to Aylward, the King's provost in the Confessor's time, with 7 acres and a team of two oxen, valued at 15*d*.[2]

Manor of Yoxford, since called Yoxford with the Members.

This manor extends into the parishes of Yoxford, Middleton, and Sibton, and was held in Saxon times by Norman the Thane, and in the Conqueror's day by Hugo de Corbun under Roger Bigot. Shortly after the Great Survey William de Pirnho, who held under Roger Bigot lands of Pirnho, in Norfolk, settled here, and held the lordship. He was succeeded by a William de Pirnho in the time of Hen. I., who was a person of considerable account at Court, and witnessed a charter of that King to the Abbey of Ramsey with Gilbert Fitz Richard and others of note. He was succeeded by another William de Pirnho, and he by his son Reginald de Pirnho, who by a charter, undated, confirmed to the monks of Sibton all the lands which Robert Aldred had given them in Stikingland.

He was succeeded by his brother, William de Pirnho, who in 1239 released to Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, by fine, his right of fisheries from the Mill of Cliff and the Bridge of Bungay, the Earl granting him a fishery from Bungay Bridge to the Earl's vineyard.

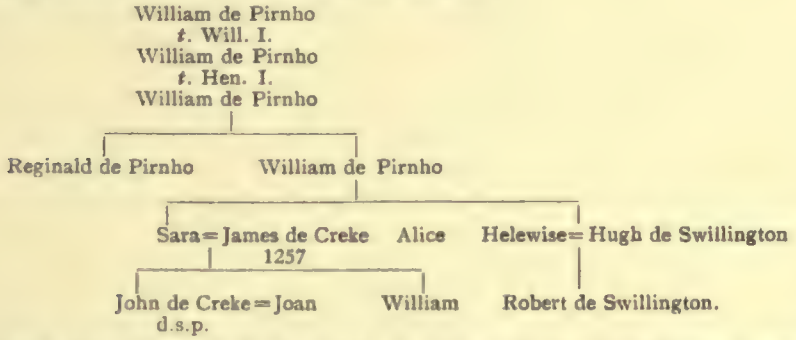
In 1250 it appears from a fine then levied that Roger Bigot had the custody of Sara, the daughter of this William de Pirnho, then deceased. Sara married James de Creke, and they had in 1257 this Manor of Yoxford conveyed to them by fine from Geffrey le Neve, of Yoxford, and Catherine his wife, it being the inheritance of William de Pirnho, her father.[3] James

[1] Dom. ii. 429*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 334*b*.
[3] Feet of Fines, 41 Hen. III. 9.

de Creke held "bortrem" here,[1] and claimed warren, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and beer in Yoxford.[2] There is a bequest of goods in Yoxford Manor, Gilb. de Crek, in 1282, amongst the Campbell MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[3]

In 1286 Alice, daughter of William de Pirnho, released to John de Creke, son of James, her right in certain messuages and lands in Yoxford, Burgh and Grundisburgh, and four years later William, son and heir of Sara de Pirnho, granted by fine two parts of the lordship of Yoxford, Middleton, and Burgh, and the reversion of the third part, which Joan, late wife of John de Creke held in dower to Robert, son and heir of Hugh de Swillington and Helewise his wife, and his heirs. This Sara and Helewise were sisters. Amongst the Patent Rolls of the time of Edw. I. will be found an entry of an action between Alice, daughter of William de Pirnho and James de Crek, as to possessions in Yoxford.[4]

The documents above show this descent.



In 1294 the manor was held by Robert de Swillington, who had a grant of free warren here that year.[5] From this time to the time of Sir Arthur Hopton, who succeeded his father in 1591, the devolution of the manor is the same with that of the Manor of Blythburgh, in this Hundred.

In the inquisition p.m. of Sir Roger Swillington, jun., in 1418,[6] the manor is called "Stykeland Manor," as it is also in that of Joan his wife in 1428,[7] where an extent of the manor is given. An extent is also given and the manor named in like terms in 1430 in the inquisition p.m. of Margaret, wife of Sir John Gra.[8]

In 1597 the manor was acquired by Sir Robert Brooke, Knt.,[9] alderman of London, who died in 1600, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary, Woolchurch. There seems to have been a difficulty and disagreement over this sale. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of Queen Elizabeth we find an action by Arthur Hopton against Robert Brooke and Robert Brooke his son, to whom he had sold the lands of his father, Sir Owen Hopton, Arthur Hopton charging the defendants with fraud.[10]

There is also amongst the same Proceedings a bill by the said Arthur Hopton against Arthur Mylls to redeem certain manors and lands.[11] The action does not appear to have had the effect of setting aside the sale, for we find that on the death of his father, Sir Robert Brooke, in 1600, Sir Robert, the son, succeeded, holding a court 7th Oct. 1636, and on his death, 10th July, 1646, the manor passed to his widow, Elizabeth, Lady Brooke,

[1] H.R. ii. 147, 197.
[2] Q.W. 722.
[3] Campb. iii. 1.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. I.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 22 Edw. I. 11.
[6] I.P.M., 5 Hen. V. 46.
[7] I.P.M., 6 Hen. VI. 52.
[8] I.P.M., 8 Hen. VI. 40.
[9] See Aspal Manor, in Hartismere Hundred.
[10] C.P. ii. 13.
[11] C.P. ii. 62.

daughter of Thomas Culpepper, of Wigsale, who held her first court for the manor 7th Oct. 1646.

She died 22nd July, 1683, at the age of 82, and was buried at Yoxford. A funeral sermon delivered at this ceremony was printed at Ipswich in 1684, and an account of her life and death added. The sermon was by Nathaniel Parkhurst, the then vicar of Yoxford. Her eldest son, Sir Robert Brooke, had died in France, being drowned in the Rhone in 1669, having had by his wife Anne Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Mildmay, of Wansted, co. Essex, Knt., a daughter, of which her mother died in childbirth, both being placed in one grave at Yoxford 7th Jan. 1666. Her 2nd son, John, of Westwood Lodge, had died in 1652 without issue.[1] The manor consequently passed to her daughter, Mary Brooke, who held her first court 29th May, 1684, and died 8th Oct. 1693, when it passed to her nephew, Sir Charles Blois, son of Sir William Blois and Martha his wife, younger daughter of Sir Robert Brooke, of Cockfield Hall, who held his first court 7th April, 1694. The Blois family had been seated at Norton in this county from an early date, and had removed to Grundisburgh in the time of Henry VII. A Galfridus de Blois held lands in the time of Rich. I.

The above-mentioned Sir William Blois, who married Sir Robert Brooke's daughter, was the great-great-grandson of the Richard Blois who settled at Grundisburgh, and died in 1559. Sir Charles Blois served in Parliament for Ipswich in 1690, and for Dunwich in 1701, being created a Baronet 15th April, 1686.

From this time to the present the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Blythburgh, in this Hundred, and is now vested in Sir Ralph Barrett Macnaughton Blois, 9th Bart., of Cockfield Hall.

The quit rents of the manor in 1733 amounted to £31. 2*s*. 9*d*., the leet fee was 2*s*. 4½*d*., and there were several rents in the lord's hands amounting to 10*s*. 10*d*. In 1741 the quit rents were £31. 15*s*. 2½*d*. Sir Charles Blois held his first court 15th July, 1738, the Rev. Ralph Blois 7th April, 1760, and Sir John Blois 4th April, 1763.

Manor of Cockfield Hall, now one of the Members of Yoxford.

This manor was the manor of Manning in Saxon times, and formed part of the great holding in Yoxford of Robert de Todeni. In the latter part of the 13th century John de Creke conveyed this manor to Simon de Cokefeud, who had view of frankpledge here and assize of bread and beer in the 29th Edw. I.[2] He died in 1318, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Henry de Cokefield, at whose death in 1341 the manor passed to Sir Richard de Cokefield. A little later in 1359 we find the lordship vested in John de Norwich, who died in 1362, and was succeeded by his grandson and heir, Sir John de Norwich, who died without issue in 1374.[3] In 1421 the manor was vested in John de Norwich, who in 1428 gave it to be sold. This seems to have been done, for in 1439 we meet with Sir John Fastolf, Knt., John Bernay, of Redeham, and John Lynford, of Stalham, as lords. In 1452 Sir John Savile, Knt., released the manor to William Sharple, and in 1462 the manor seems to have vested in John Hopton, who died in 1480, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John Hopton, who died in 1489, and was succeeded by his son, Sir William Hopton.[4] In 1508 Robert

[1] He was buried at Yoxford, 6th Oct. 1652.
[2] Q.W. 732.
[3] See Manor of Dalham, in Risbridge Hundred.
[4] See Manor of Blythburgh, in this Hundred.

Cleere and others, feoffees, were lords of the manor, as trustees no doubt for the Hoptons, for the equitable interest appears to have been vested in Sir George Hopton, the son and heir of Sir William, and on his death in 1490 passed to Sir Arthur Hopton, and on his death in 1555 vested in Sir Owen Hopton, who sold the manor to Sir Edmund Duke. In 1597 the manor was acquired by Sir Robert Brooke, citizen and alderman of London, and it has since devolved in the same course as the main manor, and the Manor of Blythburgh, in this Hundred, being now one of the members of Yoxford. In 1819 Sir Charles Blois told Davy that when Mr. Arcedeckne hired Cockfield Hall of his (Sir Charles's) father, there were a number of pictures in one of the garrets there, which being an incumbrance to the tenant were, with the consent of Sir John's trustees, sold by auction. Amongst them probably was the picture of Queen Catherine Parr, later in the possession of Dawson Turner.

Sir John Blois was a diminutive person, and said to be equally so in mind, and being fond of play lost money, the greater part to a Mr. Fitzgerald, a well-known Irishman. His losses obliged him to let the Hall and reside on the Continent, where he remained several years. His principal creditor, however, Fitzgerald, having been hanged in Ireland for a murder committed at his instigation, Sir John was enabled to return to England, where he died in 1810.

There is a fine of Yoxford, Cockfield, Meverell and Stikingland Manors levied in 1590 by William Robertes against Arthur Hopton and others; but in the light of the deductions of title given, one can hardly regard this as effected on a sale of the beneficial interest.[1]

Manor of Murrills, now one of the Members of Yoxford.

Manorial rights were held here at the close of the 13th century by Adam de Muryel,[2] and in 1349 Richard de Muriel died seised of lands here. This manor in the time of Richard II. became vested in Sir Robert de Swillington. "Murielhall," in Yoxford, is mentioned by name in the inquisition p.m. of this Robert de Swillington and Margaret his wife in 1391,[3] and has since devolved in the same course as the main manor of Yoxford, certainly from 1601 having been regarded as one of its members.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth is a claim by Robert Smyth in 1587 against Richard Spere and wife for discovery of lease, &c., as to messuages in Yoxford, parcels of the Manors of Cockfield, Brent fen and Muriells.[4]

Amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian we meet with a particular of "Kellshall Manor at Yoxford, in the County of Suffolk."[5]

Manor of Stikingland.

A considerable amount of land is in the Domesday Survey entered as Stikingland. This is in Yoxford, and the land there was in three manors. Alwin here in King Edward's time held a carucate of land and 40 acres as a manor. There were 2 villeins and 4 bordars, and 40 acres, 1 ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, 3 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 4 beasts, 1 hog, and 16 sheep, all of the value of 25*s*.

[1] Fine, Trin. 32 Eliz.
[2] H.R. ii. 197; Q.W. 722.
[3] I.P.M., 15 Rich. II. pt. i. 61.
[4] C.P. iii. 67.
[5] Tanner, xcviii. 60.

By the time of the Survey the value had risen to 30*s.*, and there were 11 bordars, and 2 ploughteams and a half belonging to the tenants. Over this lordship the predecessor of Robert Malet had commendation in Saxon times, and at the time of the Survey the lands were in the hands of Roger Bigot for the King.[1]

The second manor was held by Robert Malet, and consisted of 40 acres which had been held as a manor in the Confessor's time by Stanwin, 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and 1 acre of meadow of the value of 10*s.* This manor at the time of the Survey had only half a ploughteam, and the value was 8*s.* The King and the Earl had the soc, and the manor was held by Walter de Caen. There was also in the lordship a half freeman under commendation, with 8 acres valued at 12*d.* Here also was a freeman Talcha, under commendation in the Confessor's time, holding 10 acres valued at 20*d.*[2] Edric, a freemen, held 40 acres, with 1 bordar, and formerly 1 ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey none, of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.* This was held by Gilbert the Blond of Robert Malet.[3]

The third manor in Stikingland was held in Saxon times by Suartling, a freeman, and at the time of the Survey by Cus and Akile Sufreint, two freemen under Roger Bigot, and consisted of 80 acres. There was a ploughteam in demesne and one belonging to the men, 6 bordars, 2 acres of meadow, 4 beasts, 8 hogs, and 24 goats, always valued at 16*s.* This manor was a league long and 5 quarantenes broad, and it paid 7½*d.* in a gelt. The King and the Earl had the soc.

There were also here 5 freemen, who were Ulf's men—Goode, Alfwin his brother, Aluric son of Bond, Osketel, and Bond the smith. These 5 held 60 acres and 2 acres of meadow, 1 bordar, and 2 ploughteams; and a free woman, over whom Norman had commendation, held 20 acres. There was a bordar and also half a ploughteam, an acre of meadow, and a half freeman, with 8 acres of land. Likewise a church with 24 acres and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 19*s.* The King and the Earl had the soc, and Hugh de Curbun at the time of the Survey held of Roger Bigot.[4] Amongst the lands of the freemen under Roger Bigot are mentioned 9 acres here.

The several manors of Stikingland gradually merged into one. The early history of this manor is not clear. We find Yoxford Manor mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Alicia, wife of Roger de Evenyngham, in 1322,[5] of Edward le Despenser and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Bartholomew de Burghersh in 1375,[6] and in that of Joan, wife of Henry Heveningham in 1394,[7] and it is quite possible that the Manor of Stikingland may have been included or intended.

The manor is mentioned by name in the inquisition p.m. of Roger Swillington, who died seised of it in 1417, when it passed to his wife Joan, in whose inquisition p.m. in 1428 an extent of the manor will be found.[8] The manor on Joan's death passed to Margaret, wife of Sir John Gra, daughter and heir of the above-mentioned Roger Swillington.[9] The manor subsequently passed in the mode in which the other manors of Yoxford did to John Hopton, who died in 1489, and passed on as did these manors to Sir Owen Hopton, and is expressly mentioned in the suit in which Arthur

[1] Dom. ii. 282*b.*
[2] Dom. ii. 312, 313*b.*
[3] *Ib.*
[4] Dom. ii. 334*b.*
[5] I.P.M., 16 Edw. II. 36.
[6] I.P.M. 49 Edw. III. pt. ii. 46.
[7] I.P.M., 18 Rich. II. 23.
[8] I.P.M., 6 Hen. VI. 52.
[9] I.P.M., 8 Hen. VI. 40.

Hopton charges the Brookes with fraud on their purchase. From the year 1600, when Sir Robt. Brooke the elder died, this manor has been described as a member of Yoxford, and, of course, passed with the main manor.

An only entry in the Domesday Survey not included under any manor is the entry under Varley, and to make the Domesday entries under Blything complete this is given. It was a manor consisting of 50 acres, held in the Confessor's time by a freeman, having 4 bordars, 1 ploughteam, 4 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient for 12 hogs, valued at 7*s*. The soc was in the Hundred, and the manor was held at the time of the Great Survey by Goodrich the Steward.[1]

COCKFIELD HALL.

[1] Dom. ii. 356.

BOSMERE AND CLAYDON HUNDRED.

SAXTON,
1576.

SPEED,
1600.

BOWEN,
1777.

BOSMERE AND CLAYDON HUNDRED.

THIS Hundred is bounded on the north by Hartismere and Thredling Hundreds, on the east by Thredling and Carlford Hundreds, on the south by the Borough of Ipswich and Samford Hundred, and on the west by Cosford and Stow Hundreds. It is in the Union to which it gives name, in the Deaneries of Bosmere and Claydon, and in the Archdeaconry of Suffolk and Diocese of Norwich. It contains 48,159 acres of land, and has generally a clayey soil well suited to the growth of corn. It is crossed by the river Gipping, which at Ipswich takes the name of Orwell, and assumes the character of a broad estuary. The Hundred derives its name from the parish of Claydon, and a *mere* or lake near Needham Market. It was called before the Conquest the Hundred of Gepes. The fee was in Saxon times in Gurth, Earl of Kent. It passed to the Crown, and is in the government of the Sheriff and his officers. In 1319 King Edw. II. gave the custody of this Hundred, with its appurtenances, to Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, to hold during the Sovereign's pleasure, under the annual rent of £20.[1]

In 1331 a grant was made for life to Queen Philippa in dower of the Hundred, then estimated to be of the value of £20.[2] In 1381 a grant was made for life to Queen Anne, as part of her dower, and the annual value of the Hundred was then stated to be £17.[3] Likewise we find a grant in dower to Joan, wife of Hen. IV., and it is included in the inquisition taken after her death in 1436.[4] An assessment of a subsidy in the time of Queen Elizabeth on the Hundred will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus.[5] and also in 1628 and 1629 amongst the MSS. in the same depository.[6]

The Hundred was incorporated in 1765, and its Union formed in 1835.

The Hundred contains 33 parishes and 79 manors.

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Akenham	Akenham. Rous or Rice Hall. Stoneham.	Helmingham	Creke's Hall *al.* Helmingham Hall *al.* Cressy's *al.* Joyce's Bockings. Cadleys. Bromberry *al.* Raynsbrough *al.* Blomvile's *al.* Sulyards. Burehall or Bury Hall or Beryshall. Willowes and Sidhall.
Ashbocking	Ashbocking. Harneys or Herveys.		
Badley	Badley.		
Barham	Barham. Shrubland.		
Barking	Barking-cum-Needham. Overhall.		

[1] O., 13 Edw. II. 1.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. III. pt. ii. 26.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 5 Rich. II. pt. ii. C. 5.
[4] I.P.M., 15 Hen. VI. 48.
[5] Add. Ch. 1009-1557.
[6] Add. MSS. 21037-21039.

Parishes.	Manors.
Battisford ..	Battisford or Bishop's Hall.
	Lyngges or Lings.
	Commandry of St. John's.
	Milding Hall.
Baylham....	Baylham.
Blakenham (Great) ..	Great Blakenham.
Blakenham (Little) ..	Little Blakenham.
Bramford ..	Bramford or Carlton.
	Lovetot.
	Norman's with Beverlies.
	Overtye.
	Fricketts.
	Weyland's.
	Kenton.
Bricett (Gt.)	Great Bricett
Bricett (Little) ..	Little Bricett or Talmach Hall.
Claydon ..	Claydon or Claydon Hall.
Coddenham	Denney's with Sackvill-Rents.
	Vesseys *al.* Veises, otherwise called the Priory or the "Manor of Coddenham Vicarage."
	Bridge Place.
	St. John of Jerusalem.
	Pipps.
	New Hall.
Creeting ..	Creeting All Saints.
	Creeting St. Mary.
	Creeting St. Olave.
Crowfield ..	Crowfield.
	Bocking Hall
Darmsden ..	Darmsden.
	Darmsden Hall (? or Tuston Hall.)
Flowton ..	Flowton.
	Archers.
Gosbeck ..	Gosbeck or Gosbeck-with-Newton.
	Childs.
	Ketsalfield.
Hemingstone	Hemingstone.
Henley ..	Henley.
Mickfield ..	Mickfield.
	Hammonds.
	Flede Hall.
	Wolney Hall.
Nettlestead..	Nettlestead.
Offton ..	Offton Castle.
	Offton Monks.
Ringshall ..	Ringshall.
	Charles Hall.
	Rawlins.
	Rockell's or Willesham and Rackells.
Somersham..	Somersham.
	Woodhouse.
Stonham ..	Stonham Aspall *al.* St. Antegan.
	Stonham Aspal, called Broughton, Manor de Broughton's Hall *al.* Easke Stonham *al.* StonhamAntgayne *al.* Stonham Edmunds *al.* Broughtons.
	Earl Stonham.
	Creeting apud Montem *al.* Derebolt's.
	Stonham Parva or Stonham Jernegan's.
	Flude Hall, or Flede Hall cum Waltham Hall or Walham Hall.
Swilland ..	Swilland.
	Newton Hall.
Westerfield..	Westerfield.
Whitton with Thurlston. ..	? Whitton with Thurlston.
	Barnes *al.* Bernes.
	Dale Hall *al.* Daleshall.
Willisham ..	Willisham Hall.

AKENHAM.

IN Saxon times there were 4 small manors in Akenham. Godwin the priest, a freeman, held in Edward the Confessor's time a carucate of land and 20 acres as one manor. In demesne there were 2 ploughteams, 4 acres of meadow, 2 rouncies, 7 beasts, and 6 hogs. Also three fourth parts of a church with 12 acres. This by the time of the Domesday Survey was held by the daughter of Roger de Rheims of her father. The ploughteams in demesne had been increased by one, but the value was the same, 24*s.*[1] A second manor was held by Godwin, a freeman under Gurth, and consisted of 100 acres. Formerly there had been 3 bordars, but in Norman times there was but 1, 1 ploughteam, and two acres and a half of meadow, the whole valued at 16*s.* in Saxon times, but 19*s.* 4*d.* at the time of the Domesday Survey. Amongst Roger de Rheims' estates here were 40 acres, 1 ploughteam, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 10*s.*, which had formerly been valued at 6*s.* 8*d.*, and held by Aluric, a freeman, under commendation to Sachs, the predecessor of the little piper. Also amongst the lands of Roger de Rheims here were 203 acres and a half, and 2 acres of meadow, held by 35 freemen. To this holding, formerly valued at 40*s.*, belonged 7 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey half a team only, though the value had risen to £5. 9*s.* It paid in a gelt 20*d.*[2]

A third manor belonged in the Confessor's days to Gurth, who held Sunwin, a freeman, by commendation with 26 acres. In those times there was one ploughteam, and also an acre and a half of meadow, valued at 6*s.* The fourth manor consisted of 30 acres only, and was held in Saxon times by Turbin the priest, a freeman. It had one ploughteam and one bordar, and was valued at 5*s.*, which value in Norman times was raised to 10*s.* 10*d.* The King and the Earl had soc and commendation.

Another holding in Akenham was 1 socman under Stigand, who had 30 acres, formerly with 1 ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey half a team only. There was one bordar and one acre of meadow, all valued at 5*s.* This estate was at the time of the Survey in the keeping of William de Noers for the King.[3] Roger de Poictou had three small holdings here—1, Leuold, a freeman, with 20 acres, in the King's soc and commendation, valued at 4*s.*; 2, a freeman, Aluold, with 6 acres, in the Abbot's soc and commendation, valued at 12*d.*; 3, 3 freemen, with 16 acres, half a ploughteam, and half a church with 5 acres, valued at 32*d.*, of which the soc was in the King and the Earl.[4] The only other holdings were two of Walter the Deacon, the first 2 freemen, Swain and Lewin, with 50 acres, valued at 5*s.*, held by Thurstin of Walter and Bernard, as of Tedric's fee, and 4 freemen with 32 acres of land and 1 ploughteam, valued at 5*s.* This Roger held of Walter, and the King and the Earl had the soc.[5]

All the above manors were by the time of the Domesday Survey vested in Roger de Rheims as tenant in chief, who had come in at the Conquest, and had had the honour of the Barony of Raines or Reynes, consisting of ten knights' fees in Essex, conferred upon him. From him descended the family of Reams in Overstrand, who according to Blomefield, in Tasburgh were anciently called De Raims.[6] Morant says the name appears to be taken from Rayne or Little Rayne in Essex.[7]

[1] Dom. ii. 422*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 422*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 289.
[4] Dom. ii. 352*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 426*b*, 427*b*.
[6] Blom., v. 216, viii. 143.
[7] Morant's Essex, ii. 403.

Akenham Manor.

Davy treats this as one with the Manor of Rous Hall or Rice Hall, and mixes up the lords together. It is extremely difficult to trace the two as distinct, and it is hoped it will be understood that the writer merely attempts the separation with much diffidence, and offers what he conceives to be the most probable devolution of each, after much consideration of the difficulties. It is conceived that the four manors of Akenham in process of time came into two, and that at an early period this manor was held by the Brewse family, but Rice Hall was held by the family of Rous. This continued until the marriage in the reign of Hen. III., when Richard de Brewse, the son of William, married Alice, daughter of William le Rus, who then held Rice Hall, when William de Brewse exchanged the Manor of Akenham with his son Richard and Alice le Rus for the Manor of Bromly, in Surrey. Thus the two manors of Akenham came into one hand, and so continued probably until the time of William Brewse, who succeeded his father, Sir Thomas Brewse, on his death in 1482, when the Manor of Rice Hall apparently passed to the Barnard family, which for some generations was seated there.

Page says: "In the 56 year of King Henry III. William de Brewse granted by fine to Richard and Alice the Manor of Akenham and advowson, with those of Claydon and Hemingston; he granting to William and Mary his wife the Manor of Bromley in Surrey, &c."

Sir Richard de Brewse seems to have died seised of Akenham Manor in 1296, and Alice four years later,[1] leaving Giles, son and heir, who died in 1310.[2]

The Davy MSS. refer to John and Richard his sons, and make John Bakun lord of this manor in 1316. They also make Mary, wife of William de Brewse, who died in 1325 lady, and then Sir Richard de Brewes, son of Sir Giles, and state that Sir Richard died in 1323.

The sons of Sir Giles seem to have been infants at their father's death, and no doubt John Bakun and Mary de Brewes were merely guardians. On Sir Richard's death he was succeeded by his brother Robert, who died a minor, and without issue in 1325,[3] when the manor passed in dower to Robert's widow Katherine, and there is an order on the Close Rolls to the Escheator to deliver to her the manor, which had been taken into the King's hands on the death of Robert's father, Giles de Brewse, the same having been assigned to Katherine in dower.[4]

Subject to this life interest in the widow Katherine, the manor passed to Robert's brother, Sir John Brewse. He became lord on Katherine's death in 1344, from which time the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Hasketon Hall, in Carlford Hundred, to the death of William Brewse, 29th Oct. 1489.

This manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Sir Thomas Brewse in 1482,[5] and in 1456 it is included in a fine levied by the said Thomas Brewse and Elizabeth his wife against Thomas Gardiner, chaplain.[6]

William Brewse left two daughters, Thomasine, wife of Thomas Hansard, and Amy, wife of Sir Roger Townsend.

Sir Roger Townsend made a feoffment dated 28th July, 29 Hen. VIII. [1537] to Sir John Shelton, Knt., and others in fee to the use of himself

[1] I.P.M., 29 Edw. I. 52.
[2] Extent, I.P.M., 4 Edw. II. 40.
[3] I.P.M., 19 Edw. II. 95, Extent.
[4] Close Rolls, 19 Edw. II. 30.
[5] I.P.M., 22 Edw. IV. 50.
[6] Feet of Fines, 34 Hen. VI. 14. See lease to Elizabeth, 22 Edw. IV. Stowe Ch. 233.

the said Sir Roger Townsend and his wife, for their lives, and the life of the survivor, and after their decease to the use of John Townsend, their son and heir apparent, for life, and after his decease to the use of Richard Townsend, son and heir of the said John and Catherine, the wife of the same Richard, and the heirs of the said Richard, and for default of such issue to divers other uses.

Sir Roger and Amy his wife by deed 26th Oct. 4 Edw. VI. [1550], leased the site of the manor and divers parcels to the said Richard Townsend, and he by his will appointed Thomas Townsend his executor.

Richard had issue Roger, and all died in the lifetime of Amy and her husband, Sir Roger Townsend.[1] Amy died 25th July, 1551.[2]

When Sir Roger Townsend died, his great-grandson, Roger Townsend, son of Richard, son of John, became (subject to the great-grandmother's interest) lord, and was under age, the manor being then held of the King by knight's service.

Roger Townsend sold the manor in 1586 to John Aylmer, Bishop of London.[3] The Bishop was tutor to Lady Jane Grey, who spoke of him in most affectionate and friendly terms. He was very rigid against both papists and puritans, and a warm-tempered and irritable man. He was rather a man of business than a theologian, and died very rich. This estate was thought to have been worth £1,200 a year. He married Judith Buers, of the ancient family of that name of Acton, and had seven sons and some daughters. Samuel, the eldest, was bred to the law, and was sometime styled of Claydon Hall, in this Hundred. Theophilus, the second son, D.D., was Archdeacon of London and chaplain to King James. The 3rd son, John, for eminent services was knighted and styled Sir John Aylmer, of Rigby, in the county of Lincoln, Knt. The Bishop died 5th July, 1594, at Fulham, and by the inquisition p.m. taken at Bury St. Edmunds 13th Dec. 41 Eliz., Samuel Aylmer, then aged 28 and upwards, was found to be his son and heir.

John Aylmer was found to have died seised of the manor of " Akenham *als* Akingham," formerly held of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and then in the hands of the Queen for half a knight's fee and 10*s*. rent for castleward. He was also found to have died seised of the Manor of Brampton, held of Thomas Playters as of the Manor of Uggeshall, for a quarter of a knight's fee, and the Manor of Playford, held of the Queen as of the Duchy of Lancaster, also at a quarter of a knight's fee, and in 1598 we meet with a fine levied by Robert Bures and others against Samuel Aylmer,[4] " the eldest son and heir of the Bishop."

Samuel Aylmer, who was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1626, and was also chosen Sheriff of London, lived in Akenham Hall, and died 12th June, 1635, and the entry in the Register of Akenham is as follows : " Samuell Aylmer Esqre Lo. and patron of Akenham and Claydon, died xij.th day of January in Akenham Hall, and was buried in Claydon chancell the xij day at night, 1635." He left the manor to his 2nd son, Edward Aylmer, clerk, D.D., who compounded for delinquency in 1646,[5] and sold to Thomas Arras, M.D. and M.P. for St. Albans in 1661.

Akenham Manor extended over 2,000 acres, with the copyhold estates containing 200 acres, and paying a fine at the will of the lord on death or alienation, was offered for sale in 1815. The copyhold rents amounted to £7. 8*s*.

[1] Plowden's Rep. iii. 116.
[2] I.P.M., 7 Edw. VI. 67.
[3] Fine, Easter, 28 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Mich. 40-41 Eliz.
[5] S.P., Cal. of Comp. 1309.

and free rents to £1. 16*s.* 5*d.* per annum. There were also offered for sale Akenham Hall Farm and New Farm, containing 314 acres and 186 acres.[1]

Akenham Hall was purchased in 1817 by John Orford, of Brook's Hall, Ipswich, from Mr. Weeble. John Orford was succeeded by his son Robert Baker Orford, who resided at Akenham Hall. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of William Cockerell, of Claydon. The property subsequently passed to James Clarke.

Arms of AYLMER: Argent, a cross Sable, between 4 Cornish choughs ppr.

MANOR OF ROUS OR RICE HALL.

This was the lordship of Arnold Rufus, Rus or Rous in the time of Hen. II., being held by him with the Manors of Hasketon and Clopton of the Bigods, Earl of Norfolk, as of the Honor of Lancaster, by the service of two and a half knight's fees and 20*s.* yearly to guard of Lancaster. From Arnold Rufus the manor passed to his son Hugh le Rus in the time of King John.

He was admitted a freeman of Ipswich, and paid a fine for freedom from toll for himself and his villeins in Akenham, Hemmingston, Hasketon, and elsewhere. From this family the hall had its name, now corrupted into Rice Hall. William le Rus died seised about 1260,[2] leaving an only daughter, Alice, then aged 14 or 15, his heir, who subsequently married Richard de Brewse.

From this time to the death of Sir Thomas Brewse, who died in 1482, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Akenham. Probably in the lifetime of Sir Thomas, Rice Hall Manor passed into the possession of the Barnard family, who apparently held from the time of Edw. IV. to the reign of Elizabeth. William Barnard[3] married Elizabeth Weller, of Ramsholt, and had three sons and two daughters. On his death the manor passed to his son and heir Philip Barnard, who married 1st Anne Robsert, daughter of Sir William Carew, of Bury St. Edmunds, Knt., and 2ndly Alice, daughter of Richard Bishop, of Yarmouth.

On Philip's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Francis Barnard. The Manor of Rice Hall or Ryse or Rous Hall is included in a fine levied in 1555 by Henry Wysey against the said Francis "Barnarde."[4] He married Jane, daughter of John Bassett, of Chishall, co. Essex, and widow of Robert Darcy, but dying without issue the manor passed to his two sisters and coheirs, Margaret and Mary.

Margaret married 1st Robert Whetstone, of London, and 2ndly Robert Browne of Northampton. Mary married William Bramford, of Felixstowe, Serjeant at Arms. The manor was sold, and was acquired by Edmund Withypole, who died seised 16th May, 1582,[5] and was succeeded by his grandson Paul, who died 3rd April, 1585, without issue.[6]

Page says the manor continued in the Whitypole family for three descents, when Sir William Whitypole, Knt., sold it to John Hawes, town clerk of Ipswich. There were two of this name, town clerks of Ipswich. The first held the office from 1563 to 1591, and was the son of John Hawes, of Weston. He married Ann Page. William Hawes was

[1] *Ipswich Journal*, Aug. 5*th*, 1815.
[2] I.P.M., 44 Hen. III. 15, or file 23 (17).
[3] Pedigree of Barnard, with Arms. Add 5524, 5578; Harl. 155, 1103, 1177, 1449, 1560; Rawl. B. 422.
[4] Fine, Trin. 3 Mary 1.
[5] I.P.M., at Ipswich, 5th June, 24 Eliz. This manor then said to have been of the value of £20.
[6] The value was then again stated to be £20.

elected town clerk 1608, and he was probably a relation of the above John. The 2nd John Hawes, town clerk, held office from 1625 to 1642, and again in 1650.

John Hawes, the town clerk, is said by Page to have died in 1657, and to have been succeeded by his son. On the other hand, the Davy MSS. state that John Hawes (apparently the town clerk) held in 1657, and sold to Robert Maidstone of Framlingham, who resold to William Hawes, the son of John, and that he, William, died in 1724,[1] and was succeeded by his son and heir Henry. There is evidently confusion in both accounts, for the second John Hawes was town clerk of Ipswich, as we have said, from 1625 to 1642, and again in 1650. He is stated to have been buried at Framlingham 8th Oct. 1677.[2]

But this date seems doubtful, for the entry in the town books on his resignation is 1642, 35 years earlier than this date of his burial is. "John Hawys, Town Clerk, now grown into years, and his sight decayed, at his request is discharged of town clerk." Page says the town clerk died in 1657, and this seems far more probable; possibly a son named John Hawes was buried in 1677.

There were probably several John Hawys in succession—John Hawys, the owner of the manor in the time of Charles II., certainly sold to Robert Maidstone (son of Robert Maidstone, of Bexsted, in Essex), who had amassed a fortune during the civil wars, and as it is said, "ambitious of having a handsome seat of his own," soon after the restoration of Charles II. Maidstone gave the sum of £1,000 and an estate of his own in Framlingham.

John Hawys having sold Rice Hall, went to reside on the estate in Framlingham which he had taken in exchange from Robert Maidstone. He married 1st Mary, daughter of William Lodge, of Nettlestead, and 2ndly Sarah, one of the sisters of Sir John Coell, of Debden, Knt. He had issue John and Thomas, who both died unmarried, William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Goodhew, of London, merchant; Walter, a bachelor; Susan, married to Thomas Berry, of London; and Sarah to Thomas Smith of Marlesford.

Their father died at Framlingham, and was buried in the chancel there 8th Oct. 1677, but Sarah his wife survived him, and lived a widow several years in Framlingham, until her son William Hawys repurchased Rice Hall and returned to the seat of his ancestors, when she accompanied him and died there in 1689, and was buried in the south aisle of Akenham Church in the family vault.

William Hawys died in 1724, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Henry Hawys.

In 1764 the manor belonged to William Plummer, and was later purchased by Thomas Woodward, of Sproughton, who on his death was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas Woodward.

Arms of BARNARD: Arg. a Bear saliant Sable, muzzled Or. Of HAWES: Az. a fesse wavy, between 3 lions pass., Or armed and langued Gules.

STONEHAM MANOR.

A manor of this name in Akenham is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Lady Elizabeth Crewe in 1354.[3]

[1] He was buried at Akenham, 12th October.
[2] Bacon's Annals of Ipswich.
[3] Duchy of Lancaster. I.P.M., 28 Edw. III. 143.

ASHBOCKING.

IN Saxon times there were 4 small manors in Ashbocking, and in the time of the Confessor one was held by Uluric, a freeman, with 60 acres. There were 2 villeins and 1 socman with 7 acres, 2 bordars, and 1 ploughteam in demesne, half a team belonging to the men, and 2 acres of meadow. The value was then 20*s*., but by the time of the Great Survey it had risen to 30*s*. The soc was in the King and the Earl. Another manor was in King Edward's time held by Iric, a freeman, with 60 acres and 2 bordars. There was a ploughteam, and also an acre of meadow, and the value was 30*s*.

Edric, another freeman in King Edward's time, also held 40 acres as a manor, in which were a ploughteam and an acre of meadow, valued at 20*s*. This manor was increased in King William's time by one Phin adding to it 8 freemen with 35 acres, and a socman with 12 acres, who it was said could not take themselves out of the lordship of Saint Etheldreda, and among them they had 3 ploughteams, which by the time of the Survey had come down to 2. In Saxon times the value was 15*s*., but in Norman days 20. The whole of this manor was held by Osbern de Wancey, but Richard claimed it as belonging to Phin's fee. The Survey adds: "Two of these freemen, Roger de Rheims claims as of his fee, and he was seised thereof. The whole is 6 quarantenes in length and 2 broad, and pays 6*d*. in a gelt. Of all this Phin had nothing in King Edward's time."

All the three manors were held by Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, as tenant in chief, and in all the King and the Earl had the soc.[1] The fourth manor was held by Almar, a freeman, with 93 acres of land and 20 acres of pasture. Formerly there had been 3 bordars, but at the time of Domesday Survey there were 6. There were 1 ploughteam, 3 acres of meadow, and half a church, with 16 acres. The value had been 30*s*. but it had come down to 20*s*. 6*d*. There was also a church with 3 acres, valued at 6*d*.

"Over all these," says the Survey, "the fair Edith had soc and commendation in King Edward's time; and they render 4 pounds to the farm of Norton and they were added in the time of Earl Ralph."

This manor was at the time of the Survey described as lands of Earl Ralph, which Godric the Steward kept in hand for the King.[2] The only other holdings enumerated in the Domesday Survey were those of the Abbot of Ely and Humphrey the Chamberlain. The former had here a freewoman named Listeva under commendation with an acre valued at 2*d*., and a freeman by commendation holding only half an acre valued at 1*d*. The King and the Earl had the soc of the holding of the abbot.[3] Humphrey the Chamberlain merely held a freeman named Alwin with 4 acres, valued formerly at 16*d*., but at the time of the Survey at only 8*d*.[4]

Ashbocking Manor, Ash Hall or Bocking Hall Manor.

The main lordship is said to have been granted by the Conqueror to Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, but this seems to be doubtful. Davy states that Ralph Guader, Earl of Norfolk, was lord in the time of William I., and that on his forfeiting the Conqueror gave all his lands to William de Albini Pincerna, his butler. It was later held of the Honor of Clare. In 1281 Philip Hervey was lord, and on his death his son Edmund succeeded.

[1] Dom. ii. 394.
[2] Dom. ii. 285.
[3] Dom. ii. 383.
[4] Dom. ii. 433*b*.

It then passed to the Weyland family, for as early as 1290 we find Margery de Weyland and Richard her son suing for £10 rent in Ash-bocking and elsewhere,[1] and the manor is included in the inquistion p.m. of John de Weyland in 1312.[2]

It then probably passed to his brother, or possibly son, Richard, and on Richard's death to Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh, who had married Richard's only daughter Cecily.

It seems in 1342 to have been acquired by Sir Ralph de Bockyng by virtue of a fine levied this year against Thomas de Felsham and John Horold.[3] Sir Ralph de Bocking had other land at the time in the parish, and in respect of which he had had a grant of free warren as early as 1328. On his death the manor passed to his son and heir William de Bocking, who died seised of it in 1369.[4]

William was succeeded by his son John de Bocking, and he by his son and heir Philip de Bocking, and he in 1375 by his son and heir Ralph de Bocking, who was living in 1389. Edmund de Bocking had the manor in

ASHBOCKING OLD HALL.

the early part of the 16th century. He married 1st Jane, daughter of John Talmache, of Helmingham, and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Arundel, and on his death 8th Oct. 1551, the manor passed to his son and heir Richard Bocking. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Alleyne, of Icklingham, Baron of the Exchequer, and died in 1557, when the manor passed to his son and heir Edmund Bocking, against whom a fine was levied of the manor in 1583 by Sir John Heigham and others.[5] Edmund Bocking married twice, 1st Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Tey, Knt., of Brightwell, and widow of William Bonham; and 2ndly Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Payne, of Great Dunham, in Norfolk. He died 10th August, 1585, aged 57, and was buried in Ashbocking Church,

[1] Abbr. of Pleas, 18 Edw. I. Trin. 62.
[2] I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 34.
[3] Feet of Fines, 16 Edw. III. 31.
[4] I.P.M., Extent as of Honor of Clare, 43 Edw. III. pt. i. 11.
[5] Fine, Mich. 25-26 Eliz.

where there is a brass to his memory, mounted on a wooden frame and fixed in an elevated position on the north wall of the nave, having been probably moved from the floor. There are brass figures of a man and his two wives and two daughters, being five separate plates. The man—Edmund Bocking—is in armour, bareheaded, his wives in Elizabethan dress, showing a brocaded petticoat in front. In the centre over his head is placed his coat of arms.

The following is the inscription :—

" Here lyeth the body of Edmund Bockinge, esquier, who was of ye age of LVII. yeres when he dyed and dyd depart this lyef the Xth day of August Ao. Dni. 1585. Who had two wyves and by eche of them a daughter, viz.: his fyrst wyves name was Ffrances, who was ye Daughter and heyre of Sir Thomas Tey, knight & by her had issue Ffrances, maryed to John Harvy of Ickworth, esquier; his seconde wyve's name was Mary, ys one of the Daughters & heyres of Thomas Payne, late of Great Dunham in the County of Norff., esquier, deceassed, and by her had issue Katheryn [of the] age of VIII yeres, as by the severall pictures ingraven upon this stone with the severall armes of both his sayd wyves may appere."

" Expecto salutem tuam domine,
beatus homo qui in te confidit.
Quanta mihi in coelis domine
At nihil proeter te placeat in terra."

Of Edmund Bocking's two daughters, Frances married John Hervey, of Ickworth and Catherine married, 1st Thomas Argall, of Scott's Hall, co. Kent, and afterwards William Bonham, of London. Page says that Thomas Argall, 43 Eliz., paid his Ingress fine to Clare Honor for a moiety, and this year we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Reginald Kempe and others against him and others,[1] and 20 Jac. I., William Bonham did the same.

" It appears," says Page, " to have continued in his descendants until the 28th of Charles II., when Thomas Bonham paid a like fine for his Ingress " (one messuage, one garden and an orchard, 230 acres arable and pasture, 22 acres meadow, which descended to him as heir to Thomas Bonham, his father).

Thomas Bonham, the father, son of William Bonham, the 2nd husband of Catherine Bocking, had died in 1655. Page further states that in 1763 the manor was in the possession of James Wilkinson. He sold it in 1764 to Captain Samuel Cockeril, of Harwich, from whom it passed to James Edward Urquhart, of Halstead, Essex, who had married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of the said Samuel Cockeril, and Kennet Cockeril Mackenzie and Henry Scott Boston, two of the grandsons of the said Samuel Cockeril.

This is practically the same statement we find in the Davy MSS. In 1810 the manor was sold as the joint estate of the above parties to John Stanford, who resold it in 1821 to Wilbraham, Earl of Dysart, from which time it has descended in the same course as the Manor of Helmingham Hall, in this Hundred. It is possible that the statements of Page and Davy must be understood as referring to the Bonham moiety, for we find the manor to have been the subject of a fine levied in 1576 by Richard Payne and others against Edmund Bocking,[2] and to have been included in the marriage settlement of Frances Bocking and John Hervey in 1583, and on the marriage of their eldest son, Sir William

[1] Fine, Trin. 43 Eliz.

[2] Fine, Mich. 18-19 Eliz.

Hervey, with Susan Jermyn it was settled on them. Notwithstanding this, the manor, or a moiety, was by deed in 1612 conveyed to Robert Hervey the younger son, and was the occasion of a dispute between the two brothers, settled ultimately by arbitration, and Robert sold his interest to Sir Lionel Tollemache, an ancestor of Lord Dysart.[1]

Davy says (writing in May, 1821): "Mr. Stamford who lives at Ash Hall, showed me a map of the estate late of the Bockings, in Ashbocking and adjoining parishes, dated 1627. It consisted of 520 acres, one moiety of which was then in the possession of Lord Bristol by inheritance from the Bockings. The other moiety is in the family of Bonham by sale. The House or Hall, which stands at a small distance north-east from the church, is placed on a slight rise from a meadow through which passes a small stream. The present building is of no antiquity; but is a large farm-house, and stands within a moat, three sides of which still remain, that on the west side having been filled up within a few years by the present occupier, Mr. Stamford, to whom the estate then belonged, but who has since sold it to the Dysart family."

The present farm does not consist of more than 260 acres.

Arms of Bocking: Arg, a fesse wavy betw. 6 cross crosslets fitchée, Gu.

Harney's or Harvey's Manor.

There is a manor in Ashbocking called "Hervey's Harneys *al.* Aishe *al.* Ketts de Campo, or in Campis or St. Christopher's in the Fields or Greffield Hall."

In 1296 John Harneis had free warren, according to Davy, and he was followed by Philip Harneys in 1316 as lord of this manor, which the laborious Suffolk collector and antiquarian called "Harneis." It is suggested that the name has been misread, the "n" of Davy being a "u" standing for "v."

In the beginning of the reign of Edw. IV. land was held here of the Manor of Framlingham by John Thorpe, which passed to Sir Thomas Moor, and in the 2 Eliz. went to Sir Edward Woodhouse. It does not appear that this land formed part of the manor, for the Woodhouse family seem to have held this manor before 1464, in which year John Thorp paid for the land he held a relief.

The manor certainly belonged to the Wodehouse family.[2] Page, in his History of Suffolk (page 563) says: "Henry Wodehouse, Esq., lived in this parish at the time of his father's death, 1430. He was eldest son of John Wodehouse, Esq., the great warrior, who won such fame at Agincourt in 1415." He died in 1450 without issue, and John Wodehouse, his brother, succeeded, and married Constance, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Giddinge, of Icklingham, widow first of Harry Poley, and after of John Alleyne, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

We meet with two fines, no doubt of this manor, under the head "Asshe juxta Helmingham." The one was levied in 1435 by John Wodehouse against William Walworth and Margaret his wife,[3] and the other levied in 1453 by Thomas Stotevile, Thomas Heigham, and Thomas Westhorp,

[1] The manor, or reputed manor, of Bocking Hall, in Ash, otherwise Ashbocking, with John and Robert William's farms and Mr. Thomas Todd's farm, about 500 acres in all, were sold under a private Act of Parliament in 1807.

[2] See Manor of Crowfield, in this Hundred.

[3] Feet of Fines, 13 Hen. VI. 18.

clerk, against John Wodehouse.[1] John Wodehouse died in 1460, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Edward Wodehouse, on whose death it vested in his son and heir, Sir Thomas Wodehouse, on whose death in 1487 it vested in his son and heir, Roger Wodehouse.

A writer in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute[2] quotes from the Fitch MSS. in the Ipswich Museum the following entry: "Deed of sale by Roger Wodehouse of his manor called 'Kitty's of the Fields,' with the appurtenances in Ashbocking, his Lands and Tenements, &c., called 'Harnesse in Ashe' Hemynston and Lands in Alnesbourne Close abutting upon the lands of the Prior of Alnesbourne &c., to John Reynor, 1528, 20 Hen. VIII."

That the manor at this date belonged to Roger Wodehouse is perfectly clear, but whether he sold to John Reynor seems doubtful, for in 1535 the manor was passed from Roger Wodehouse directly by fine to Lionel "Talmache," of Bentley,[3] who died in 1552, when it passed to his son and heir, Lionel of Helmingham, who died in 1571, from which time the manor has gone in the same course as the Manor of Helmingham Hall, in this Hundred.

John Style farmed this manor of Lionel Talmache at the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and began the rise of his family, bringing it to £300 or £400 per annum. It was William Style, son of William, fourth son of this John who built the house in Hemingstone.

Davy says: "Mr. William Edwards occupies at present the site of the Manor of Greffield Hall *al.* Hawes, which also belongs to the Dysart family. This farm consists of more than 500 acres. This is the same manor with Ketts de Campo, Harneis, &c., one or two tenants only belong to it at present. It is singular that upon this farm, and nearly in a line with that at the Hall, there should be two moated spaces, which anciently were formerly the sites of manors or houses of note, that nearest to the present farm house appears of"—(the shape he gives a sketch of). "The area is nearly half an acre. The other moat appears to be nearly a square, of about the same size, and is now planted. The distance between these two is but one field, and that by the Church where the Hall now stands, and that nearest to Mr. Edward's house are not more than half a mile asunder."

Court Rolls of Ashbocking Manor will be found in the British Museum, 1340-1,[4] 1399-1400,[5] 1409.[6] And a plan of the estate of Ashbocking Hall 18th century.[7]

There seems to have been another manor called the Manor of Ashbocking Green, the manor house of which stands on the northern road from Helmingham to Ipswich, on the west side of the ancient "Green." Of this manor house a writer in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute[8] says: "Part of the old timber-framed dwelling, with its low rooms and narrow passages, is still standing to the rear of the modern frontage. A sister of the late Mr. W. Brown, of Gippeswyck Hall, Ipswich, had a drawing of the house, showing its appearance in 1810, when partially rebuilt, and the present front of the house replaced that represented in the sketch. This property was last century held in succession by the Welham, Boyd, and Skeet families, and

[1] Feet of Fines, 31 Hen. VI. 3.
[2] Vol. XI., p. 233.
[3] Fine, Mich. 27 Hen. VIII.
[4] Add. Ch. 9979.
[5] Add. Ch. 10046.
[6] Add. Ch. 10051.
[7] Add. MSS. 21057.
[8] Vol. XI., p. 233.

last, as now [1902] it was purchased by Sir Alfred Garrod, M.D., of London, the distinguished physician. It is traditionally alleged to have been the residence of John Felton, by whom on Aug. 23rd, 1628, George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham, the unpopular royal favourite, was assassinated at Portsmouth. Felton was a Suffolk man, and had an estate in Ash Bocking. He was probably distantly connected with the Playford family.'†

BADLEY MANOR.

BADLEY Manor was held in the time of Edward the Confessor by Aschil as 2 carucates and 20 acres of land. There were 4 villeins, 4 bordars, 5 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 2 ploughteams belonging to the men, 8 acres of meadow, half a mill, 2 rouncies, 26 beasts, 32 hogs, and 60 sheep. Also a church with 14 acres. The value was then 60*s*., but by the time of the Norman Survey it had risen to £4, though the only alterations apparently in the details of that which appertained to the manor was that there were 100 sheep instead of 60. Of this land the Abbot of Bury claimed half a carucate, and the King and the Earl had the soc. In the Conqueror's time there were added to this manor 26 freemen, with a carucate and 45 acres of land, all of which the Domesday tenant, Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, held as belonging to this manor which Phin held. No doubt this to a great extent would account for the rise in value; and Phin himself held these last by arrangement with the Sheriff. Formerly 5 ploughteams, then 2. Formerly valued at 40*s*., then at 47*s*. And the King and the Earl had sac and soc. The whole of this domain was 10 quarantenes long and 5 broad, and paid 10*d*. in a gelt.[1]

There were two other small holdings here, one amongst the lands of Earl Ralph, which Godric the Steward kept in hand for the King, which consisted of a freeman with 30 acres, 1 ploughteam, and 2½ acres of meadow, valued at 7*s*. 8*d*., and a socman with 20 acres, valued at 4*s*.[2]; and the other amongst the possessions of the Abbot of Ely consisting of 30 acres in demesne in the Confessor's time, included in the valuation of Barking.[3]

Richard, the Domesday tenant of the manor, was succeeded by Gilbert de Clare, his son and heir, and he was followed by Ralfe de Badele, and in the time of Hen. III. Geoffrey de Badele was lord, holding of the Honor of Clare.[4] On the Close Rolls is an order to the Escheater not to intermeddle with 4½ knights' fees in Badley and Brokes unless Geoffrey held of the King in chief, as the King learns from the Exchequer Rolls that he held them of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, of the Honor of Clare,[5] and a further order to permit Gilbert to hold the above until the King's arrival, as Richard de Clare, father of Gilbert, and Gilbert were in seisin of the homage of Geoffrey de Badele for the said fees until Geoffrey's death.[6]

Geoffrey was succeeded by his son, Robert de Badely. There are two fines relating to the manor *t*. of Edw. II. and III. "Robert de Bardele and Meliora his wife *v*. Richard de Hasting and John Bateman,"[7] and "Philip Deneys *v*. John Deneys and Thomas Colette and Katherine his wife."[8] The Badele family continued to hold until 1424, when we find William de Badele lord, but the manor then seems to have passed to Robert Mortimer, who sold to Edmund Alcock, who died in 1491,[9] leaving a daughter and heir Margery, who married Simon Poley, son and heir of Richard Poley by Margaret his wife, eldest daughter of Symon Blyant, of Thorndon.

This Richard Poley was son of Thomas Poley, of Codreth co. Hertford, by Maude his 1st wife, daughter and heir of John Gestringham. Thomas, by his 2nd wife, Anne, daughter and heir of Thomas Badwell, of Boxstead, being ancestor of the Poleys of Boxstead.

[1] Dom. ii. 393.
[2] Dom. ii. 285.
[3] Dom. ii. 383.
[4] He held a knight's fee. Testa de Nevill, 290.
[5] Close Rolls, 1 Edw. I. 9.
[6] Close Rolls, 2 Edw. I. 8.
[7] Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. II. 6.
[8] Feet of Fines, 39 Edw. III. 24.
[9] Will, 10th Feb. 1491.

The manor was not wholly vested in the Poley family by this marriage, but subsequently acquired, for when the last Alcock, Edmund, died seised, he left another daughter, Elizabeth, married to Roger Roodwoode and Edmund Poley, then aged only 5, the son of Henry Poley, son of Margery, wife of Simon Poley, his other daughter, next heirs.[1]

The land referred to in the inquisition from which these last particulars are taken was not extensive, merely 40 acres of land and 40 of pasture, worth 5 marks, held of Cicely, Duchess of York, as of the Honor of Clare by fealty and 4*d*. Henry Poley, the father of Edmund, had himself died seised of land in Badley quite apart from this, or the manor, namely, of a "Close called Kyesfeld" parcel of Badley Manor, worth 53*s*. 4*d*., held in the same mode as the last land by knight service.[2] The manor was at this time stated to be worth 20 marks, and was held by the service of half a knight's fee.[3] Simon Poley died 15th Oct. 1485, and was buried at Badley, being succeeded by his son and heir, Henry Poley, who married Constance, daughter and heir of William Geddinge, of Icklingham, and died in 1487,[4] leaving a son Edmund Poley.

Edmund Poley married Mirabell, daughter of John Garneis, of Kent, and his will is dated 30th July, 1548, and in it he bequeaths, "unto myrable Poley my wife that my parte of the manner of Badley lying in the Southe fyld of the Kinges highe wayes, leading from Stowe-market into Nedeham, with all my landes and tenements belonging vnto my parte of the foresaid man' of Badley lying and being in the p'ishes of Badley, Combas, and Batsworth in the saide Countie of Suff. for terme of her lyffe." Edmund Poley died 31st Dec. 1548, and his will was proved London, 23rd May, 1549. The manor passed to the widow according to the will, and on her death 25th Feb. 1558, passed to the son and heir, John Poley, of Badley, who married Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Wentworth, of Nettlestead.[5]

In 1565 we meet with a fine levied of a third part of the manor by Simon Egerton against Jerominus Bowes and his wife,[6] and two years later levied of a quarter part by John Poley against Edmund Wyseman and others.[7] John Poley died 26th Oct. 1589, and was buried at Badley, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Edmund Poley. He married 1st Katherine, eldest daughter of Francis Seckford, of Seckford Hall, who died 18th June, 1601, without issue. Edmund Poley married at Gissing in Sept. 1601, a 2nd wife Alice, daughter of Philip Cockram, of Hampstead, co. Middlesex.[8]

The manor passed to Edmund's nephew Edmund, son of his brother Richard by Mary his wife, eldest daughter of John Brewse, of Little Wenham.

Edmund Poley married 1st Dorothy, daughter of Anthony Warner, of Stradbroke and Parham, and 2ndly Frances, 2nd daughter of Sir John Crofts, of Saxham. He died 13th Sept. 1640, and was buried at Badley, where there is an inscription given in Dr. Howard's Visitation of Suffolk.[9]

The manor passed to Edmund's son and heir, Sir Edmund Poley, who was baptised at Badley, 16th Dec. 1619, and married Esther, daughter of Sir Henry Crofts of Saxham, Knt., sister and heir of William Crofts.[10]

[1] Inquis., 8 Hen. VII. 306.
[2] Inquis. 3 Hen. VII. 327.
[3] Inquis. 8 Hen. VII. 806.
[4] Inquis. 3 Hen. VII. 327.
[5] She died Aug. 28th, and was buried at Badley, August 29th, 1575.
[6] Fine, Trin. 7 Eliz.
[7] Fine, Mich. 9 Eliz.
[8] See Inscriptions in Howard's Visitation of Suffolk, vol. i. 281.
[9] Vol. i. p. 282.
[10] She died 22nd June, 1714, and was buried at Badley 26th June.

Sir Edmund Poley compounded for delinquency in 1646,[1] and died, and was buried at Badley, 22nd Oct. 1671, when the manor passed to his only surviving son, Henry Poley. He was a member of the Middle Temple and M.P. for Bury in 1661, for Eye 1688 and 1690, and for Ipswich in 1705, but died unmarried, 7th Aug. 1707 at the age of 54. He was buried at Badley 15th Aug. where there is an inscription to his memory, which is given in Dr. Howard's Visitation of Suffolk.[2]

The manor passed to his sister Elizabeth, widow of Sir Richard Gipps, of Horringer, who had died 28th Sept. 1681. She had been married in Westminster Abbey, 22nd Nov. 1676. She died 11th November, 1715, aged 67, and was succeeded by her son Richard Gipps, who married Isabella, 3rd daughter of William Duncombe, of Battlesdon, co. Bedford, and sold the manor to John Crowley[3], of Barking, who died in 1727, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Ambrose Crowley, Alderman of London, who died unmarried 22nd May, 1754. John, his brother, succeeded, but died 15th July, 1755, without issue, leaving two sisters only surviving, the eldest of whom, Theodosia, married Charles Boome, and Elizabeth, the youngest, married 28th June, 1756, John, 2nd Earl of Ashburnham.

Theodosia died 9th Jan. 1765, Elizabeth in 1781, and Charles Boome in 1819, having had a daughter only, who died young. Lord Ashburnham died 8th April, 1812,[4] and George, 3rd Earl of Ashburnham, 2nd, but eldest surviving son of the 2nd Earl, ultimately became entitled to the whole manor.

He was installed a K.G. 10th June, 1829, and married 1st in 1784 Sophia, 3rd daughter of Thomas Thynne, 1st Marquess of Bath, K.G., and 2ndly in 1795 Charlotte, eldest daughter of Algernon Percy, 1st Earl of Beverley, and died 27th Oct. 1830,[5] when the manor passed to his eldest surviving son and heir by his 2nd wife, Bertram, 4th Earl of Ashburnham, who 8th Jan. 1840, married Katherine Charlotte, daughter of George Baillie, of Jerviswood, and sister of George, 10th Earl of Haddington, and died 22nd June, 1878, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Bertram, 5th Earl of Ashburnham, Viscount St. Asaph and Baron Ashburnham, who married 25th Feb. 1888, Emily, daughter of R. Chaplin, and is the present lord.

Arms of BADLEY: Arg. a cross Sab. Of ALCOCK: Arg., a chevron engrailed Sa. betw. 3 heathcocks ppr. Of POLEY: Or, a lion rampant Sable armed and langued Gules. Of CROWLEY: Vert, on a chevron, Or, a star of 16 points betw. 2 roses Gu. Of ASHBURNHAM: Sa, a fesse between six mullets, Argent.

[1] State Papers, 1646, Cal. of Comp. 1475.
[2] Vol. i. 283.
[3] See Barking Hall Manor, in this Hundred.
[4] Will proved June, 1812.
[5] He edited the book entitled "A Narrative, by John Ashburnham, of his attendance on King Charles the First, etc.," 2 vols. London, 8vo., 1830.

BARHAM.

THE main manor here was held by the Abbot of Ely in the time of Edward the Confessor, it having been purchased by Wilfric, 6th Abbot of Ely, from Earl Elgar, and given to his church. He was abbot in 1045. The manor comprised 4 carucates of land. There were 24 villeins, 6 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, 8 belonging to the men. A church with 16 acres, 1 mill, 12 acres of meadow, wood for 100 hogs, besides a socman with 30 acres and a ploughteam. The Survey disclosed a considerable falling off, and the value had come down from £12 to 100*s*.

There were in the Conqueror's time 9 bordars in addition, but 4 serfs had disappeared. The ploughteams in demesne were reduced by two-thirds, and those of the men from 8 to 6. The wood which was formerly sufficient for 100 hogs now was capable of maintaining 16 only, but it is true there were 9 hogs and 17 sheep, beasts absent in Saxon times. The length was a league and the breadth 7½ quarantenes, and the manor paid in a gelt 20*d*.

A freeman here with 35 acres was in the abbot's soc and commendation. Attached to this holding in Saxon times were a ploughteam, a bordar, 3 acres of meadow, and a mill valued at 10*s*. By the time of the Survey the value had doubled and the bordars were 2, but there was then only half a ploughteam. It is evident that in the early part of William the Conqueror's time the land had been in the hands of the King, for the Survey states that Roger de Otburville used to hold of the King, but at the time of the Survey Roger held of the abbot.[1]

There were two other small manors here in the Confessor's day, one held by Brictuolt, a freeman under commendation to Edric, with 40 acres valued at 6*s*. 8*d*. Brictuolt still seemed to have possession at the time of the Domesday Survey, but he was under William Gulaffra, who held of Robert Malet as tenant in chief. The King and the Earl had the soc.[2]

The other manor was held by Lustwin in Saxon times, with 60 acres. Wisgar had half the commendation and soc, and the Abbot of Ely the other moiety and soc. There was in Saxon times a ploughteam there, but it seems to have disappeared by the time of the Survey. There were always 5 bordars, and 3 acres of meadow, and the value was 10*s*. By the time of the Norman Survey Gosbert held this manor of Roger de Poictou. Roger de Poictou, who had two other holdings here, one of 7 freemen with 47 acres, formerly having 2 ploughteams, but in his day only one, 2 bordars, valued at 10*s*. This also was at the time of the Survey held by Gosbert of Roger de Poictou. The other holding was of a freeman with an acre valued at 3*d*. He also held 4 freemen, with 40 acres and 1 ploughteam, in Saxon times valued at 8*s*., but at the time of the Survey at 6*s*. 8*d*. Of three of these freemen the abbot had half the soc and the whole of the commendation, and of the fourth the King had the soc and commendation.[3]

Barham Manor.

Henry, 1st Bishop of Ely from 1109-1133, on the division of the Church's possessions assigned all interest in the manor to the monks, who held the same until the Dissolution. The Prior of Ely claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer in Barham in the time of Edw. I.[4] The grant of free warren to the priory was in 1252.[5]

[1] Dom. ii. 383*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 305.
[3] Dom. ii. 441.
[4] Q.W. 729.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 36 Hen. III. 11.

For many generations after the Dissolution the Manor of Barham was the possession of the family of Southwell, who derive their surname from the town of Suthwell or Southwell, in the county of Nottingham, part of its feudal possessions until the time of Hen. VI., when its collateral branches removed into Norfolk and Suffolk, and surrounding counties.

John, the eldest son of John Southwell, of Felix Hall, in Essex, was the first to move to Barham. He represented the Borough of Lewes in Parliament in 1451, and lived at Barham Hall, but did not, of course, then own the manor. He married Joan, daughter of William Curzon, of Brightwell, and afterwards Alice, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Berry, Knt., widow of Sir Thomas Bardolf. His eldest son, Robert, was a serjeant at law and Sheriff for Norfolk and Suffolk in 1494. He married Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Sharington, of Cranworth, in Norfolk, by whom he had issue John and William.

Robert Southwell died 27th Sept. 1514, and was buried in the parish church of Barham, being succeeded by his eldest son, John Southwell, who in 1545 obtained a grant of this manor, with the advowson of the church, and a wood called Bergham Coppice. John Southwell married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Foster, of Birch, in Essex, and had issue three sons and six daughters. John Southwell, the eldest, succeeded his father. In his earlier days he waited upon Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper. He married Margaret, daughter of Edmund Crofts, of West Stow, by Eleanor, his 2nd wife, daughter of Thomas, Lord Borough, by whom he had issue four sons, Robert, Richard, John, and Edmund, and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to James Berry, and Ursula, married to Sir Thomas Richardson, of Huningham, in Norfolk, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the time of Charles I.

Against the north chancel wall of Barham Church is erected a large altar tomb to his memory. It is composed of coloured marble, having been made in Ireland and sent over in 1640 by his son, Sir Richard Southwell. It is surmounted by a recumbent figure of John Southwell arrayed in a doublet fastened down the front with a row of little buttons; puffed trunk hose and loose breeches buttoned down to the knee, where they are finished off with bows. His high-heeled shoes are furnished with rosettes at the instep. He wears moustache and small pointed beard, hair moderately long, and a broad collar falling over the doublet. On his left, turned toward her husband, and supporting herself on her right elbow, lies his wife Margaret, a full-faced matron in the spreading petticoat of the time, which had to be somewhat modified to suit the sculptor's requirements. The dress is cut square at the neck, showing the vandyked edge of an under-garment, neck and wrists furnished with ruffs. The headdress is a close coif with vandyked border concealing the hair except just above the ears, and over this is worn a hood with lappets depending some way below the shoulder. She wears a sleeveless mantle, open in front, and holds a skull in her left hand. Behind the tomb is a pediment supported by two pairs of columns, with a panel between them inscribed in Roman capitals :—

THIS MONUMENT IS SENTE OVER
FROM THE CITTIE OF LIMRICK IN IRE
LAND BY S^{R} RICHARD SOUTHWELL KT.
SECOND SON OF JO^{N} SOUTHWELL OF
BARHAM ESQ. AND MARGRETT HIS
WIFE AS A PIOUS REMEMBRANCE OF
THEM TO BE LEFT TO THEIR POSTERITY.
AN^{O} D^{O}. 1640.

Above is placed a shield with the arms of Southwell impaling Sherington.[1]

John Southwell, the son, left in Barham and elsewhere £700 or £800 per annum to his son, Robert Southwell, who sold a great part of his estate He married in 1592 Frances,[2] daughter of Thomas Huison, of the Isle of Ely, and had seven children, but is said to have died without issue in 1629, being buried in the chancel of Barham Church 9th Feb. that year. He was succeeded by his brother and heir, Sir Richard Southwell, who was of Singland, co. Limerick, and in 1640 was Deputy Governor of Clare, in Ireland.

He died the same year without issue, and was succeeded in the lordship of this parish by his brother and heir, John Southwell, who died in 1652, and was buried at Barham, 30th Aug. that year. Shortly afterwards the manor and Barham Hall were sold to John Lambe, whose ancestors were of Trimley.

The manor did not long remain with Lambe, for we find it vested in Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who died in 1692, and by his will dated 11th Nov. 1690, gave it to his nephew, Henry Webb, charging it with the payment of £30 per annum to the poor men in his hospital at Ufford, and at Wickham, or with the repairs of the hospital.

Henry Webb was succeeded by his son and heir Henry, who died without issue, and the manor was sold to Robert Burch, who died in 1725, when it passed to Joseph Smith, of Sproughton, and later to his son and heir, Joseph Burch Smyth, of Stoke Hall, in Ipswich, High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1832. It afterwards passed to the Phillipps family, and was held by Major Charles Burch Phillipps, who married Amy Florence, daughter of the Rev. William Colvill, and died in 1883, when the manor passed to his widow, and on her death to his eldest son, Charles Phillipps, but it seems now to belong to Major-General Henry Pye Phillipps. The Hall was rebuilt in 1854.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Elizabeth is a claim as heir by William Rose against Henry Rose to a messuage and land held of this manor by plaintiff's late father and grandfather, and which plaintiff claimed to inherit as youngest son of his father by custom of this manor.[3] This would seem to show that the custom of Borough English prevailed in this manor.

A fine also was levied of "Barham Manor" by R. Lee against Thomas Blenerhassett and others in 1599.[4]

Arms of SOUTHWELL: Argent, three cinquefoils, Gules, each charged with 6 annulets, Or.

SHRUBLAND MANOR.

Shrubland Manor was in early records written Scrobeland. The earliest occurrence of the name seems to be Robert de Shrubeland, as witness to a deed without date of Hugh de Beckingale, when he first granted the manor of Veysey's to the Prior and Convent of Royston.

In the time of Edw. III., John de Shrubeland was owner of these lands. He is supposed to have been one of the sons of Godmanston, and became possessed either by purchase or marriage, and according to the practice of those times dropped his paternal name and assumed the local one from the

[1] E.A.N. and Q., vi. 179.
[2] She died 23rd Jan. 1607, aged 29, and was buried at Barham 28th Jan.
[3] C.P. ii. 422.
[4] Fine, Hil. 41 Eliz.

place of his residence. The tenure of the family, however, had but short duration, the male line having failed in William de Shrubeland his son.[1]

This manor passed to William at Oake by his marriage with the heir general of William de Shrubeland, and it continued in his descendants for four generations, when Catherine, daughter and heir general of Philip Oake, by marriage with Thomas Bothe brought it into that family, where it continued no longer than it did in that of Shrubland, for the name of Bothe ended in Sir Philip Bothe, his son, who left an only daughter and heir Audrey, married to Sir Robert Lytton,[2] of Knebworth, in Hertfordshire, K.B.

A fine was levied of the manor by Sir Andrew Wyndesoure, Lord Windsor and others against Philip Bothe in 1535,[3] and we meet with two other fines of the manor in 1558 and 1560. The first was levied as to one third of the manor by John Goodwyn and others against Thomas Littyll and others.[4] and the second in 1560 by Frances Walsyngham as to one third against the said Thomas "Lyttle" and others.[5]

Two other fines apparently deal with another third of the manor, one in 1554 levied by William Lawson and others against John Brockett and others,[6] and the other in 1565 by the said John Brockett and others against Edmund Ickynghoo and wife.[7]

The fines no doubt applied to the shares of the manor which descended on the death of Sir Robert Lytton to his three daughters and coheirs.

Elizabeth the 2nd daughter married Thomas Little, of Bray, in Berkshire, by whom she had issue an only daughter and heir Helen, who married Edward Bacon, 3rd son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper to Queen Elizabeth, and brought it into that branch of the Bacon family, who held the same for several generations.

Shrubland Manor did not however wholly pass to Elizabeth, the 2nd daughter of Sir Robert Lytton, for we find the manor included in an agreement in 1557 concerning special livery of the Court of Wards and Liveries to Thomas Brokett and Anne his wife—another of the daughters of Sir Robert Lytton—in right of the said Anne. The agreement is dated 18th Nov. 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, and is in English and Latin.[8]

Edward Bacon, who married the Lytton heiress, died in 1618, leaving his widow, who survived until 1646. Her son, Nicholas Bacon, died in 1637, having married Bridget, daughter of Lionel Tollemache, and left a son Nicholas, who married Catherine, daughter of Edward, Earl of Sandwich. Their son Nicholas married Dorothy Temple, and died in 1767, leaving a son, the Rev. Nicholas Bacon, who married A. M. Browne, and died in 1795, shortly after which the manor was sold to William Middleton, of Crowfield, who was created a Baronet in 1804, and assumed by sign manual in 1822 the surname of Fowle in addition to and before that of Middleton.

Sir William was the eldest son of William, son of Arthur Middleton, sometime Governor of South Carolina. In 1782 he was High Sheriff of the county, during which year he received the thanks of the county for his active exertions in promoting the patriotic measure of building by voluntary contributors a seventy-four gunship for the service of the Government, and in 1784 and 1803 represented Ipswich in Parliament. At the general election in 1806 he was returned to Parliament for the Cinque Ports. He

[1] Page, p. 568.
[2] For pedigree see Harl. MSS. 1504, 1546, 6147; Add. MSS. 19140.
[3] Fine, Trin. 27 Hen. VIII.
[4] Fine, Mich. 5, Mary I.
[5] Fine, Mich. 2 Eliz.
[6] Fine, Easter, 2 Mary I.
[7] Fine, Easter, 7 Eliz.
[8] Add. Ch. 28954.

married in 1774 Harriot,[1] daughter of Nathaniel Acton, of Bramford Hall, and died 26th Dec. 1829, in his 84th year, leaving a son, Sir William Fowle Middleton, 2nd Baronet, who then became lord of this manor, and from this time to the present the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Lawshall, in Babergh Hundred, and is now vested in James St. Vincent Saumarez, 4th Baron De Saumarez, who is the present lord.

Shrubland Hall was mostly erected by Sir William Middleton, the 1st Bart., when he removed from Crowfield Hall. It is finely situated on an eminence overlooking the woods which are near the mansion.

The prospect is extensive along the valley, where the river from Stowmarket to Ipswich pleasingly varies the scene. Looking over the woods at the foot of the house one's eye encounters the richly-clothed hills opposite at about a mile and a half distance over the meadows which form the valley.

To the right and left the valley with its winding stream and the hills on either side, as far as the eye can distinctly see, with the churches, villages, and turnpike road for nearly 12 miles, form the landscape from the mansion. The approach from the Norwich Road is through about a mile and a half of ornamental grounds.

The mansion was much improved by Sir William Fowle Middleton. The park comprises about 300 acres, and is stocked with deer, and said to contain probably the finest chestnut trees in the county.

Arms of OAKE: Sable, on a fesse, Argent, between 6 acorns, or three and three, three oak leaves, ppr. Of BOTHE, Argent, three boars' heads, erect and erased, Sable, langued Gules. Of LYTTON: Ermine, on a chief indented Azure, three ducal coronets, Or. Of LITTLE: Party per chevron Argent and Sable; in chief, two fleurs-de-lis; in base a castle triple towered, each counterchanged.

[1] She died 25th Aug. 1852, at the age of 98. She inherited the property of her uncle, John Fowle, of Brome Hall, in Norfolk, and assumed his surname. She subsequently succeeded to the estates of Baptist Lees, comprising Livermere Park and Lawshall, and a large property in London. On the monuments erected to her and her husband's memory in Barham Church it is stated that "her Christian virtues were justly honored and cherished by those who enjoyed the blessing of her parental affection, and by all who dwell with grateful recollection on her warm friendship and active benevolence. Also that her life was passed in the practice of the duties that religion enjoys, and was closed in the hopes that it inspires."

BARKING MANOR, or *BARKING-CUM-NEEDHAM*.

IN the time of Edward the Confessor this manor was held by the monks of Ely, with sac and soc and 7 carucates of land. There were 27 villeins, 24 bordars, 5 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, and 24 ploughteams belonging to the men. A church with 83 acres of free land, and 2 ploughteams, and 52 acres of meadow. There were also the following: wood for 50 hogs, 1 mill, and an enclosure of another mill, and in the enclosure of the other mill Robert Malet had a share, and 2 arpents of vineyard.

In demesne there were 11 rouncies, 23 beasts, 30 hogs, 100 sheep, and 48 goats; and there were 4 freemen with 6 acres and a ploughteam. These men were added to the manor in King William's time, and were valued at 2*s*. The King and the Earl had the soc. Hardwin had one and a half of the above when he forfeited, and then the abbot held. The manor was in Saxon times valued at £16, and the abbot gave it to farm for £20. It was a league and 4 quarantenes long and 8 quarantenes broad, and paid 20*d*. in a gelt.

The condition of this manor had somewhat varied by the time of the Norman Survey. There were two villeins and 1 serf less, but the bordars had increased to 30. There were 9 fewer ploughteams belonging to the men. Roger Bigot also held here 118 acres of the abbot's demesne, and a church with 6 acres, valued at 10*s*.[1]

Ministers' Accounts of the Bishop of Ely's temporalities here 14 Edw. I. and 26 to 28 Edw. I. will be found in the Public Record Office.[2] The mill mentioned in the Domesday Survey seems to be mentioned also in the inquisition p.m. of Robert de Tybetot 26 Edw. I. (39). An inquisition concerning the Bishop of Ely's land in Barking, 30 Edw. III., will be found amongst the Additional MSS. of the British Museum.[3]

In 1316 the manor was apparently in the Monastery of Ely, but later became vested in the bishop, in whom the bishopric and the advowson continued until the 4th of Queen Elizabeth, when they were taken from the bishropic by the Crown. In fact, they were vested in the Crown by Act of Parliament, for a pension of £135. 7*s*. 2*d*. payable to the bishop.

Particulars of what are called the Queen's woods and woodlands in the manor, 27 Eliz. will be found in the Exchequer Special Commissions in the Record Office,[4] and a Survey also 2 Jac. I.[5]

Amongst the State Papers is an account of the rental of the manor described as "late of the Bishop of Ely," with names of tenants, &c. The total amount of the rental is £63. 7*s*. 3¾*d*.[6]

In 1609 William Glover asked for a lease of the manor,[7] but he does not seem to have obtained it, as the manor and estate were sold in 1611 to Sir Francis Needham and John Yeomans and the heirs of Sir Francis, with liberty to impark 400 acres.[8] Sir Francis Needham in 1637 informed King James I. that he would build an almshouse in the manor.[9]

Sir Francis Needham died in 1637, and devised the manor to his eldest son, Thomas, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Jenny, of Brightwell, K.B., and sold it to Francis Theobald, son of Thomas Theobald, of

[1] Dom. ii. 382*b*, 383.
[2] Bundle 1132, No. 9, 10.
[3] Add. 6165.
[4] D.K.R., 38 App. p. 34.
[5] *Ib.* p. 74.
[6] State Papers, 1599, 367.
[7] State Papers, 1609, 508.
[8] State Papers, 1611, 14.
[9] State Papers, 1637, 77.

Wrentham. Thomas Theobald married, 1st, Sarah, sister of Sir Robert Crompton, Knt.; 2ndly Mary, widow of Peregrine Clarke, of Kersey Priory; and 3rdly Theodosia, daughter of Sir Robert Chester, of Cockenhatch, co. Herts, Knt., and by his will dated 1652,[1] devised the manor to his eldest surviving son, Sir Francis Theobald, of Barking Hall.

Sir Francis Theobald married 1st Anne, daughter of Robert Nightingale[2] and Theodosia his wife, daughter of Robert Charles, and 2ndly Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Marshall, of Finchingfield, co. Essex, Knt. He was knighted, 11th May, 1669, and dying in January was buried 1st Feb. 1679, at Barking, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Theobald, of Barking Hall. He made his will, dated 11th Oct. 1690,[3] by which he devised the manor to his sister Anne, married to the Rev. Joseph Gascoigne, D.D., Vicar of Enfield, co. Middlesex. He died in 1721, and his widow in 1726, when the manor passed to their daughter, Theodosia Gascoigne, who was also devisee under the will of her brother Theobald, he having died 16th Oct. 1714, in his father and mother's lifetime.

Against the south wall of the church of Barking is a funeral urn carved in low relief upon which is an inscription to the memory of this Theobald Gascoyne, put up by his sister Theodosia :—

This monument was erected by
Mrs. Theodosia Crowley to the memory
of her affectionate brother Theobald
Gascoyne Esq^{r} in gratitude for his great
kindness to her in his last will, by which he
left her sole heiress of Barking Hall, the
Manor of Barking and all his
estates therein. He died October the 16, 1714,
aged 26 years, and is buried in the
vault beneath this isle.

The arms of Gascoyne are placed on a shield below.

Theodosia Gascoyne married John Crowley, of Greenwich, only son of Sir Ambrose Crowley, Knt. He died 2nd Jan. 1727.

In the north aisle in Barking Church, against the south wall at the east end, is the following inscription to his memory :—

To the memory of John Crowley Esq^{r} of Greenwich in Kent (only son of S^{r} Ambrose Crowley Knt.) who died the 2^{d} of January 1727 aged 39 years, and is buried in the vault under this isle with four of his children.
He married Theodosia Gascoyne, daughter of the Rev^{d} Doctor Gascoyne, by Ann
daughter of S^{r} Francis Theobald Knt. and heiress of this manour of Barking, by
whom he has six children, two sons and four daughters.
The eldest son, Ambrose Crowley Esq^{r} succeeded his father in this estate of Barking, and added by purchase the manours of Badly, Combs and Collumbrine.
He died unmarried May the 22^{d} 1754 aged 36 years.

[1] He was buried at Barking, 3rd Feb. 1652.

[2] There is a large marble tombstone to her memory in the south chapel of the church of Barking, and the inscriptions will be found in East Anglian Notes and Queries, vol. vi. p. 297.

[3] Proved P.C.C., 212 Dyke.

John Crowley Esq^{r} 2nd son died unmarried July 15th 1755 aged 35 years.
Mary, the eldest daughter, married the Right Hon^{ble} S^{r} Wm. Stanhope, Knt. of
the Bath, she died without issue Feb^{ry} 27th 1746 and is buried at Shelford in Nottinghamshire, aged 25 years.
Ann, the second daughter died Nov^{r} 17th 1734 aged 13 years.
Theodosia third daughter and coheiress of her brother's estates married
Charles Boone Esq^{r} by whom she had only one daughter, She died Jan^{ry}
the 9th 1765, aged 40 years.
Elizabeth the youngest daughter and coheiress of her brother's estates now living, married John, Earl of Ashburnham, by whom she had one son and
four daughters.

This monument was erected Nov^{r} the 25th, 1771, by Mrs. Theodosia Crowley, widow of the said John Crowley Esq^{r} who survived all her children and lived to a great age, an exemplary pattern of virtue and goodness; blessed with a most amiable disposition, her constant wish was to make others happy; very generous to private distress, and very charitable to the poor; no one was more esteemed while living; or more lamented at her death. She died May the 7th 1782, Aged 89 years.

There is also a hatchment, CROWLEY, Vert, on a chevron, Or, a star of sixteen points between two roses Gu, impaling GASCOYNE 1 and 2. Arg. on a pale Sa., a demi-lucy erect couped or, for GASCOYNE, 2. Per pale, Ermine and Gu., a rose counterchanged for NIGHTINGALE, 3. Sa., a fesse embattled between three owls Arg.; for THEOBALD, Crest on a mount Vert, a sun charged with a rose Gu.

Theodosia Crowley died 17th May, 1782, at the age of 89, when the manor passed to her son and heir, Ambrose Crowley, who purchased the Manor of Badley, in this Hundred, and of Combs and Columbine in Stow Hundred, and died 22nd May, 1754, aged 36, unmarried. From this time the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Badley, in this Hundred.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Elizabeth is a suit Edw. Uttyng *v.* John Woode, touching copyhold held of this manor.[1]

There is a fine of Barking Hall manor in 1558 levied by Andrew Ryvett against Richard Veere. It relates also to lands in "Stradbroke Wilbys."[2]

Arms of NEEDHAM: Argent, a bend engrailed, Azure between 2 bucks' heads caboshed, Sable. Of THEOBALD: Sable, a fesse embattled, betw. 3 owls, Argent, wings displayed. Of GASCOIGNE: Arg. on a pale Sable, a demi-lucy erect, couped Or.

OVERHALL MANOR.

In 1609 this manor was held by King's College, Cambridge.

[1] C.P. Ser. ii. B. clxxxiii. 8.

[2] Fine, Mich. 6 Mary I.

BATTISFORD.

THERE were in Saxon times two manors here, one was held by Aluric, a freeman, with one carucate of land. Attached to this manor were 8 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne, half a ploughteam belonging to the men, 6 acres of meadow, and wood for 20 hogs. There was also half a church with 20 acres.

The value was 30*s.* by the time of the Norman Survey, when the above particulars were slightly varied, one ploughteam in demesne having disappeared, but there were additional 1 rouncy, 4 beasts, 12 hogs, 21 sheep, and 4 goats.

To the manor the tenant in chief, Hugh de Montfort, added 5 freemen, with a carucate and 10 acres of land, 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam and a half (there had been 3), 6 acres of meadow, wood for 5 hogs at the value of 20*s.* The Survey adds, "This is on account of the exchange with St. Augustine's land." The whole was held by Roger de Candos of Hugh de Montfort, and the King and the Earl had the soc. It was 10 quarantenes long and 5 broad, and paid in a gelt 10*d.*[1]

Another manor was held in the Confessor's day by Kering, a freeman, with a carucate and 20 acres of land. There were 1 serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, half a one belonging to the men, 6 acres of meadow, wood for 60 hogs, and 2 rouncies. Half a church with 20 acres, and the value was 25*s.*

In the time of the Domesday Survey the manor was held by Larnagot under Eudo, son of Spiruic, as tenant in chief, but there was only one ploughteam in demesne, wood for 10 hogs only, but additional stock in the form of 20 hogs, 11 sheep, and 12 goats. Eudo, son of Spiruic, also had here 3 freemen with 20 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 5*s.*, of which the King and the Earl had the soc. Over two of the freemen Eudo's predecessor had commendation.[2]

The only other holdings here mentioned in the Survey are one amongst the possessions of Roger Bigot and the other of the Vavasours. The first was a matter of 10 acres and a team of 2 oxen and one bordar, valued formerly at 20*d.*, but at the time of the Survey at 3*s.*, of which the King and the Earl had the soc.

The bordar had been added in Norman days. These 10 acres were at the time of the Survey held by William de Burnville of Roger Bigot, but in the Confessor's time had been held by a freeman named Godric under Harold's commendation.[3]

The other holding, that amongst those of the Vavasours, was what a freeman Durand had held in the Confessor's time, namely, 30 acres with half a ploughteam and 2 acres of meadow. At the time of the Survey there was but a team of two oxen, and the estate was held by Siward in the King's soc.[4]

Battisford or Bishop's Hall Manor.

This, the main manor, was in the time of Rich. I. the lordship of William Gernun, and later of his son Thomas, at whose death it passed to Philip de Columbers.

[1] Dom. ii. 410.
[2] Dom. ii. 434*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 336*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 446.

In the Record of Pleas in the time of King John, we come across a finding that William, the father of Thomas Gernun, was seised of the town of Battisford at his death, and that the land was worth £10 per annum, and was held by Philip de Columbers.[1]

This Philip de Columbers sold the manor to Robert de Curtency upon condition that he should give it to Egelina his daughter on her marriage with Philip de Columbers, the younger son of the vendor, and it accordingly became the marriage portion of the said Egelina. On her death it vested in Philip de Columbers the younger, who died in 1262, when it passed to his son and heir, another Philip de Columbers, then aged 32.[2]

A Philip de Columbers, probably the one above termed the younger, is said in the Red Book of the Exchequer to have held 3 fees here in the time of Hen. III.,[3] and the Testa de Nevill assigns to the same Philip half a knight's fee held of the Honor of Haughley.[4]

Philip de Columbers the third died in 1277, and was succeeded by his brother, John de Columbers, from whom the manor passed to William de Carleton in 1288.[5] The Davy MSS. state that John died in 1306, and was succeeded by Philip de Columbus, jun., who sold in 1318 to John de Grey, Bishop of Norwich.[6]

William de Carleton died seised in 1305, and by an inquisition p.m. 1320, it was found that Geoffrey Carleton had died seised. It is said, however, that a patent was granted in 1317 creating a manor here for the Bishop of Norwich,[7] and he certainly had free warren the following year.[8] The Ministers' Accounts of the bishop's temporalities here, 18 to 20 Edw. II. will be found in the Public Record Office.[9]

The manor remained in the Bishopric of Norwich until 1535, when it was taken by Act of Parliament from that see, and given to the Crown and in 1545 Hen. VIII. granted it to Sir Richard Gresham and Richard Billingford.

Page makes out that it was the manor of "Lyngges" which was granted to Sir Richard Gresham and Richard Billingford, and it is indeed difficult to distinguish between the different manors of Battisford.

Sir John Gresham, son of Sir Richard, succeeded on Sir Richard's death, 21st Feb. 1548.[10] Page says that the manor passed on the death of Sir Richard Gresham to his son, Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, London, and adds "and against the demesne lands of this manor, which in part lies against the Tye called Battisford Tye, being a large common of about 200 acres, upon which Tye or Common the said Royal Exchange was framed, and the saw pits remained there not many years since; and much, or at least a great part of the timber wherewith the said Exchange was built was taken off the lands belonging to the demesne of this lordship." The meaning of the former part of this sentence is certainly not obvious to the least intelligent!

On the death of Sir John, the manor went to William Gresham, who sold the same to John Barker, who, dying in 1609, was succeeded by his

[1] Abbr. of Pleas, 11 John 9, *in dorso*.
[2] I.P.M., 46 Hen. III. file 26, (10).
[3] CXXXV. rider C.
[4] T. de N., 290.
[5] Feet of Fines, William de Carleton *v.* John de Columbariis, 16 Edw. I. 1.
[6] See 10 Rep. Hist. MSS. Com. pt. iii. 119; Licence Pat. Rolls, 11 Edw. II. pt. i. 15.
[7] The idea of the creation of a manor by patent is somewhat peculiar.
[8] Chart. Rolls, 12 Ed. II. 58.
[9] Bundle 1141, No. 1.
[10] I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 77.

son and heir, Sir Robert Barker, K.B., of Grimston Hall, in Trimley. This is the devolution of the Davy MSS. and others, but we meet in 1588 with a fine direct by Robert Barker and others against William Gresham and others, and under this fine it would seem that the manor must have passed.[1]

Sir Robert died in 1618, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Barker, by Susannah his 2nd wife, daughter of Thomas Crofts, of Westow, and sister of Sir John Crofts, of Saxham, Knt. Sir Thomas Barker sold the manor to Martin Salter. He rebuilt the Hall, called "Bishop Hall," and served the office of High Sheriff for the county in 1655. His estate was estimated at that time to be worth £600 a year. His father was rector of Monk's Illeigh. Martin Salter[2] married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bowes, and sister of Sir Thomas Bowes, Knt., of Much Bromley, co. Essex, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas Salter, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bright, of Talmash Hall, in Bricett. The three sons of Martin Salter were Thomas, Martin, and George, and the daughter Elizabeth. In 1806 the manor was vested in Charles Broome. The 30th Nov. 1819, the Manor of Battisford Hall and 355 acres of land with the Manor of Lucys, its royalties, rights, members, and appurtenances, with the advowson, were offered for sale by public auction in London.[3] This same property was again offered for sale in London at Garraway's, 20th Feb. 1846, when the income was stated to be nearly £400 a year.

Bishop's Hall at Battisford is described as a brick building about 50 feet by 54 on the ground plot, and the garden walls adjoining, all to be taken down were offered for sale in June, 1757.

Arms of GRESHAM: Argent, a chevron, Ermine, betw. three mullets pierced, Sable. Of SALTER: Gules, 10 mullets, 4, 3, 2, and 1: *or*, a bordure engrailed Argent, charged with 16 hurts and torteauses alternately.

LYNGGES OR LING'S MANOR.

The first we hear of this manor is in 1433, when we find it vested in William Wrangle, and a little later in Richard Fillade of Ipswich, who sold the manor to Walter Lyhert, Bishop of Norwich. The bishop refers to the manor in his will dated in 1741, as "his manor of Lyngges in Battisford." He left it with other lands, "lately purchased of Richard Fulade of Ipswich," to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service for ever at the

[1] Fine, Hil. 30 Eliz.

[2] The following is his pedigree:—

John Salter, of Rokenden, co. Salop

Thomas Salter = Anne Cleede

Robert Salter = Anne, d. of Robert Pigot, of Chetwyne, co. Salop

Richard Salter = Jane, daughter of John Samuels, of Langford Hall, co. Essex

Blaise Salter, Sec. to John, Earl of Oxford = Collett, dau. of Richard Smith, of Kidderminster

Edward Salter, Rector of Monk's Illeigh = Mary, daughter of James Nunn, of Felsham

Martin Salter

[3] *Ipswich Journal*, 23rd Oct. 1819.

altar on the north side of his grave, for his own soul and the souls of his family, and of John Lyhert his kinsman, and for the souls of his predecessors; for which the chaplain was to receive £10 per annum, on further condition that every year in Advent and Lent he should preach every Sunday to the people of the diocese. He further directs his executors and feoffees either to settle the estate to these uses or else sell it.

Lyngges Manor was settled according to the terms of the will. We subsequently find the manor vested in James Hobart, who was one of the executors of Bishop Lyhert, and probably a relation. He died seised in 1516, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Walter Hobart. In 1534 it was leased by Rich. Nykke or Nix, one of the testator's successors in the see, for 72 years at £13. 15*s*. 6*d*. per annum to Henry Aylmer.[1]

It seems that the bishop had to make the most he could out of the estates of his diocese in order to pay the fine of 10,000 marks levied upon him for suing in the Court of Rome, and appealing thither in matters concerning the King.

On the Patent Rolls of 1345 mention is made of a Manor belonging to Avice, late wife of Robert Houtot, in Thorneye, held of the Bishop of Norwich of Battisford Manor.[2]

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action by Sir Henry Neville, Elizabeth his wife, and another against James "Hubbert," as to a parcel of Lyngges Manor.[3]

In 1565 a fine was levied of the manor by William Tymperley against the said James Hobart and his wife.[4] The manor was by Act of Parliament surrendered to the Crown with other revenues belonging to the Bishopric of Norwich.

In 1819 this manor was vested in the owner of the main manor of Battisford Hall.

Commandry of St. John's Manor.

Another manor, now known as St. John's Manor, was the lordship of the Knights Hospitalers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had a commandry here. It was granted on the Dissolution in 1543 by Hen. VIII. to Sir Richard Gresham, father of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange.

The following translation of an extract from a particular for grant remaining in the Augmentation Office, Westminster, and now in the Public Record Office, shows the extent of this estate :—

"This Manor or late Commandry of Battisford, *alias* Babysford, in the county of Suffolk. Rents of Assize of divers Free Tenants of the lord the King and here yearly paid at the Feasts of Easter and St. Michael the Archangel, equally, as by the rental thereof made and received, particularly appears 2*s*. 3*d*. and 1lb. of pepper.

"Rents of divers Copyholders of the Lord the King there yearly paid at the Feasts aforesaid, equally, as by the Rental aforesaid, particularly appears 60*s*. 4*d*. Rents of divers Tenants at the will of the Lord the King, there yearly paid at the Feasts aforesaid, equally as by the Rental aforesaid, particularly appears 7*s*. 9*d*. Farm of all the House and Site of the Manor or late Commandry of Battisford aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, together with all houses, edifices, barns, stables, dove-cotes, orchards, gardens, garden grounds, land and soil, as well being within the Site and precincts of

[1] Bodl. Norf. Ch. 292.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 19 Edw. III. pt. i. 13*d*.
[3] C.P. Ser. ii. B. cxxxii. 93.
[4] Fine, Easter, 7 Eliz.

the same Site adjoining, and Seventy-six acres of arable land, Forty-and-two acres of pasture, and twelve acres of meadow, with the appurtenances lying and being in Battisford aforesaid, to the said late Commandry appertaining and belonging, except yet always and to the said Lord the King, his heirs, and successors always reserved all great Trees and Woods of in and upon the premises growing and being now leased to Sir Richard Gresham, Knight, by Indenture under the Seal of the Court of Augmentation of the Revenues of the Crown of the Lord the King for the term of 21 years commencing at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the 36th year of the reign of the Lord the now King Henry VIII., rendering therefor at the aforesaid Feasts equally, yearly £7.

" Perquisites of Courts there one year with another, £5.

" Total, £10. 13*s.* 4*d.*, and 1 lb. of pepper.

" Memorandum, The King's Majesty hath no other lands nor tenements, rents, emoluments, or other hereditaments, within the said Towne of Battisford, to the said late Commandry belonging or appertaining. Examined by me, William Rigge, for Exchange between the Lord the King and Sir Richard Gresham, 18th day of February in the 35th year of the reign of King Henry 8th." [1543-4.]

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found a bill by James Eliot to recover money paid for repairs against Dame Anne Gresham, wife of Sir Thomas as to the manor house called Saint John's, and lands in Battisford, Ringsall, and Combs demised to plaintiff by Sir Thomas Gresham.[1]

The manor went with the Battisford Hall Manor, or Bishop's Hall Manor, to Sir Thomas Barker, who sold the St. John's estate to Thomas Knapp, of Ipswich, and it descended in moieties to his two daughters, Katherine and Martha. John Arnold acquired one moiety by marriage with Katherine, one of the daughters, and purchased the other moiety from Robert Knowlys, of Watton, who had married Martha, the other daughter of Thomas Knapp.

In 1693 Nicholas Bacon was lord, and in 1707 Sir Samuel Barnardiston.

Amongst the Exchequer Depositions of 1702 will be found proceedings relating to this manor and farm, stated to be " St. Johns *al.* Joans." The proceedings were as to King's taxes, arrears of quit rents, &c., and were by the Attorney-General at the relation of Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Bart., against the Right Honble. the Lady Katharine Bacon and others.

The Manor of Battisford-cum-Badley, otherwise St. John's in Battisford, with the rights, royalties, and appurtenances, together with a farm, &c., were offered for sale by auction at the Golden Lion, Ipswich, 7th Nov. 1795.[2]

In 1847 William Matthew Raikes was lord; in 1855 William Raikes; in 1879 Frederick Hayward, who died 13th April, 1879, when the manor passed under his will dated 14th July, 1877, in 1885 being vested in John Hayward. It was sold by auction at Stowmarket, 30th May, 1907.

The manor house, now occupied as a farm house, is said to have been built out of the materials of the Commandry. It is surrounded by a moat, and on one of the chimneys is a carving in stone of the head of St. John the Baptist on a charger. Among the quarterings formerly in the windows of the parlour of the manor house were those of Knapp, impaling Barker, and in one of the passage windows the same impaling Blois.[3]

[1] C.P. i. 263.

[2] *Ipswich Journal*, 24th Oct. 1795.

[3] *Gentlemens Magazine*, March, 1843, p. 226.

Arms of KNAPP: Or, in chief, three close helmets; in base, a lion passant, Sable.

MILDING HALL MANOR.

Nothing seems to be known of this manor further than that it belonged to Sir James Hobart, who died seised of it in 1516, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Walter Hobart.[1]

[1] See Manor of Oulton, in Lothingland Hundred.

BAYLHAM.

THERE were four manors in Baylham in Saxon times. One was held by Munding, a freeman under commendation to the Abbot of Ely in Edward the Confessor's day, with a carucate of land. There were in this manor a ploughteam, 2 acres of meadow, the third part of a mill, and the third part of another mill, half a church with 12 acres, 1 rouncy, 2 beasts, 20 hogs, and 20 sheep, all valued at 30*s*. By the time of the Norman Survey the value had doubled, and there were 2 rouncies, 8 beasts, 40 hogs, and 105 sheep.

A second manor was held by Manston, a freeman also under commendation from the Abbot of Ely, with 60 acres of land in the Confessor's time, and it contained half a ploughteam, an acre of meadow, and the sixth part of a mill, being in Saxon times and later valued at 20*s*., but at the time of the Survey somewhat strangely at 10*s*. only.

A third manor was held in the Confessor's time by Ulric, a freeman under commendation to Edric, with 60 acres and half a ploughteam, one acre of land, and the sixth part of a mill. It was valued at 20*s*., but like the last had decreased in value by the time of the Norman Survey to 10*s*., and there was no part even of a ploughteam remaining. Of this manor the King and the Earl had the soc, and all three manors were held by William de Burnolville under Roger Bigot as tenant in chief at the time of Domesday Survey.

William de Burnolville also held under Roger Bigot here 20 freemen with 92 acres, none of whom were under commendation to Roger's predecessor. There had been 4 ploughteams belonging to this holding, but at the time of the Survey there were but two. The earlier value was 40*s*., the later 20*s*. The Survey adds, It" (*what* is not clear) is a league long and 8 quarantenes broad, and pays in a gelt 15*d*." The King and the Earl had the soc also of this.

The fourth manor was held in the Confessor's day by Wistric, a freeman, also under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, with 120 acres of land. There were 7 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 1 belonging to the men, 4 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 2 beasts and 7 sheep, and the value was 20*s*. By the time of the Norman Survey the value had increased to 35*s*., and greater prosperity no doubt reigned, for there was a mill, 3 more beasts, and 23 more sheep. The King and the Earl had the soc, and the manor was held by Ulmar under Roger Bigot.

Roger Bigot held here 6 freemen with 19½ acres, valued at 5*s*. Over them Wistric had only the commendation. Ulmar held at the time of the Survey, and the King and the Earl had the soc. Here also Warenger held of Roger Bigot a freeman, by name Brown, who was Provost of Ipswich, and under commendation to the Queen. He had 17 acres. The Survey adds, " This lies along with Stonham, and is included in its valuation." The King and the Earl had the soc. The last of Roger Bigot's holdings was of 3 freemen. Over one called Ulbold, Roger's predecessor, namely, Brown, had commendation, and over two he had, that is to say, Leston had nothing ; but the predecessor of Ranulf the little piper had the commendation. All together they had 12 acres, valued at 2*s*. This Garenger held of Roger Bigot, and the King and the Earl had the soc.[1]

[1] Dom. vi. 336*b*, 337, 337*b*.

Amongst the invasions upon the King's rights entered in the Domesday Survey is that in this place in the Confessor's time, and as long as she lived, Queen Edith held a church with 12 acres, which subsequently William de Burnolville held. At the time of the Survey it was in the King's hand, and was valued at 2*s*. Of this the record says *he*, whoever he may be, gave security, Turstin, son of Guido, being his bail.[1]

Baylham Manor.

The ancient family of Burnolville, or Burnaville, the original lords of three of the Domesday Manors, was seated at Levington, in Colneis Hundred, and in the time of Edw. III. failed of male issue.

William de Burnaville, lord in the time of Hen. III., was the son of Nicholas de Burnaville. He was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Geoffrey, about 1270, and he by his son, Robert de Burnaville, who died in the early part of the following reign, and was succeeded by his son and heir, John de Burnaville, who was living in 1315. He was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir William de Burnaville, who left an only daughter Margaret, married to William de Weyland, and their son, John Weyland, left a daughter and coheir Alice, married to John Andrews, who held the manor in her right. Their son and heir, John Andrews, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Stratton,[2] and died about 1456, leaving two daughters and coheirs, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Windsor, of Stanewell, co. Middlesex, and Anne, the 2nd wife of Lord Chief Justice Sulyard, and the manor passed to Thomas Windsor.

Thomas Windsor by his will, which is dated 13th August, 1479, directed his body to be buried in the north side of the "quer of the church of our Lady of Stanwell afor the ymage of our Lady wher the sepultur of our Lord stondith. Whereupon I will ther be made a playn tombe of marble of a competent height, to thentent that yt may ber the blessid body of our Lord, and the sepulture at the tyme of Èstre, to stond upon the same, and with myne Armes and a Scriptur convenient to be set about the same tombe by thadvice of myne executors and overseers underwretyn."

His will also is that Elizabeth his wife, or Andrews his son, or who shall be his next heir after his decease, ordain and keep solemnly his obiit by note (the day and time of year he shall happen to decease on) with vi. priests and three clerks in the said Church of Stanwell yearly, during the space of forty years next after his decease to pray for his soul, his father's and mother's souls, John Andrews and Elizabeth, his wife's sisters, and the

[1] Dom. ii. 448*b*.

[2] Her will is given in full in Brydges's Collins, vol. iii. 656. It is dated 1474. She leaves "to Anne Suliard, my daughter's daughter, a girdle of green, harnesed with silver. Item, I bequeath to Bridget Wyndesore, my daughter Elizabeth's daughter, my white bed, with all the hangings. . . . Item, I bequeath to Elizabeth Wyndesore and Allice Wyndesore, my daughter's daughters, two pieces of silver, with coverings and 15 spoons of silver. Item, I bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth a powder box of silver. Item, I will that 10 pair of sheets of the best be divided between my two daughters, &c." And by a codicil she bequeaths her two coverlids, one of cotton, the other of silk, the one to the Church of Bailham, the other to the Church of Stoke, and to remain in the Manor of Bailham, and adds: "I will that the new great brass pot remain in the said Manor of Bailham, to the intent that when the brethren of the guild of the church of Darmesdon make their dinner they do occupy the same pot for the time, and do deliver it again in the said manor of Bailham."

soul of Dame Allice Wiche, his friends' souls and all Christian souls. He further provides that Elizabeth his wife should have the rule and oversight of his lordship and Manor of Bailham during the non-age of William Windsor, his son, if God fortune she lives so long after his decease. And if she die that John Catesby, serjeant at law, and John Holgrave and his executors have the rule of the said manor, praying them to be assisting to his said son William therein.

Thomas Windsor, the testator, died in 1485, and his will was proved 15th Feb. 1485, by his widow Elizabeth, who afterwards married Sir Robert Litton, Knt. Thomas's son William died an infant, and the manor passed to Thomas's eldest surviving son and heir, Sir Andrews Windsor, who was made one of the Knights of the Bath in the Tower of London, 23rd June, 1509, on the coronation of Hen. VIII. He was created a Knight Banneret for his valour at the Battle of Spurs in 1513, and summoned to Parliament in 1529 as Baron Windsor, of Bradenham, in Bucks. This was the parliament which reduced the lesser monasteries, and paved the way for the surrender of the rest. In 1544 he was keeper of the King's great wardrobe.

Baylham Hall (Back View).

The arbitrary conduct of bluff Henry is well displayed in the case of this unfortunate nobleman and his family estate of Stanwell. The information is given by Sir William Dugdale, who had it from Thomas, Lord Windsor, viz.: "That after the dissolution of the greater monasteries in 31 Hen. VIII. the King being informed by Cromwell and others who had been his chiefest agents in the work that the most likely means to secure them from ever returning again to those uses, would be to dispose of most of them into the hands of the nobility and gentry, by free gift, easy purchases, or advantageous exchanges, the project so wrought with the King as he soon assented to put it in practice, and in order thereunto thought fit (among others) to engage this Andrews, Lord Windsor, to be a partaker. To which end, in 34 Hen. VIII., he sent him a message that he would dine with him at Stanwell on a certain day, and accordingly came where he was magnificently entertained. Whereupon the King told him, he liked that place so well that he was resolved to have it, yet not without a more beneficial exchange. And the Lord Windsor answering, he hoped his Highness

was not in earnest, it having been the seat of his ancestors for many ages, and humbly begging he would not take it from him, the King with a stern countenance replied, 'It must be,' commanding him on his allegiance to go speedily to his attorney-general, who would more fully acquaint him with his reasons for it. Being therefore afraid of his displeasure, he accordingly repaired to the attorney-general, who showed him a draught, ready made, of an exchange of his lordship and Manor of Stanwell with its appurtenances lying, as the patent sets forth, in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Southampton (by which the greatness of it may in some sort be discerned) in lieu of Bordsley Abby with the lands and appurtenances thereunto belonging in Worcestershire. Whereof being constrained to accept of this exchange, he was commanded to quit Stanwell, though he had then laid in his Christmas provisions for the keeping of his wonted hospitality there. All which he left in the house, saying, 'They should not find it bare Stanwell.' Yet the King, in recompence, made him keeper of his great wardrobe, as afore-mentioned."

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and sister and coheir of Edward Blount, 2nd Lord Mountjoy, and made his will dated the 26th March, 1543, and proved 31st July, 1543.[1] His eldest son George, married Ursula, daughter of Sir George Vere, Knt., and sister and coheir of John Vere, 14th Earl of Oxford, but died without leaving issue by her in his father's lifetime, on whose death the manor passed to his 2nd son, but heir, William, 2nd Lord Windsor. In 1533 he was made one of the Knights of the Bath before the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, and on the decease of the King was one of the 12 peers, chief mourners, who 8th Aug. 1553, attended his funeral at Westminster. On 1st Oct. 1553, at the coronation of Queen Mary, he served the office of Lord Panterer of England, and had in his fee a "salt of gold and crystal." He married twice, 1st Margaret, daughter and heir of William Sambourne, of Southcote, co. Berks, and 2ndly Elizabeth, 2nd daughter and coheir of Peter Coudray, of Harrierd, co. Southampton, widow of Richard Paulet. His will is dated 10th August, 1558, and it was proved 10th Dec. 1558, he having died the 20th Aug. following the date of his will.

A fine was levied of the manor and also of the advowson just before his death (in 1558) by Sir Edward Waldegrave and others against this William, 2nd Lord Windsor,[2] who was succeeded by his 5th son and heir, Edward, 3rd Lord Windsor. He was made one of the Knights of the Carpet 2nd Oct. 1553, the day of Queen Mary's coronation. In 1566 Queen Elizabeth, visiting Oxford on her return, honoured this Lord Windsor with a visit at Bradenham, where she was highly entertained.

He married Catharine, daughter of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, and of Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Ralph Nevile, Earl of Westmoreland, and died 24th Jan. 1574-5, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Frederick, 4th Lord Windsor. Segar in his "Discourse on Honour" (p. 196) gives an account of a royal combat fought on foot before the Queen, 1st Jan. 1581, when the brother of the French King, the Earl of Sussex, the Earl of Leicester, the Count St. Algnon, Mons. Chamoullon, and Mons. Backquevile were challengers; and the defenders were this Lord Windsor, with his brother Henry Windsor, the Lord Thomas Howard, the Lord Darcy, the Lord Sheffield, Sir Thomas Cecil, and others. He died 24th Dec. 1585.

[1] A copy is given Brydges's Collins, vol. iii. p. 667.

[2] Fine, Hil. 5 Mary I.

His will is dated 2nd Dec. 1585, and it was proved 22nd Dec. the same year. As he died without issue the manor passed to his brother and heir, Henry, 5th Lord Windsor. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Rivett, of Chippenham, co. Camb., Knt., by Griselda his wife, daughter of Lord William Paget, Baron of Beaudesert. A fine was levied of this manor and that of Bradwell against him and others by Robert Cutler and others in 1601.[1]

The 19th Feb. 1601, he was one of the peers on the trials of the Earls of Essex and Southampton, and died 6th April, 1605,[2] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas, 6th Lord Windsor. There is a curious monument in the Church of Tarbick to the memory of the 5th lord, with his effigies lying at full length, under a canopy supported by pillars; on three of which are the figures of Charity, Wisdom, and Temperance.[3]

Thomas, 6th Lord Windsor, married Catherine, daughter of Edward, Earl of Worcester, but had no issue.

In or shortly before 1626, his trustees, Nicholas Barnesley, of Bordesley, Thomas Umfrevill, of London, and John Ranye, of London, while Lord Windsor was abroad, sold the manor to John Acton, of Ipswich, and by a deed dated 30th Nov. 2 Charles I. [1626] the sale was confirmed by Thomas, Lord Windsor.[4] The Acton family was of long standing in the county, seated first at Ipswich, and subsequently at Bramford.

John Acton, the purchaser of this manor, was the son of William Acton, a clothier and portman of Ipswich, and treasurer of that place in 1596, who died 29th Nov. 1616, and was interred in the Church of St. Mary Elms, Ipswich, where a handsome monument in the chancel still remains to his memory.[5]

The inscription is :—

"Memoriæ Gulielmi Acton viri justifici timentis Deum, suis semper benefici, præstantisque multas eleemosynas, que obiit Novem. 29, 1616. Ætatis 76, bonum illud certamen decertavit, cursum consummavit, et fidem servavit; vos lectores idem agite, sagite (*sic*). Parentavit Johannes Acton pietatis ergo."

John was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1630-1.[6] He married twice, 1st Alice, daughter of William Blois, and 2ndly Ellen, daughter of John Rany, and died in 1662,[7] when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Acton, who was admitted to Gray's Inn, 17th Nov. 1637, and died in 1663,[8] when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Acton, who also like his grandfather, married twice, 1st Isabel, daughter of J. Buxton, and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of J. Lamb. He died in 1695, when the manor passed to his son and heir John Acton, who died unmarried in 1703, when the manor passed to his brother and heir, William Acton. He was M.P. for the borough of Orford in 1722 and 1727, and High Sheriff for the County in 1739. He died without issue in 1743, and was succeeded by his brother and heir, Nathaniel Acton. He married 1st Mary Rous, 2ndly Susan Gibson, and 3rdly,

[1] Fine, Mich. 43-44 Eliz.
[2] I.P.M., Bury St. Edmunds, 10th Sept. 1605.
[3] Inscription given Brydges's Collins, vol. iii. p. 681.
[4] Harl. 112 E. 51.
[5] Will 20th Nov. 1616, proved 12th Feb. 1617.
[6] See Fuller's Worthies, ii. 349 (Clarke's Ipswich, 196; Add. MSS. Jermyn), 8201 (Davy) 19, 114 (Batley), 25, 335, F. 43, Harl. 6071, F. 143.
[7] Will 2nd Oct. 1661, proved 21st May, 1662.
[8] Will 4th Aug. 1662, proved 5th Aug. 1663.

Elizabeth, elder daughter of John Fowle, of Broome in Norfolk, and died 20th Jan. 1745, aged 61, leaving an only son and heir, Nathaniel Acton, of Bramford Hall. By deed dated 23rd Jan. 1748, Nathaniel Acton cut off the entail in 6 manors—Bramford, Norman's with Beverlies, Baylham, Claydon Hall, Illarnes, and Spencers, in East Bergholt. In the bargain and sale for making a tenant to the precipe for suffering a recovery of 16th Jan. 1753, another manor in Cretingham was included. The resettlement dated 20th March, 1753, limited the manors to the use of the settlor for life, then to trustees to secure an annuity to the wife Caroline, then to the use of the 1st and other sons of Nathaniel Acton and Caroline in tail male with remainder to the Settlor in fee. Nathaniel Acton died in 1795. By his 1st wife Caroline, daughter and heir of John Weare, of Bury St. Edmunds, by Charlotte, sister and heir of Baptist Lee, of Livermere Park, he had issue—1, Charlotte, who died unmarried 25th Feb. 1836, aged 83, and was buried at Kensington, co. Middlesex; 2, Harriet, married to Sir William Middleton, Bart., of Crowfield Hall and Shrublands; 3, Nathaniel Lee Acton, who married 1st Susanna, daughter of Sir Thomas Miller, Bart., of Troyle, Hampshire, and 2ndly Penelope, daughter of Sir Richard Ryecroft, Bart., of Penshurst, Knt., and died without leaving issue 1st Jan. 1836, aged 79; 4, Caroline, who died unmarried, 21st Sept. 1838, aged 77. Nathaniel Acton's 2nd wife was Dorothy, daughter of Harvey Aspen of Cockfield Hall, and she died without issue, 7th Oct. 1805, aged 86. On the death of Nathaniel Lee Acton in 1836 without issue, the manor passed to his sister Harriet, wife of Sir William Middleton, who had been created a Baronet 12th May, 1804.

From this time the descent of the manor is identical with the Manor of Lawshall in Babergh Hundred, which has been already given, the manor being now vested in James St. Vincent Saumarez, 4th Baron, who resides at Shrubland Park and Livermere Park, Bury, and is the owner also of Brooke Hall, Ipswich.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the reign of Queen Elizabeth will be found an action by Peter Lyvell against William Whetcroft and Alice his wife touching copyholds of this manor,[1] and also an action by Nicholas Thennylthorp against Thomas Lewgar to recover money due as attorney in several actions—one on a bond given by Francis Jacobs on a demise by Sir Edward Windsor, Lord Windsor, and Lady Katherine his wife, to — Taylor, of the site of the "manor of Taston *al.* Taston Hall and lands in Baylham, Taston, Dormesden, Barking, Willisham, and Nettlested," which lease becoming vested in Jacobs he sold to defendant.[2]

Arms of BURNAVILLE: Gu., a saltier engrailed Arg. betw. 4 cinquefoils, Or. Of WINDSOR: Gules, a Saltier, Arg., betw. 12 cross crosslets, Or. Of ACTON: Gules, a fesse, and a bordure engr. Ermine.

[1] C.P. Ser. ii. B. cix

[2] C.P. iii. 158.

BLAKENHAM.

THE lands besides the two manors here specified in the Domesday Survey were as follows: Lands in the hands of Roger Bigot for the King, 9 socmen with half a carucate of land in the King's soc, 3 ploughteams then valued at 20*s*, but formerly at 10*s*.[1] Lands in the hands of Earl Ralph which Godric the Steward kept for the King, 5 freemen in the soc and commendation of the Fair Edith, with 60 acres.

These had been added to the manor in Norton. They had 2 ploughteams and 2 acres of meadow less one virgate then valued at 16*s*. 4*d*., and formerly at 12*s*. 4*d*.[2] The only other estate was a small one of Roger de Oburville, who held in demesne Ulwart, a freeman, with 30 acres, half a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 14*s*.[3]

Great Blakenham Manor.

This manor was held in the Confessor's time by Aluric the Thane, and consisted of a carucate of land, 6 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the tenants, 5 acres of meadow, 2 mills, 1 rouncy, 9 beasts, 7 hogs, and 12 sheep. Also a church with 1 acre valued at 2*d*. By Norman times there were 2 ploughteams in demesne, 4 beasts, 11 hogs and 14 sheep. To this manor Hardwin added 28 freemen with 171 acres and 1 bordar. Of this land Brunard held 60 acres, and 1 ploughteam, valued at 15*s*. There were formerly 6 ploughteams, but latterly only 2, 10 acres of meadow and two third parts of a mill.

The manor was always valued at £3, and the freemen at 45*s*. The King and the Earl had the soc over the whole, which was 5 quarantenes long and 5 broad, and paid in a gelt 7*d*. The Domesday record states that this manor was set to farm for three years at £12 each year, and an ounce of gold within the three years together by way of gersum, but that the men who thus received it to farm had all been lost in confusion. The Domesday tenant in chief was William de Scoies.[4]

This manor was held by William Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, in the time of William the Second, and was given by the Earl for the foundation of an alien Priory of Benedictine Monks dependent in Okeburne Priory in Wiltshire, and was a cell to the Abbey of St. Mary at Bec, in Normandy.

Ministers' Accounts of the manor while held by the priory, 18 Edw. II., will be found in the Public Record Office,[5] and the holding by the priory appears from an entry on the Close Rolls in 1339.[6]

The house was suppressed in 1414, and in 1441 was granted by the Crown to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College.[7] In 1467 we find on the Patent Rolls a grant in frankalmoin to William Westbury the Provost and the College of St. Mary, Eton by Windsor, of the priory or manor of Gt. Blakenham, "sometime parcel of the alien priory of Okebourne,[8] and 7 years later another grant in frankalmoin to the free chapel of St. George, Windsor, of the same manor, stated to be 'parcel of the alien priory of Okebourne.'"[9]

[1] Dom. ii. 281*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 285.
[3] Dom. ii. 404*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 352.
[5] Bundle 1127, No. 4.
[6] Close Rolls, 13 Edw. III. pt. ii. 1*d*.
[7] Rolls of Parliament, v. 47.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. IV. pt. iii. 13.
[9] *Ib*., 24 Edw. IV. pt. i. 1.

Little Blakenham Manor.

In Saxon times Lestan, under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, held a carucate and a half of land in Blakenham as a manor.

It had 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam and a half in demesne, 5 acres of meadow, and was valued at 40*s*. In Norman times Albert held of Roger de Poictou and the King and the Earl had soc. The value had come down to 30*s*., and there was no ploughteam in demesne.[1] Here also were 3 freemen with 6 acres and a half valued at 12*d*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc. This also belonged to Roger de Poictou.[2]

Little Blakenham Manor was the lordship of Thomas de Ardern in 1220, and we find on the Close Rolls for this year an order for seisin to be made of the manor to the Priory of Russelep, the same having been taken into the King's hands in certain contentions between it and Thomas de Ardern.[3] The manor passed on Thomas de Ardern's death to his daughter, married to William Buttrey. In 1281 it was held by Robert Grelle,[4] but by 1298 seems to have passed to Robert de Tybetot. He married Eva, daughter of Pain de Chaworth, and attended King Edw. I. to the Holy Land. He was made Governor of the Castle of Carmarthen and Cardigan, and for some time the King's Lieutenant for Wales, where he defeated Rees ap Meredith in a great battle, wherein 4,000 Welshmen were slain, and Rees himself taken prisoner and conveyed to York, where he was executed. Robert de Tibetot died in 1298,[5] and from this time to the time of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Nettlestead in this Hundred. This manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Pain de Tibetot, who was slain in 1314,[6] and in that of Robert de Tibetot, 3rd Baron, who died in 1372[7]; also in those of Margaret Wentworth,[8] Sir Richard Wentworth, who died 17th Oct., 1528,[9] and Thomas, Lord Wentworth, who died 3rd Mar. 1550-1.[10]

The Earl of Cleveland survived till 25th March, 1667, but in 1643 or 1648 had sold the manor to William Lodge, from whom it passed to the Milners, and in 1764 was vested in the Right Hon. Francis Vernon, Lord Orwell, afterwards Earl of Shipbroke, who died in 1783, when the manor passed to his nephew, Henry Vernon, who died in 1787, when it went to his brother, John Vernon, who died in 1818. Shortly afterwards the manor was purchased of John Vernon's executors by James Reed, of Ipswich, who died seised in 1831, when it passed to his widow Charlotte, who died in 1835.

The manor was offered for sale in June the same year in London, being described at "The Manor of Dunstall, otherwise Blakenham upon the Hill, otherwise Little Blakenham, with its appurtenances and the messuage and farm called Dunstall, otherwise Little Blakenham Hall farm in Little Blakenham and Bramford, containing 279a. or. 23p., under lease at the rent of £370." The quit rents and free rents payable to the manor were stated to amount to the annual sum of £2. 0*s*. 5*d*.[11] The purchaser would appear to have been one John Peacock.

In 1855 the manor belonged to the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, 8th Bart., and on his death passed to his widow, Lady Cullum, who survived

[1] Dom. ii. 351*b*.
[2] *Ib*.
[3] Close Rolls, 4 Henry III. 15; 9 Hen. III. pt. ii. 11.
[4] I.P.M., 10 Edw. I. 20.
[5] I.P.M., 26 Edw. I. 39, Extent.
[6] I.P.M., 8 Edw. II. 48.
[7] I.P.M., 46 Edw. III. 62, 64.
[8] I.P.M., 18 Edw. IV. 35.
[9] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VIII. 60.
[10] I.P.M., 5 Edw. VI. 54.
[11] *Ipswich Journal*, 9th May, 1835.

until 1875, when the manor passed to George Gery Milner-Gibson, 2nd son of the Right Hon. Thomas Milner-Gibson, of Theberton House, Saxmundham, and of Arethusa Susannah, only daughter of the said Sir Thos. Gery Cullum, Mr. George Gery Milner-Gibson assumed the additional surname of Cullum, is a D.L. and J.P., F.S.A., and was was High Sheriff for the county in 1888, his ancestral home being Hardwick House, near Bury St. Edmunds.

BRAMFORD.

BRAMFORD was held by King Edward the Confessor, with 12 carucates of land. There were 40 villeins, 8 bordars, 1 serf, 1 ploughteam in demesne and 18 belonging to the tenants, 30 acres of meadow, 1 mill, and a church with 80 acres of free land, and 1 ploughteam. There were also 10 hogs and 30 sheep. By the time of the Domesday Survey there was but half a ploughteam in demesne, and the hogs were 12. The value in Saxon times is blank, but at the time of the Survey it was 15 pounds by weight. The length of the manor was one league and the breadth a league, and it was included amongst the lands of William the Conqueror, which were placed in the keeping of Roger Bigot.[1]

Amongst the lands of Stigand, which William de Noers kept in hand for the King, was a manor which in the Confessor's day had been held by the Archbishop. It consisted of 12 carucates of land. In this large manor there were 28 villeins and 7 bordars, in Saxon times having 4 serfs and 13 ploughteams belonging to the tenants, but at the time of the Survey having 2 serfs and 10 ploughteams of the tenants only. There were always 3 ploughteams in demesne, 22 acres of meadow, 1 mill, and a church having 30 acres of free land; also 6 rouncies, 24 beasts, 20 hogs, and 90 sheep. At the time of the Survey the value was 22 pounds by weight, having risen from 10 pounds. It was 1 league in length and 10 quarantenes in breadth, and paid in a gelt 13¼*d.* There were also in the same holding 3 socmen, with 9½ acres, formerly having 1 ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey a team of 2 oxen only. It was included in the valuation above and Stigand had the soc and sac.

In the same holding was another manor formerly held by a freeman Brun by commendation. It consisted of 30 acres, and at the time of the Survey had 2 villeins and 2 bordars and half a ploughteam, and was worth 5*s.* These had in Saxon times been a full ploughteam. This also was included in the above valuation. The Survey adds, "Harold had soc in Bergholt, and this was added in the time of Bishop Arfast."[2]

Lewin the Thane also in King Edward's time held 1 carucate and 40 acres as a manor, which at the time of the Domesday Survey was held by Robert of Walter the Deacon. There were 9 bordars, 2 serfs, formerly 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the tenants, but at the time of the Survey only 1 belonging to each, 5 acres of meadow, and in Saxon times, 20 hogs and 20 sheep, which had by Domesday times become 10 hogs and 15 sheep. The value in Saxon times was 40*s.*, but at the time of the Survey 30*s.*, and Robert then held of Walter the Deacon, the King and the Earl having the soc.[3]

Two places mentioned in the Domesday Survey as in the Hundred of Bosmere and Claydon were probably in Bramford—Fachedon or Faukedon *al.* Fakeden; and Langheden, or Langdon *al.* Langston.

In Fachedon Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, a freeman under Earl Algar, held 30 acres in the Confessor's time, and 1 ploughteam, valued at 5*s.* The King and the Earl had the soc, and at the time of the Survey Ulmar held of Richard.[4] In this place too amongst the land of the Vavasours were three freemen in the King's soc, holding 20 acres and 1 ploughteam, valued at 5*s.*[5]

[1] Dom. ii. 281.
[2] Dom. ii. 289.
[3] Dom. ii. 427*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 394.
[5] Dom. ii. 446.

In Langedene or Langheden *al.* Langdon there were 5 holdings mentioned in the Survey. Amongst the lands of Earl Ralph held by Godric the Steward in hand for the King were 3 freemen with 72 acres and 1 plough-team and a half and 3 acres of meadow, valued at 12*s.* 4*d.*[1] Amongst the lands of Roger Bigot, Garenger held of him what a freeman, Aluric, under commendation to Broun, Bigot's predecessor, had held, namely, 10 acres and 2 oxen valued at 2*s.*, of which the King and the Earl had the soc.[2] Amongst the lands of Roger de Poictou we find Algar, a freeman, with 3 acres, valued at 6*d.*; and Ghiny, another freeman, with 1½ acres valued, at 3*d.*, of which the King and the Earl had the soc.[3] Amongst the lands of Roger de Oburville we find a freeman Ulbolt holding 24 acres as a manor and 1½ acres of meadow, and in every third year the fourth part of the profits of a mill, the whole valued at 5*s.* 8*d.*[4] And finally amongst the lands of Roger de Rheims or Reymes we meet with Roger's daughter holding a freeman with 9 acres valued at 18*d.*[5]

Later there were seven separate manors in Bramford, Bramford or Carlton Manor, Lovetofts, Norman's or Beverties, Overtye, Frickets, Weylands, and Kentons.

Bramford or Carlton Manor.

This was the manor held by Stigand of King Edward the Confessor, and was in the early part of the 13th century vested in Robert de Rheims, who died about 1240, when the manor passed to his widow Sarah, and later to his son or brother Alexander de Rheims. Before the close of the thirteenth century it vested in Robert de Tibetot or Tiptoft, son of Henry de Tibetot, ancestor of the Worcester family, and he obtained a grant of free warren in 1294 here.[6]

From this time to the death of Robert de Tibetot, 3rd Baron, in 1372, the manor passed in the same course at the Manor of Nettlestead, in this Hundred. It is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Robert de Tibetot who died in 1298,[7] and of his son, Pain de Tibetot, who was slain in 1314.[8]

There had been a settlement of the manor in 1312, which had been carried into effect by a fine levied this year between the said Pain de Tibetot and Agnes his wife against Roger de Wortham, parson of Arkesey Church and John Lucas, parson of Nettlestead,[9] and on the Close Rolls in 1314 we find an order to the Escheator not to meddle with lands in Bramford Manor, which Pain de Tibetot and Agnes his wife held by feoffment from Roger de Wortham and John Lucas.[10] Agnes de Tibetot died in 1329.[11]

Bramford Hall seems later to have passed into the Acton family, who since the early part of the 17th century have had their seat at Bramford Hall. John Acton was High Sheriff for the county in 1631. He erected the Hall, and was the son of William Acton, a wealthy clothier and portman of Ipswich, who died in 1616. From John Acton to the time of Sir George Nathaniel Broke Middleton, Bart., who died in 1887, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Baylham in this Hundred, and Lawshall

[1] Dom. ii. 285.
[2] Dom. ii. 338.
[3] Dom. ii. 352.
[4] Dom. ii. 404*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 422*b*.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 22 Edw. I. 22.
[7] I.P.M., 26 Edw. I. 39, Extent.
[8] I.P.M. of him and Agnes his wife, daughter of William de Ros, of Hamlake 8 Edw. II. 48.
[9] Feet of Fines, 6 Edw. II. 8.
[10] Close Rolls, 8 Edw. II. 34.
[11] I.P.M., 2 Edw. III. 42.

Manor, in Babergh Hundred. It is now vested in Lady Loraine, of Markyate, Dunstable.

Bramford Hall is a fine stucco-faced edifice on rising ground, and standing in the midst of a park of about 300 acres. It is now in the occupation of Rear-Admiral Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., J.P.

The Bramford Hall Manor had a peculiar custom, the tenants holding from the lord by a lease granted for 21 years and renewable from time to time upon a fine, and upon the death of a tenant or an alienation the new tenant was admitted to the residue of the term unexpired so that the lord has an additional profit from the land. Another custom of the manor was alleged in a case before the courts as early as 1241. Sarah, widow of Robert de Reimes, claimed against Alexander de Reimes and others certain lands in Bramford as her dower. Defendants alleging that she is dowered of the whole of the lands of her late husband in Bramford, plaintiff alleges the custom of the Manor of Bramford to be that the widow shall have during life all the lands of her husband as free bench without prejudice to full dower out of lands outside the said manor. An inquiry was ordered as to the alleged custom.[1]

Manor of Lovetot.

We find on the Close Rolls in 1223 an Order that Bramford Manor, which is possibly the Manor of Lovetot in Bramford, taken into the King's hands on the death of Radulf, Bishop of York, be restored.[2] And again in 1227 an order that the manor, which had been taken into the King's hands on the death of the Bishop of Rochester, be granted to John Launcinton, brother of the Bishop.[3] A little later, in 1247, we find a grant of the manor to the Priory of Ely,[4] and it passed subsequently to the Bishop of Ely.[5]

Though it is possible this manor is the one referred to in the above extracts, we are rather inclined to think that the Manors of Norman and Weylands are those indicated.

The manor was in the time of Edw. I. held by John de Lovetot, who had a grant of free warren here in 1277.[6] John de Lovetot died in 1295, when the manor passed to his son, John de Lovetot. It shortly afterwards passed to John de Tibetot, 2nd Baron Tibetot, who then held the main manor, and he settled this manor by fine in 1365, and died in 1367, and the descent from the time of the settlement to 1486, the first year of Hen. VII., is shown in an inquisition held on the death of Edward, son and heir of John, Earl of Worcester, who died under age and without issue, 12th Aug. 1486.

His father, John, Earl of Worcester, had been executed in 1470.[7] The inquisition shows that by fine in 1365[8] the manor was limited to Sir John Tybetot, 2nd Baron, who was the son of Pain de Tibetot, 1st Baron Tibetot, who had as before mentioned the main manor[9] and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs male, with remainder to the right heirs of John.

It descended to Edward as son of John, son of Sir John, son of Sir Pain, son of the said Sir John Tibetot and Elizabeth, who seems to have been a

[1] Abbr. of Pl. 25 Hen. III. Easter, 6.
[2] Close Rolls. 7 Hen. III. pt. i. 3.
[3] Close Rolls, 11 Hen. III. 23, 21.
[4] 31 Hen. III. Add. 5829.
[5] A survey of the manor when belonging to the Bishop of Ely will be found in the Cambridge Univ. Libr. D, d. viii. 24.
[6] Chart Rolls, 5 Edw. I. 12.
[7] I.P.M., 9 and 10 Edw. IV. 53.
[8] Feet of Fines, 39 Edw. III. 8.
[9] See Nettlestead Manor, in this Hundred.

2nd wife. There being no male issue, the manor descended to Sir John Scrope, Lord le Scrope, John Scrope, and Sir Henry Wentworth, viz., to Sir John, Lord le Scrope, as son of Henry, son of Richard, son of Margaret, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Robert Tibetot, son and heir of the said Sir John Tibetot; to John Scrope, as son of Stephen, son of Millicent, another such daughter and heir and to Sir Henry Wentworth as son of Philip, son of Margery, daughter of Elizabeth, the third of such heirs. By inquisition p.m. of Edward, son and heir of John, Earl of Worcester, who died under age without issue, 12th Aug. 1 Hen. VII., it was found that his cousins and heirs were his father's sisters Philippa, Lady de Ros, and Lady Joan, Inglesthorpe and Edward Dudley, son and heir of Joyce and of John, Lord Dudley, another of such sisters.[1]

Sir Henry Wentworth seems to have had the whole of this manor and on his death it passed in the same course as the Manor of Nettlestead, in this Hundred, to the time of Thomas, Lord Wentworth, and from him to his son and heir Henry, 3rd Lord Wentworth, who died May, 1593.

The manor then seems to have passed to the Alston family, but apparently not to those members of it mentioned by Page in his History. It was held of the Actons' as of the main manor. Peter Alston held shortly after the death of Henry, 3rd Lord Wentworth, and dying the 3rd April, 1628,[2] was succeeded by his son and heir, Peter Alston. On his death the manor passed to his brother, Edward Alston,[3] who held his first court 3rd Jan. 1632-3. The next lord we find named is John Burrough, who held a first court for the manor, 26th July, 1700, and in 1718 we find it vested in Richard Philipps, who 18th Jan. of this year held his first court. From him in 1719 the lordship passed to his son and heir, Richard Philipps, of Lincoln's Inn, who devised the same by will in 1747 to George Thomas, of Kesgrave, who died in 1770, when the manor passed to his son and heir George Thomas, who, dying in 1788, it devolved on his son and heir, George Thomas, of Woodbridge.[4] This is the course of descent as given in the Davy MSS., but it seems strange that in 1855 we find the manor still in the Alston family, for it was then held by the Rev. Edward Constable Alston, of Framlingham. In 1885 it was held by Mr. Tacon, of Eye, in 1896 in Richard Tacon, of the same place, and in 1906 in Mr. Andrew Sandbach, of Ipswich, who has since died, and the same now belongs to his representatives.

The manor house known as Lovetoft's Hall is a farmhouse on or near the site of the ancient seat of the Tibetots. A rental of the manor in 1767 is given in the Davy MSS.[5] The total amount is £12. 9s. 10¾d.

Arms of Thomas: Argent, a chevron, Sable betw. 3 Cornish choughs, ppr.

Manor of Norman's with Beverlies.

This manor was held by Anna Bourchier, who died 25th July, 1520,[6] when it passed to Andrew Sulyard, son of John Sulyard, son and heir of the said Anna. It was then held of the Bishop of Ely. It passed subsequently to W. Borlas, and was acquired from him by William Acton in 1596.[7] It is

[1] Inquis. 1 Hen. VII. 21.
[2] I.P.M. at Ipswich, 19th Sept. 1628.
[3] Edward's brother Thomas must have previously died.
[4] See Brockley Hall Manor, in Thingoe Hundred.
[5] Add MSS. 19084, p. 127.
[6] I.P.M., 12 Hen. VIII. 14.
[7] Fine, Mich. 38-39 Eliz.

included in a fine levied in 1535 by Sir Andrew Wyndesore, Lord Windsor, and others against Sir Philip Bothe.[1]

William Acton died in 1616, from which time the devolution has been the same as that of the main Manor of Bramford, and it is now vested in Lady Loraine, of Markyate, Dunstable.

Manor of Overtye.

This manor belonged to Sir John de Tibetot, 2nd Baron, who died in 1367, and from this time to the time of Thomas, 4th Lord Wentworth, created Earl of Cleveland in 1626, it passed in the same course as the Manor of Nettlestead, in this Hundred. The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Thomas, Lord Wentworth, who died 3rd March, 1550.[2]

In the lifetime of Thomas, Earl of Cleveland, we find the manor vested in Joseph Alston, at whose death in 1625 it passed to his brother and heir.

Manor of Fricketts.

All we learn of this manor is that it was vested in W. Borlas, and was acquired from him in 1596 by William Acton, who died seised of it in 1616, when it passed in the same course as the main manor.

Manor of Weyland's.

This appears to have been held by Thomas de Weyland in 1277, and as late as 1404 by Margaret Wayland, at least she had then lands in Bramford. William Bothe seems to have married one of the daughters and co-heirs of a Weyland, and to have acquired in her right a moiety of the manor. On William Bothe's death this moiety passed to his son and heir, Richard Bothe, who died seised of the same in 1477,[3] when it passed to his grandson Philip Bothe, son of William Bothe, son of Richard.

It is said that the manor later passed with the Manor of Normans to Anna Bourchier, who died seised of it 25th July, 1520,[4] when it passed to Andrew Sulyard, as next heir, being the son of John Sulyard, but it is included in a fine levied in 1535 by Sir Andrew Wyndesore, Lord Windsor, and others, against Sir Philip Bothe.[5] A manor called "Waylands" is included in a fine in 1516, levied by Sir Richard Wentworth and others against Lionel Talmage and Edith his wife.[6] A fine of a moiety of this manor was levied in 1563 by Thomas Seckford against Edward Wyndesor.[7] The manor subsequently vested in W. Borlas, and was acquired by William Acton of him in 1596.[8] William Acton died in 1616, from which time no doubt the manor has passed in the same course as the last manor.

Manor of Kenton.

All that seems to be known of this manor is that an Arthur Rushe died seised of it in 1537, when it passed to his son and heir, Anthony Rushe.

One of the manors of Bramford granted to the Priory of Ely 31st Hen. III.[9] seems to have passed to the Bishop of Ely, for the accounts 14 Edw. I.

[1] Fine, Trin. 27 Hen. VIII.
[2] I.P.M., 5 Edw. VI. 54.
[3] I.P.M., 17 Edw. IV. 22.
[4] I.P.M., 12 Hen. VIII. 14. It was then held of the Bishop of Ely.
[5] Fine, Trin. 27 Hen. VIII.
[6] Fine, Mich. 8 Hen. VIII.
[7] Fine, Easter, 5 Eliz.
[8] Fine, Mich. 38-39 Eliz.
[9] Add. 5829.

and 26 to 28 Edw. I., are still preserved,[1] and was in the hands of the bishop as late as 1547, and an inquisition as to what the lands of the bishop here were in 1336 will be found amongst the Add. MSS. in the Brit. Mus.[2] This same manor had in 1593 passed to Francis Alborne. Also one of the manors of Bramford would appear to have been vested in Sir Robert Litton about the middle of the 16th century, for we find it mentioned in an agreement concerning special livery of the Court of Wards and Liveries in 1557, to Thomas Brokett and Anne his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Robert Litton deceased, in right of the said Anne. The agreement is dated 18th Nov. 4 and 5 Philip and Mary [1557], and is in English and Latin.[3] A third of the manor was included in a fine levied in 1554 by William Lawson and others against John Brockett and others.[4] Another third was included in a fine levied in 1558 by John Goodwyn and others against Thomas "Lyttyll" and others,[5] and another third was included in a fine in 1560 by Francis Walsingham against the said Thomas "Lyttle" and others.[6]

[1] P.R.O., Bundle 1132, No. 9, 10.
[2] Add. MSS. 6165.
[3] Add Ch. 28954.
[4] Fine, Easter, 2 Mary I.
[5] Fine, Mich. 5 Mary I.
[6] Fine, Mich. 2 Eliz.

BRICETT (GREAT).

IN Saxon times there were two manors in Bricett. Anschill, a freeman under commendation to Leuric Hobbeson in the Confessor's time, held 60 acres as a manor, which by the time of the Survey was held by Fulcho of William de Otburville. Of the 60 acres he (William) had 40, but the whole was delivered to him. Appertaining to this manor were 1 bordar and 1 ploughteam valued at 10*s*., the King and the Earl having the soc. It seems that Hugh de Hosderc took away the 20 acres not in William's possession, as both William and the Hundred alleged, but Hugh being a prisoner in the King's hands could give no answer to the allegation.[1]

As to the last-mentioned 20 acres, we meet with a reference later under "Invasions upon the King's right," where the Great Record says: "In Bricett are 20 acres, which are attached to William de Othunville's manor, which Anschill held in King Edward's time, now a certain woman called Botilt holds them and calls Hugh de Hosderc to warrant. But he is under arrest by the King and cannot respond. Now these acres are in the King's hand, and Ulmar the provost has charge of them. Valued at 5*s*."[2]

William's brother, Roger de Otburville, held here a freeman Leuric, under commendation to Godric of Ringshall, the predecessor of William Otburville, and he had 10 acres, to which were formerly attached a team of two oxen valued at 20*d*., the King and the Earl having the soc. At the time of the Survey Gislebert held this of Roger.[3]

The other manor was held by Lefston in the Confessor's time, and consisted of 2 carucates and 4 acres, and at the time of the Survey was held by Ralph, son of Brian, of Ranulph Peverell. To the manor were attached in Saxon times 10 bordars, 2 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, and 2 belonging to the tenants, 6 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 10 hogs, 2 rouncies, 10 beasts, 30 hogs, and 80 sheep. By the time of the Survey one of the ploughteams of the men had disappeared, but the live stock had all increased considerably, the rouncies were 5, the beasts 10, the hogs 50, and the sheep 140. Of the land 54 acres of the demesne of Ralph, son of Brian, were attached to a certain church.

There were also here held by Ranulph Peverell 4 socmen with 41 acres, formerly having a ploughteam and a half, but at the time of the Survey a team of 2 oxen only. The Norman valuation was 100*s*., as against the Saxon of 60*s*. The King and the Earl had the soc.[4]

GREAT BRICETT MANOR.

By the time of Hen. I. one manor in Great Bricett only is distinguishable. This manor, which formed part of the Honor of Peverell, was about 1096 still vested in Ralph Fitz Brian, the Domesday sub-tenant, and he and his wife Emma about 1110 for the health and redemption of their souls, and the souls of their children, for the safety of King Henry, for the souls of their friends, and for the salvation of the people of God, erected here a Priory of Austin Canons, under the protection of Herbert de Losinga, Bishop of Norwich, and endowed it with the manor and tithes of Bricett.

[1] Dom. ii. 405*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 448*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 405*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 417.

It was a cell to the foreign monastery of Nobiliac, in the diocese of Lymoges. and the Duchy of Berry.[1]

Brian, son of Ralph, the founder, for the good of his soul and those of his ancestors and successors, confirmed to the canons all the gifts of his father with the chapel of Losa appropriated to the priory. Later Sir Almer Peche, Knt., lord of the parish, a descendant of Ralph, the founder, confirmed his ancestors' gifts and augmented the revenues of the priory for the benefit of the souls of Bartholomew and Edmund his children and others. He obtained permission of Walter, then Bishop of Norwich, to have a chantry in his chapel of Bricett, upon condition that the chaplain should *inspectis sacrosantis Evengeliis*, swear to pay all the oblations he received in the chapel to the mother church, and not to admit any parishioner to either sacrament unless in immediate danger of death, and that Almeric himself in token of his submission to the mother church should repair to it with his family on the five holidays of Christmas, Easter, Whitsunday, the Assumption of the blessed Virgin, and St. Leonard's day.

Ralph was a favourite christian name of the Fitz Brians, but the Ralph Fitz Brian of Domesday is probably the same as the founder of the priory in 1110, and on his death he was succeeded by his son Brian, and he by his son, Ralph Fitz Brian. On the death of Ralph Fitz Brian the manor passed to his daughter, married to Sir Almer de Peche. It is true that it has been stated that Ralph Fitz Brian had endowed the priory with the manor, but apparently not with all his lands, and to those retained probably appertained manorial rights, or indeed as the grant was before the time of Edw. I., the seignory might have been divided.

Sir Almer de Peche granted the manor to Roger Loveday (son of Roger), he holding under the prior and convent by the service of one knight's fee. Roger Loveday died in 1287,[2] and was succeeded by his son and heir, Richard Loveday. Richard died in 1319 without issue, leaving four sisters his heirs, who thereupon became entitled in fourths.[3]

The four sisters were Margaret, married to Thomas Durraunt or Durrant, who alienated to John, son of John de Bohun, in 1324;[4] the 2nd daughter, Anne, married Richard Hacun, of Great Melton, in Norfolk in 1318, and they alienated to the Prior of Bricett in 1346.[5] The fine levied strangely is "Prior and Canon of Bresete *v.* John Burdoun and Isabella his wife."[6] The 3rd daughter, Catherine, married Roger de Tichbourne,[7] and they sold to John, son of John de Bohun, in 1346.[8] The fourth sister, Alianora, also sold her part to John, son of John de Bohun, in 1320.[9]

In the Feet of Fines this Alianora, who was deforciant to the fine levied by John, son of John de Bohun, is stated to be the daughter of *Walter* Loveday,[10] but this is clearly a mistake.

[1] A composition between the prior and convent of Nobiliac and the prior and convent of St. Leonard in 1310 will be found amongst the Bodleian Charters, Suff. 188.
[2] I.P.M., 15 Edw. I. 33.
[3] I.P.M., 12 Edw. II. 34. See Manor of Sproughton, in Samford Hundred.
[4] Orig. 18 Edw. II. 25; I.Q.D. 18 Edw. II. File 176, 1. Feet of Fines, 18 Edw. II. 29. Ralph, son of William Loveday, and Roger, son of Roger Loveday app. clam.
[5] I.P.M., 20 Edw. III. 24.
[6] Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. III. 32.
[7] Davy inaccurately states that their son, Roger de Tichbourne, had this manor. Add. MSS. 19140.
[8] Feet of Fines, 1 Edw. III. 1.
[9] Originalia, 12 Edw. II. 14; I.Q.D., 14 Edw. II. 76, N.R. File, 14310.
[10] Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. II. 16.

John, son of John de Bohun, seems to have acquired three out of the four parts into which the manor had become divided, and in 1330 Thomas Le Archer, parson of the church of Elmsett, is said to have held one third part of this lordship, which he alienated to Bricett Priory in 1331.[1] Davy makes Robert Lockwood lord in 1346. However this may be, it is clear that by 1350 the whole lordship was absolutely vested in Bricett Priory.

The priory was suppressed with other alien houses in 1414, and granted by Hen. VI. in 1426 to King's College, Cambridge,[2] and the Provost and Fellows of that College have been lords of the manor from that day, and patrons of the Living.

Arms of LOVEDAY: Per pale, Or and Sab., an eagle displayed with two heads, counterchanged; gorged with a ducal coronet, and armed of the first.

[1] Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. III. pt. ii. 26; I.Q.D., 5 Edw. III. File 213, 13. I.P.M., 8 Edw. III. (*2nd* Nos.) 53.

[2] Confirmation 1444, Rolls of Parl. v. 93; Grant, Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. IV. pt. iii. 23.

BRICETT (LITTLE).

TWO manors seem to have existed in Little Bricett, formerly an independent parish, but now a hamlet of Offton. One was held by Godwin, a freeman in King Edward's time, and in the time of the Great Survey was held by Anschetill of Roger de Rheims.

It consisted of a carucate in the soc of the King and the Earl, having formerly 2 bordars, but at the time of the Survey 5, a church with 15 acres, a ploughteam in demesne 2 acres of meadow, 20 sheep, and 15 hogs, valued at 20*s*.

By the time of the Survey the value had risen to 25*s*., and then in addition we find a team of two oxen belonging to the tenants. The Survey says: "It," possibly the manor, "was a league long and half a league broad and paid in a gelt 6½*d*."[1]

The other manor was amongst the extensive grants made to Richard, son of Earl Gislebert. The entries relating to this in Domesday are as follows:—

Bonds, a freeman, held Bricet in King Edward's time, and Queen Edith had commendation only, but Richard claims it as belonging to Wisgar's fee. And the King and the Earl had the soc. Now Roger (holds it) as 1 carucate of land and as a manor. Always 1 villein, 1 bordar, and 1 ploughteam in demesne. Then 1 ploughteam belonging to the men Then valued at 20*s*., now at 30*s*. This land Roger de Rheims claims as of the King's gift, and he was seised thereof. In the same (township) the said Roger de Orbec holds 2 freemen with 15 acres, valued at 30*d*. This also Roger de Rheims claims as above; but Richard claims it as belonging to Wisgar's fee. In the same (township) Ranulf, the little piper, holds 4 acres, which were attached to the aforesaid manor in King Edward's time. This he claims as belonging to Phin's fee.[2]

Manor of Little Bricett or Talmach Hall.

This was the holding of Godwin in Saxon times, and the lordship of Anschetill under Roger de Rheims in the time of the Conqueror. It was in 1204 vested in Lord William de Fresnets or Freney, from whom it apparently passed to John de Wachesham, for in 1227 it was held by Hugh Talmash and Illaria his wife of his (John's) gift. They held the manor, which by this time therefore had apparently become united with the other manor in Little Bricett, of the Countess of Gloucester, a descendant of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, the Domesday lord, by the fourth part of a knight's fee, it being then held as one manor of the Honor of Clare. Hugh died about 1297,[3] and from this time to the time of Lionel Tollemache, who died in 1553, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Bentley in Samford Hundred. It

[1] Dom. ii. 422*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 393*b*.
[3] I.P.M., 25 Edw. I. 16.

is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of John Talmache, who died in 1477.[1]

Lionel Talmache in 1538 sold the manor to James Rivett,[2] who sold it to John More, Portman of Ipswich. On John More's death, the manor passed to his eldest daughter and coheir Anne, married to Thomas Kempe, of Bricett and Beccles, afterwards of Talmach Hall, the 3rd son of Robert Kempe, of Gissinge, co. Norfolk, by Elizabeth his 2nd wife, daughter of Edmond Gray.

Thomas Kempe subsequently removed to Beccles, and sold the Bricett estate to Josiah Faweather, or Faywether, of Halesworth, whose 2nd wife was Elizabeth, daughter of the above-mentioned Thomas Kempe, and in 1590 a fine of the manor was levied by Robert Howland against this Thomas Kempe.[3] About 1655 the manor was acquired by Capt. John Bright, Alderman of Bury. He was the eldest son of Thomas Bright, jun., and Margaret Beton, his 2nd wife, and was baptised at St. James', in Bury St. Edmunds, 12th Aug. 1593. John Bright the purchaser was a captain in the Parliamentary army. He probably went to reside in Little Brycet about 1654.

He married Mary, daughter of William Style, of Hemingston, and died 17th March, 1660. His will is dated 14th Jan. 1659-60, and it was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 8th May, 1661. He was buried in Great Bricett Church, where near the chancel is a beautiful marble monument, surmounted with the arms of Bright impaling those of Style and North, and bearing the following inscription :—

Memoriæ Sacrum
Johannis Bright de Talmach Hall
Generosi qui obijt decimo Septimo die
Martij anno Millesimo Sexcentesimo
Septuagesimo ; et Mariæ uxoris ejus
Filiæ Gulielmi Style de Hemingston
Generosi quæ post obitum Supra-dicti
Johannis renupsit honorab. viro
Johanni North arm. filio
Dudleii North Baronis de Cartleigh
Illa autem obijt tricesimo primo
Augusti Anno millesimo sexcentesimo
Septuagesimo nono
Hoc pietatis ergo marens posuit
Parentibus Gulielmus Bright
Armiger et Filius primogenitas
1680.

The manor passed to John's son and heir, William Bright, who, 20th Oct. 1653, married Sarah, daughter of Henry North, of Laxfield, son of Sir Henry North, of Mildenhall, Knt., younger son of Roger, 2nd Lord North, and died 7th Jan. 1706-7, aged 80,[4] when his only daughter Sarah carried

[1] I.P.M., 17 Edw. IV. 19.
[2] Fine, Hil. 31 Hen. VIII.
[3] Fine, Mich. 32-33 Eliz.
[4] Will 24th Sept. 1706, proved 30th May, 1707.

the manor into the Dawtrey family by marrying Thomas Dawtrey, of More, co. Sussex, and of Doddinghurst Place, High Sheriff of Essex in 1682.[1]

Thomas Dawtrey by Sarah his wife left issue William, devisee of his grandfather William, and High Sheriff of Essex in 1736, who died without issue, and a daughter Sarah, who married Edward Luther,[2] of Myles Manor, in Kelvedon, co. Essex, High Sheriff of Essex in 1701, and had with other issue Richard Luther, eventually inheritor of the Dawtrey estates.

Richard Luther married Charlotte, daughter of Hugh Chamberlain, M.D., of Alderton Hall and Hinton Hall, the celebrated Court physician in the time of James II. and Queen Anne. Richard died at his seat, Vicars Hill, 28th Dec. 1767, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Luther, who in 1764 represented the County of Essex in Parliament, after a warm contest in which he expended £50,000. He married Lavinia Bennett, and died without issue 13th Jan. 1786, when the manor passed to his two

[1] He was son of William Dawtrey and Amy, daughter of John Strutt, of Warley Place, co. Essex. The descent was as follows :—

John de Alta Ripa, of Haultney
— de Alta Ripa
Josceline
John de Haultrey 2nd son
Thomas Dawtrey
John
John
John
Andrew Dawtrey = Alice Mill
Edward, 2nd son, of Petworth, co. Sussex = Isabel, d. and h. of Sir Thomas Wood
Sir John, of Petworth = Jane, eld. d. of Sir Ralf Shirley, Knt., of Wiston
Sir John, Knt., Sheriff of Sussex, 1547 = Christian, d. and coh. of Nicholas Moor, of Widdeford, co. Hants.
William of Moor House, Sheriff 1506 M.P. for Sussex = Margaret, d. of William Roper, of Eltham, co. Kent, g-d. and h. of Sir Thomas More, L.C. of England
William, of Moor House = Dorothy, d. and co-h. of Rich. Stonesley, Teller of the Exchequer
Sir Henry Dawtrey of Moor House = Anne, d. of Daniel Dun, of Theydon Gernon, co. Essex
William Dawtrey

[2] He was the son of Richard Luther and Rebecca, daughter of Edward Rudge, Alderman of London, which Richard was the son of Anthony and Jane, daughter of Gilbert Armstrong, which Anthony was son of Richard Luther and Mary his wife, daughter of Edward Mead, of Beardon, co. Essex, which Richard was son of Thomas Luther, of Kelvedon Hatch, co. Essex.

sisters and coheirs—Charlotte, married to Henry Fane, of Wormsley, M.P., brother to Thomas 8th Earl of Westmoreland, and Rebecca, married to John Taylor, M.D.

Richard Wilson was lord in 1829 and 1847, Sir R. S. Adair in 1855, and Edward Bedford in 1885, from whom before 1896 the manor had passed to John Bedford.

Talmach Hall now exists only as a farmhouse. The principal portion of the edifice, once very extensive, was taken down in the early part of the last century and hardly a vestige of its former importance remains. It was surrounded by a moat, traces of which are still observable. The Hall now belongs to Mr. Thomas Moore Crowe.

Arms of KEMPE : Gules, three garbs, within a bordure engrailed Or.

CLAYDON.

THE only holding here mentioned in the Domesday Survey is under the land of the Vavasours, where it is stated that Alric a freeman held 6½ acres in King Edward's time, which at the time of the Survey was held by Aluric, son of Rolf, a burgess of Ipswich, and valued at 14*d*. The King and the Earl had half the soc, and St. Etheldreda the other moiety, and Aluric held the land in pawn apparently without a warrant. The above was in the King's hand.[1]

Roger de Poictou also held a mill here.[2]

Claydon Manor or Claydon Hall Manor.

Page informs us that this manor and the advowson of the church of Claydon in its early descent passed, as that of Rice Hall in Akenham from the Le Rus (or Rupus) family to that of Breowse (or De Brewse), and on a division of the inheritance of Sir William de Brewse, Knt., between his two daughters and coheirs, it passed to Anne the eldest. This seems to be a mixture of truth and inaccuracy. The manor was held in the middle of the thirteenth century by Adam Aula de Cleiden, who died about 1274. His holding was half a fee of the Honor of Lancaster.[3]

In 1302 William de Claydon had a grant of free warren here,[4] but in 1316 John Bacon or Bakun appears to have held a manor here. In 1330 William de Claydon and Aleanora his wife held the manor as of the Manor of Netherhall, in Otley,[5] and in 1350 John, son of William de Claydon, died seised of the same,[6] when it passed to his daughter and heir Aleanora, married to Thomas Ardell.

In 1395 the lordship seems to have been vested in Thomas, Duke of Gloucester. Power to take seisin of the manor in 1395-6 will be found amongst the Harl. Charters in the Brit. Museum.[7] The date is 17th Jan. 19th Rich. II., and it is given at the Castle of Plevy, being addressed to Walter Clopton, Thomas Hevenyngham, and John Hynkele, the Duke's attorneys.

In 1414 we find it vested in Thomas de Thorp and passing under his will to trustees in order that it might be sold. We next find the manor vested in John, son and heir of Sir William Clere, of Ormesby, in Norfolk, by Dionysia his wife, daughter of Sir William Walingham, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Braunch, Knt., apparently held in right of his wife, for she by will dated 16th Oct. 1438, devised the lordship, with those of Henstead and Rothenhale, to her son Edmund Clere,[8] and dying in 1440 he became lord.

The eldest son of John de Clere seems to have been a Robert de Clere, and apparently after the death of his brother (the devisee) Edmund, Robert succeeded. He, Robert, died at Ormesby in August, 1446, and we find

[1] Dom. ii. 446*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 351.
[3] Testa de Nevill, 290.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 30 Edw. I. 7.
[5] I.P.M., 4 Edw. III. 19.
[6] I.P.M., 24 Edw. III. 80.
[7] Harl. 43 E. 21.
[8] In a deed 6 Hen. VI. (1428) the "Manor of Claydon," with other manors, or rather all right in them, is released by Robert Sampson and Elizabeth his wife to John Hopton in fee, and the manor is included in his (John Hopton's) Inquis. p.m. in 1479 (I.P.M. 19 Edw. IV. 70). Of course it could not be the same manor, but possibly there may have been another manor in Claydon.

his widow Elizabeth and others in 1478 receiving licence for alienation in mortmain to Holy Trinity, Norwich, of a rent of 5 marks from the Manor of Claydon, and the Manor of Therstan, in Norfolk.[1]

Page mentions that by her will 13th Jan. 1492, the said Elizabeth gave to the Priory of Norwich an annuity of £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. issuing out of her manors of "Tharston" in Norfolk and Claydon, in Suffolk. She was a daughter of Thomas Owgdale or Dovedale, of Incolneston. Her two sons, William and Thomas, dying without issue, the manor passed to the 3rd son, Sir Robert Clere, Knt. He was knighted on All Saints' Eve, 1494, was Sheriff of Norfolk in 1501, attended Hen. VIII. at the famous interview between him and the French king near Guisnes in 1520, and died in 1529. By his 1st wife, Anne Hopton, he had William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Paston, jun., and died without issue in 1501. By his 2nd wife, Alice Boleyn, of Bickering, he had three sons and four daughters, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Clere, who married Anne daughter of Sir Thomas Tyrrell, of Gipping. Sir John was Treasurer of the King's army in France in 1549. In 1557 being vice-admiral and landing on one of the Orkney Islands called Kirkway, he was there killed, 21st August, 1557. The manor, however, seems to have left the Clere family during the lifetime of Sir John.

It is said that Sir William de Brewse, of Wrentham, next held the lordship, and married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Holton, Knt., and on his death the inheritance was divided between his two daughters and coheirs, when this manor fell to Amy, the eldest, married to Sir Roger Townshend, a person of distinction who was made Judge of the Common Pleas by King Rich. III. Further that when Amy Townshend died in 1553 the manor passed to her great-grandson, Sir Roger Townshend, as mentioned in the account of Akenham Manor, in this Hundred. This, however, does not appear to be correct, for a fine levied in 1550 would rather suggest that the manor passed directly from the Clere family to the Southwells this year. The fine was levied by Sir Robert Southwell against Sir John Clere.[2] In 1588 the manor was sold by Sir Robert Southwell to John Aylmer, Bishop of London,[3] from whom it passed to his son and heir Samuel.

A fine was levied against the said Samuel Aylmer by Robert Bures and others in 1598.[4] Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found an action by this Samuel Aylmer against his steward, John Holland, respecting deeds and Court Rolls of this manor and the Manor of Akenham.[5]

Samuel Aylmer[6] devised the manor to his 2nd son, Edward Aylmer, D.D., who was owner thereof in 1655 and patron of the living. Samuel Aylmer, his father, was thought to have an estate of £1,200 per annum, most of which he gave to this son, upon which a suit was likely to have arisen between the sons, but the Lord Chief Justice Brampton, brother to the wife of Samuel Aylmer, brought his nephews to an agreement.

Samuel Aylmer died in 1635, and was buried within the altar rails of the parish church at Claydon. His 2nd son, Dr. Edward Aylmer, who had this manor, married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Hill, Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. Dr. Edward died in 1655, leaving about £500 or £600 per annum

[1] Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. IV. pt. i. 15.
[2] Fine, Hil. 4 Edw. VI.
[3] Fine, Hil. 30 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Mich, 40-41 Eliz.
[5] C.P. i. 38.
[6] See Akenham Manor, in this Hundred.

to his son. His estate had been reduced in the Parliamentary wars for taking part with King Charles, and he had to compound by paying a sum of £1,900.

A petition of Elizabeth, his widow, will be found amongst the State Papers in 1656.[1] In 1764 Nathaniel Acton, of Bramford Hall, son of Nathaniel Acton of Bramford, held the estate, and on his decease in 1795, the manor passed to his only son and heir, Nathaniel Lee Acton, of Livermere Park, who died seised in 1836. The same year the executors of Nathaniel Lee Acton offered the manor for sale by auction both in April and October. The property was described as "The Manor of Claydon Hall, with the messuage and farm called Claydon Hall, containing by survey 321a. 2r. 37p. now occupied by Mr. Jonathan Seaman at the yearly rent of £420." At the same time was offered for sale a farm in Claydon called Mock Hall, containing 158a. 2r. 18p., then held at the rent of £120.[2]

The manor was acquired by Sir William Fowle Fowle Middleton, of Shrubland Hall, Bart., and the same has since descended in a like course with the Manor of Lawshall, in Babergh Hundred, and is now vested in Lord de Saumarez, of Shrubland Park.

Claydon Hall, now a farmhouse, is said to have been built on the site of an ancient castle; part of the moat which surrounded the original edifice still remains. Davy says, "In the hall of Baker's Hall (Mock Beggars), in the parish of Claydon, is a lion passant painted on the wall; and on the outside of the house are the initials T A (T. Aylmer), date 1621."

[1] State Papers, 1656, 189.

[2] *Ipswich Journal*, 2nd April, 1836, and October, 1836.

CODDENHAM.

THERE were several manors here in the time of the Domesday Survey. Two of these were amongst the lands of Roger Bigot. One Garenger then held of him the land which Wicolf, a freeman under commendation to Toli the Sheriff, had in the Confessor's time, namely, 76 acres as a manor. In those days the particulars of the manor included a villein and a half, 3 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and a team of 2 oxen belonging to the tenants, 3 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for the support of 30 hogs, and half a mill. But it seems that Hardwin, Earl Ralph's brother, took the freeman away in King William's time. Also there was half a church with 2½ acres of land always valued at 36*s*. A church with 12½ acres valued at 25*d*., and another church with 8 acres valued at 10*d*. At the time of the Survey the serfs seem to have disappeared, the ploughteams in demesne had come down to 1, and the team of the men gone altogether. The wood had been felled to some extent, for there was but sufficient for 10 hogs, and the half mill had gone. The King and the Earl had the soc of this manor.

Another manor was held by a freeman, Wailoff, under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, having 36 acres in the Confessor's time. Garenger also held this manor, which had formerly half a villein and 1 ploughteam, 3 acres of meadow, and wood for 30 hogs, and was valued at 15*s*. By the time of the Survey the ploughteams had gone, and the wood left was but sufficient for 10 hogs. The King and the Earl had also the soc of this manor. Here also were 27 freemen with 75 acres. Of these 12 freemen were under commendation to Wicolf, Roger Bigot's predecessor in King Edward's time, and from the others he had nothing. This Garenger also held. There were formerly 3 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey 2 only, and 1 acre of meadow. The value was 16*s*. in Saxon times and 20*s*. 6*d*. at the time of the Survey, which states that Coddenham was a league long and 8 quarantenes broad, and paid in a gelt 20*d*.[1]

Three other manors in Coddenham were amongst the lands of the Bishop of Bayeux. One, consisting of 20 acres, was held by a freeman Almar, under commendation to the Abbot of Ely. There were 2 ploughteams, 1 bordar, and wood for 10 hogs in the Confessor's time, and but a team and a half and wood for 2 hogs at the time of the Survey. The value was 30*s*., and there was a church with 3 acres valued at 6*d*.

The second manor, consisting of 60 acres, was held by 2 freemen, Aluric and Uluric, having 1 villein, 2 bordars, 2 ploughteams, 40 sheep, 2 beasts, and 4 acres of meadow, with wood formerly sufficient for 30 hogs, but at the time of the Survey for 11 hogs only. The value in Saxon times was 30*s*., and in Norman days 40*s*., and the Abbot of Ely had the commendation. There were also here 2 freemen, Aluric and Wistric, holding 2 acres valued at 12*d*., and a church with one acre, valued at 2*d*. The King and the Earl had the soc over the whole.

The third manor, consisting of 30 acres, was held in the Confessor's time by Harold, a freeman in the Abbot of Ely's soc and commendation. There were 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam, 2 acres of meadow, and wood for 10 hogs, valued at 10*s*. To the church belonged 2 acres, valued at 4*d*. The bishop had three other small holdings here, one of 3 freemen

[1] Dom. ii. 338, 338*b*.

with 7½ acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 2*s.*; a second consisting of a freewoman Leveva, holding in the Confessor's time 10 acres and half a ploughteam with three bordars, and an acre of meadow, valued at 4*s.*; and the third consisting of 15 freemen, with 80 acres less 1, of which freemen 6 were under commendation to Sachs, the predecessor of Ralph Piperelli, and there were formerly 5 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey but 1, wood for 10 hogs, and 2 acres of meadow in Saxon times valued at 30*s.*, but in Norman days at 20*s.* Both of this holding and the first of these last three the King and the Earl had the soc.[1]

A sixth manor was amongst the possessions of Ranulph Peverell, Humfrey, son of Aubrey, holding of him the lands which Leuric, a freeman, had held in the Confessor's time, namely, 60 acres. There were 3 bordars, 2 ploughteams, 4 acres of meadow, wood for 60 hogs, some part of 3 churches, 1 rouncy, formerly 8 beasts, which number had come down to 6, 14 hogs and 12 sheep, formerly valued at 20*s.*, but at the time of the Survey at 40*s.* Also a church with 3 acres valued at 6*d.*[2]

There were several other little holdings in this place mentioned in the Domesday Survey. Amongst the lands of Earl Alan, 3 freemen with 4 acres, valued at 8*d.*, of which the King and the Earl, had the soc.[3] Amongst the land of St. Etheldreda, 16 acres of demesne included in the valuation of Barham.[4]

Amongst the land of Roger de Rheims, 3 freemen with 30 acres, 1 bordar, an acre and a half of meadow, and formerly 1 ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey half a team only, in Saxon times valued at 6*s.*, and in Norman days at 5*s.* And the fourth part of a church and the fourth of that which belonged to the church. This land Warenger held of Roger de Rheims. but he disseised him, and the King and the Earl had the soc.

Roger also had here a freeman Alwin, holding an acre valued at 2*d.*, and held 4 acres in demesne, which were valued therewith,[5] and Roger also held in demesne 6 freemen with 26 acres in the soc of the King, the Earl having formerly 2 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey only 1, and 1 acre of meadow valued at 12*s.*, less 2*d.* The said Roger de Rheims had Aluricus and Booty, freemen under Booty, holding 9½ acres, having formerly half a ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey a team of 2 oxen only, valued at 3*s.* This Milo held of Roger.[6] Amongst the land of Eudo, son of Spiruic, Siric a freeman held in demesne 5 acres valued at 10*d.*, of which the King had the soc,[7] and amongst the land of Humfrey, son of Aubrey, were 11 freemen, with 78 acres, formerly having 2 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey a team and a half only, and 2 acres of meadow, and also amongst Humfrey's possessions was a freeman with 4 acres valued at 8*d.*, the soc being in the King and the Earl, and a freeman named Aluric with 8 acres in King Edward's time.[8]

Amongst the lands of Earl Ralph, which Goodrich, the Steward, kept in hand for the King, we find Almer, a freeman, holding 8 acres, valued at 10*d.*, of which the King and the Earl had the soc.[9] Amongst the land of Roger de Poictou were 2 freemen with 18 acres, formerly having 1 ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey none, valued at 4*s.*[10]

[1] Dom. ii. 375.
[2] Dom. ii. 417.
[3] Dom. ii. 304*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 383.
[5] Dom. ii. 422, 422*b*.
[6] Dom. ii. 422, 422*b*.
[7] Dom. ii. 434.
[8] Dom. ii. 433.
[9] Dom. ii. 285.
[10] Dom. ii. 352, 352*b*.

Amongst the possessions of Robert Malet were 10 acres valued at 20*d*., which in the Confessor's time were held by a freeman under commendation to Edric. This at the time of the Survey was held by Robert Malet in demesne.[1] The only other holding in Coddenham is specified amongst the land of the Vavasours, namely, the holding of Friebern, a priest, with half an acre in alms, valued at 1*d*.[2]

Manor of Denney's with Sackvill Rents.

This was the manor held by Wicolf, a freeman, in the Confessor's time, and by Garenger under Roger Bigot in the days of the Conqueror. It was later in the lordship of Roger de Prydeton. In the Abbreviation of Pleas in 1285[3] we find a note of an inquisition stating that the Manor of Coddenham is not held of the King in capite, but of William de Monte Caniso, who is the chief lord of same, and that the manor belonged to Roger de Prydeton. In this inquisition several descents are recited.

The manor is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Richard de Josebok, and an Extent of it given in 1312,[4] while a little later we find it vested in Roger le Deneys or Denneys,[5] who had a grant of free warren here in 1335.[6] The Denneys had held lands here at a considerably earlier period, for in 1282 we find on the Patent Rolls a commission issued touching the persons who carried away the goods of Matilda, late wife of Roger le "Deneys" and others at Coddenham and Gretingham,[7] and in 1310 we find a lease by this Roger le "Denneys" to Nicholas Spake and Alice his wife of a piece of land called "Fleyfordsfeld," in Coddenham, paying annually to the said Roger 14*d*.[8] From Roger le Deneys the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Philip Deneys, Knt. Amongst the Bodleian Charters we find a quit claim by this Sir Philip Deneys to John Jaune, parson of the Church of Glemsford, of all right in certain land,[9] and also amongst the same Charters a grant by the same Sir Philip to the said John Jaune of land in Coddenham.[10] Sir Philip died in 1391, when the manor vested in his son and heir, Roger Deneys. And this year we meet with a quit claim by this Roger to John Jaune, parson of Glemsford, of all right in the above-mentioned piece of land in Coddenham.[11] Roger Deneys resided at Tannington, and married Maud, daughter of Peter Briseworth, of Tannington, and was succeeded by his son and heir, John Deneys. He left an only daughter, Anne, married to Thomas Playters, of Sotherley.

The next lord appears to have been Sir Philip Booth, Knt., and to him succeeded his daughter and heir, Audrey Booth, married to William Lytton. He died in 1516, and she the year following, when her son and heir, Sir Robert Lytton, had the manor and died seised of it in 1571, when it passed to his daughter and coheir, Helen, wife of Sir John Brocket, Knt.

One third seems to have been included under the name "Deanys" in a fine levied in 1554 by William Lawson and others against John Brokett and others.[12] Helen died in 1586, when the manor passed to her daughters and coheirs—Margaret, married to Sir John Cutts, Knt.; Anne, married to Alexander Cave; Helen married to Richard Spencer; and Mary, married to

[1] Dom. ii. 304*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 447.
[3] 13 Edw. I., majus record', Trin. 20.
[4] I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 41.
[5] There is a grant of the Manor in 1319 amongst the Harl. Charters in the Brit. Mus. Harl. 50 A. 35.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 9 Edw. III. 60.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 10 Edw. I. 22*d*.
[8] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 536.
[9] 10 Rich. II. Bodl. Suff. Ch. 562.
[10] 13 Rich. II. Bodl. Suff. Ch. 567.
[11] 16 Rich. II. Bodl. Suff. Ch. 570.
[12] Fine, Easter, 21 Mary I.

Thomas Reade, who in 1599 held their first court for the manor. Robert Goldynge and others acquired the share of Margaret and her husband, Sir John Cutts, in 1599.[1] Thomas Clenche acquired the share of Anne and her husband, Alexander Cave, in 1601,[2] and the share of Mary and her husband, Thomas Reade, in 1602.[3]

Edward Bacon, of Shrubland Hall, bought the right of Margaret, and died in 1618. Ralph Cantrell or Chatrell, of Hemingston, bought the share of Helen and her husband, Richard Spencer in 1601,[4] and died in 1623, when this part passed to his son and heir, Sir Ralph Cantrell, who brought a suit of partition, and afterwards sold such lands belonging to the manor as fell to his part to John Deynes, of Jordaines, in this parish. The moiety of the manor (for he seems to have acquired this) he sold to Robert Shawe, a merchant of Ipswich, who in 1639, was joint owner of the manor with Nicholas Bacon, of Shrubland Hall. The Shawe moiety later passed to Mileson Edgar, for we find him lord with Nicholas Bacon in 1764, and the moiety passed under his will in 1778.

The whole manor subsequently became vested in Sir William Fowle Middleton, Bart., by purchase. He died in 1829, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir William Fowle Fowle Middleton, Bart. From this time the manor has devolved in the same way as the Manor of Lawshall in Babergh Hundred, and is now vested in Lord De Saumarez.

One one-third of the manor appears to have been included with the Manor of Shrubland in Barham and of "Derboughs" in Earl Stonham is a fine levied in 1558 by John Goodwyn and others against Thomas Liftby and others.[5]

Arms of DENNEY: Arg. a chevron Sa., between 3 mullets Gu.

MANOR OF VESSEYS *al.* VEISES, OTHERWISE CALLED THE PRIORY OR THE "MANOR OF CODDENHAM VICARAGE."

This manor was the inheritance of Hugh de Rickingale, and in the time of Hen. III. was granted by him to the Priory of Royston.

A grant of St. Mary's Church in Coddenham had been made to found a monastery here in the early part of the reign of Hen. II.[6] And we meet with a Papal confirmation of the church in Coddenham to Royston Priory in 1184 and 1192.[7] This priory in 1293 acquired a messuage, 80 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, and 1½ acres of wood and 17*s.* rent in Coddenham from Geoffrey Leuveyse or le Enneyse.[8] Florence Suffragan, of Colchester, being Vicar of Coddington, "did for augmentation of his Mannor at his first court, 4 Edw. IV. lett out by copy of court roll a considerable part of the glebe which lay in severall places in the fields, but some of them are since lost."

A lease by Robert White, Prior of Royton, to Edmund Bredilhaugh, of Fornset, of the Parsonage of Codenham and Codenham Manor is mentioned in the State Papers in 1529.[9] At the dissolution of the religious houses, the manor went to the Crown, and was granted by Hen. VIII. in 1544 to John Atkyns,[10] who had licence in 1547 to alienate to John and Edward

[1] Fine, Trin. 41 Eliz.
[2] Fine, Trin. 43 Eliz.
[3] Fine, Mich. 44-45 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Mich. 43, 44 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Mich. 5 Mary I.
[6] Cott. Nerv. C. iii. 227.
[7] Cott. Aug. ii, 124,130.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 21 Edw. I. 9; I.P.M., 21 Edw. I. 12.
[9] State Papers, 1529, 6132.
[10] 36 Hen. VIII, 6 Pars. O. Rot. 1; and Mich. Rec. 37 Hen. VIII. Rot. 13.

Gosnold.[1] These persons in 1557 had licence to alienate to Clement Ungle, who in 1569 held the rectory and church here, and procured a licence, to alienate to William Ungle. In 1580 John Ungle, his cousin and heir, levied a fine, and seems under it to have acquired the manor,[2] and with his wife Frances in 1609 sold this manor, or rather the reversion in it (for it was then subject to a lease granted by William Ungle) to Francis Chappine, into whose hands had likewise come the lease, for which he showed the last will of Michael Streinsham, and after a short suit had the release from the eldest son of the said Michael upon composition. This Francis Chappine was son of Ralph Chappine and of Anne, daughter of — Crane, who was aunt to Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, Knt. and Bart. Francis Chappine was under-sheriff for the County of Suffolk about the year 1609, and was bailiff of the Liberty of Samford, Stow, and Bosmere and Claydon. He married Dorothey, daughter of John Fortescue (who was remarried to Richard Dove), and died in 1623, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Tallemach Chappine. This seems to be the same man as "Thomas Chappyn, son of Francis," mentioned in the Chancery Papers in 1629, referred to in the 43rd Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records,[3] and to whom livery of the rectory of Coddenham is said to have been given. He married Frances Morgan, and died in 1642, when he was succeeded by his son and heir Robert Chappine.

The impropriation of the church of Coddenham was purchased by the Rev. Balshazar Gardeman, vicar thereof, and was vested in trustees *in perpetuum* for the vicar here for the time being by deed bearing date 5th May, 1736.

By this deed the reverend gentleman, and Lady Catherine his wife, also settled certain messuages and hereditaments here on trustees for the use of the vicar of the parish and his successors, subject among other things to a condition that the vicar for the time being should out of the rents and profits yearly between Michaelmas and Christmas lay out £5 in clothes, to be worn by such poor inhabitants of the parish as he should think worthy objects of having the same. And Lady Catherine Gardeman by deed dated 31st May, 1753, conveyed to trustees a messuage and 52 acres 1 rood of land in the parishes of Mendlesham and Earl Stonham upon trust for teaching 15 poor boys and as many poor girls belonging to this parish to read, write, and cast accounts, knit, and sew.

Robert Ryece, of Preston, in 1655 possessed some original rolls of a leet held by the vicar, to which belonged a great part of this parish of Coddenham and Hemingston, and of a Court Baron of the vicarage, of which many tenants in Coddenham, Crowfield, Stonham, Hemingston,

[1] "It was the observations of old men in Coddenham that lived till my time that since Gosnold and Loosen persecuted that martyr Thomas Spurdance (mentioned by Mr. Foxe) their families did never thrive. Loosen sold his whole estate by parcels to severall men, and died full of lice. Mr. Gosnold a great man in estate decayed by little and little and left a very small pittance to his children. His eldest sone Capt. [Robert] Gosnold (whose mother was sister to Mr. Andrew Tinnellmarsh) was at one time Governor of Landguard fort in the time of King Charles. John Gosnold sold the Priory and the Fitties [in 1557] to Christopher Ungle." MS. of Suffolk families, Conder. Capt. Gosnold was not, however, as above stated, Governor but chief military officer on the spot. See Hist. of Landguard Fort, pp. 19-21.

[2] Fine, Mich. 22-23 Eliz.

[3] App. i. p. 138.

and Gosbeck had held both freely of Court of Copy Roll, " many of which, by the concealment of those that possessed them, and by reason of the frequent change of the vicars are quite lost from the vicarage." These documents were from the 1 Edw. III. [1327], and were perfect during that King's reign, and kept somewhat negligently in the reign of Rich. II., but then little remained until Hen. VI. and Edw. IV., from whose times they had again been kept very imperfectly.

By the custom the eldest son is heir and the senior brother. A widow is not entitled by the custom to dower.

Arms of CHAPPYNE : Or, a chevron betw. 6 mullets, Gu.

MANOR OF BRIDGE PLACE.

In the time of Rich. II. the manor seems to have been vested in Gilbert de Debenham, and amongst the Bodleian Charters we find in 1391 a confirmation by him to John Jaune, rector of Glemsford, William Deneys, chaplain, and John Chapman, of Coddenham, of seven pieces of land in Coddenham.[1] In the time of Hen. VI. the manor was vested in Sir Gilbert Debenham, Knt., son of Gilbert by Jane Jernegan, his wife, and grandson of Gilbert Debenham, of Wenham Parva. He died in 1449, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Gilbert Debenham, who died in 1481,[2] when he was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Gilbert Debenham, Knt., fifth of the name, who died in 1493, or, according to Davy, in 1500. It seems that he was attainted of high treason and his estates confiscated by Act of Parliament, 14th Oct. 1495, but in 1503 his nephew and heir, Robert Brewse, son of Eliz. the wife of Sir Thos. Brewse, sister of Sir Gilbert Debenham, fifth of the name, obtained a reversal of the attainder and a restoration of his estates.[3] Robert Brewse died in 1513, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Brewse.

Ela Fincham, widow of John Fincham, daughter and coheir of Gregory Edgar, held a moiety of the manor, and died seised 21st Jan. 1540, when she was succeeded in the lordship by her son and heir, Thomas Fincham, of Fincham, co. Norfolk.[4]

Sir Humphrey Wingfield, of Brantham, Knt., held a moiety, and died seised 23rd Oct. 1545,[5] and in 1559 a fine was levied against Robert Wynfeld of this moiety by John Wright and others.[6] Another fine was levied apparently of the whole manor in 1576 by Ralph Scryvener against Charles Cornwallys and others,[7] and Davy states that in 1609 John Scrivener was lord, but places a query against the name.

It is clear that the manor was purchased by Richard Hakluyt, the celebrated geographer, who was rector of Wetheringset in 1590, having previously been prebendary of Bristol, and who was subsequently archdeacon of Westminster. Hakluyt was educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he made cosmography his favourite study and read lectures on it. His work, entitled " A Notable History, containing four voyages made by certain French Captains into Florida," appeared in 1587, and his " Principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries of the English Nation " was issued in 1589, and much enlarged in three volumes, 1589 to 1600. As early as 1582 he had published in folio

[1] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 569*.
[2] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 48.
[3] R.P.,vi., 549. See Manor of Vaux, in Wenham, Samford Hundred.
[4] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VII., 154.
[5] I.P.M., 16th Jan. 1545-6, 37 Hen. VIII.
[6] Fine, Mich. 1 Eliz.
[7] Fine, Mich. 18-19 Eliz.

a collection of voyages to which he subsequently added two more volumes. It was during his absence in Paris acting as chaplain to the British Ambassador that he was made prebendary of Bristol. On his return to England he published several works, particularly a translation from the Spanish of "Led's Geographical History of Africa" and "Peter Martyr's History of the West Indies." In 1603 he was made archdeacon of Westminster, and died 23rd Nov. 1616, being buried in Westminster Abbey. His MSS. were made use of by Purchas in his Pilgrimage, 5 vols. fol.

His son, Edmund Hakluyt, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, sold the manor about 1617 to Simon Blomeville or Blomfield, of Coddenham, son of Simon Blomville, of Monks Eleigh, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Arthur Penning, of Kettleburgh, which Simon Blomville was son of William Blomville and Anne Cutting his wife. Simon Blomfield, the purchaser of this manor, married Alice, daughter of John Lea of Coddenham, who afterwards married William Cage, Portman of Ipswich. Simon died 21st July, 1633,[1] when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Blomfield of Bildeston, who married Margt., daughter of John Cole, of Bildeston, and died in 1672. On a large altar-tomb in the churchyard of Bildeston, covered with a very thick slab, is this inscription as given by Mr. F. S. Growse in his "Materials for a History of the Parish of Bildeston," privately printed 1892.

"Sub hoc marmore requiescunt quinque liberi Gulielmi Blomvyle armigeri et Margaretæ uxoris ejus unicæ filiæ Johannis Cole Generosi denati anno ætatis.

Symons secundo	..	..	..	..	..	1653
Samuel tertio	..	..	..	..	..	1658
Benjamin secundo	..	..	Anno Dom.		..	1658
Margareta vicesimo	..	..	..	..	..	1664
Elizabetha primo	..	..	..	..	..	1654"

On a flat stone in the north aisle :—

"John the son of John Blomfield Gent. and Joyce his wife dyed ye 19 day of January Anno Dom. 1690. Aged sixteen months."

On a flat stone in the chancel of Wattisham Church :—

"Reliquiæ Gulielmi Blomfeild praedii adjacentis domini Irenarchae celebrati, consiliarii pacifici; necnon Margaritæ conjugis dilectissimae, filiæ unicæ Johannis Cole gener. de Bilderstone in vicinio, hoc marmore conleguntur. Obierunt $\frac{\text{Ille}}{\text{Illa}}$ Anno Dom. $\frac{1672}{1679}$ ætat $\frac{56}{60}$ Relictis filiis duobus filiabus quatuor.

Davy's statement that the manor passed from William Blomfield to John is an error, for it was sold to Edward Peck in the lifetime of William, by an indenture of conyeyance dated 24th Nov. 1671, which will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.[2]

In 1809 the manor was vested in John Gibson.

Arms of BLOMFIELD : Quarterly, Per fesse indented Argent and Azure, a bend Gules.

MANOR OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

This manor anciently belonged to the Priory of Ipswich, and on the Dissolution passed to the Crown, when in 1544 it was granted by Hen. VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope, Knt., who is said to have sold it in 1545 to Sir John Jermy, of Brightwell. The family had held land in Coddenham as early as

[1] I.P.M., 21st Sept., 9 Car. [2] Add. 29316.

the reign of Edw. III., for we find a grant of free warren to one John Jermy in respect of his lands in Coddenham in 1343.[1]

The Sir John Jermy who is said to have bought from Sir Thomas Pope not unlikely took directly from the Crown, or Pope may have sold to him his right to a grant, for in the 37 Hen. VIII. we find from the 9th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records[2] that there are extant particulars of the farm of Coddenham Manor for the grant to this Sir John Jermy,[3] at whose death in 1560 it passed to his son and heir, Francis Jermy, to whom succeeded in 1611 Sir Thomas Jermy, K.B., who married Jane, daughter and heir of Edward Stuart or Styward, of Feversham, co. Cambridge, and sold the manor to William Style, then of Gosbeck, son of William. The purchaser married Susan, daughter of Thomas Fastolf, of Pettaugh, and built a house at Hemingstone. His son, John Style, of Hemingstone, held his first court for this manor 26th May, 1646. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth we find an action by Andrew Kynevelmorshe, clerk, against this John Style and others, respecting a lease of the vicarage of Coddenham Church, granted to the plaintiff by John Lee.[4] John Style married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Moseley, of Ousden, and died in 1656, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Style, who died in 1707, when it passed to his widow, Elizabeth Style, and on her decease went to her son, John Style, and from him to his widow, Catherine, who remarried Thomas Crompton, and held their first court 24th June, 1728. John Style left two sons, William, born in 1710, and John, born in 1711, but it does not appear whether either of them succeeded to the lordship.

Thomas Best was lord in 1738, on the 7th March of which year he held his first court, and the manor subsequently passed to Sir William Fowle Middleton, Bart., who held his first court in 1812 and died in 1829, when it went to his son and heir, Sir William Fowle Fowle Middleton, Bart., and has since descended in a like course as the Manor of Lawshall, in Babergh Hundred, being now vested in Lord de Saumarez.

Arms of STYLE: Sa. a fesse Or, fretty of the field, betw. three fleurs-de-lis gold; a bordure of the second.

MANOR OF PIPPS.

This manor seems to have derived its name from a former owner. It was vested in Ralph Scrivener, of Belstead, who died in 1607, and was succeeded by his son and heir, John Scrivener, of Sibton, who sold the manor to William Meadow, of Witnesham, who died in 1637, when it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Meadow, who sold in 1656 to Lady Penelope, daughter of Thomas, Earl Rivers, wife of Sir William Harvey, Knt. In 1804 this manor was vested in Samuel Uvedale.

MANOR OF NEW HALL.

Of this manor, Thomas, Lord Wentworth, died seised 3rd March, 1550, and it passed to his son and heir, Thomas, Lord Wentworth,[5] who in 1580 sold it to Ralph Scrivener, of Belstead,[6] who died in 1607, when it passed to his son and heir, John Scrivener.

[1] Chart. Rolls, 17 Edw. III. 2.
[2] App. ii, p. 212.
[3] See Creeting All Saints Manor, Creeting, in this Hundred, and Metfield Manor, Mendham, Carlford Hundred.
[4] C.P. ii. 111.
[5] I.P.M., 5 Edw. VI. 54.
[6] Fine, Mich. 22-23 Eliz.

CREETING.

THERE were three manors in the Creetings in the time of the Domesday Survey. One manor was included in the possessions of Robert, Earl of Moretaign, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, which had been held in the Confessor's time by a freeman named Ulnod, and the Earl gave them to St. Mary of Grestein. To this manor were attached 6 villeins, 5 bordars, and 4 serfs, and there was 1 ploughteam in demesne, while there were 3 belonging to the tenants later reduced to a team and a half; besides there were 7 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 24 hogs, 5 beasts, and 16 hogs, all valued at 60*s*. There were also 12 freemen and a half, added since the Conquest, with 58 acres, having formerly 4 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey but 2 and a half, valued at 11*s*. 4*d*.

The manor extended for one league in length and half a league in breadth, and it paid in a gelt 10*d*. It is stated in the Survey that others had holdings in the township, and the King and the Earl had the soc. Also that to this manor half a mill belonged, but Hardwin, the Earl's brother, took it away in King William's time.[1]

Another manor was amongst the possessions of the Bishop of Bayeux, having been held by Osgood, a freeman, with 30 acres in the Confessor's time. There were attached to the manor a bordar, a ploughteam, 8 hogs, 9 sheep, and an acre of meadow valued at 12*s*. One Garenger held of Roger Bigot, who held of the Bishop, and the King and the Earl had the soc.[2]

The third manor was amongst the possessions of the Abbot of Bernay, and consisted of a carucate and a half of land held by a freeman named Aluric. To the manor belonged 4 villeins, 12 bordars, and 2 serfs, 3 acres of meadow, 6 beasts, 15 hogs, and in Saxon times 100 sheep, but at the time of the Survey 36 only. In former days there had been 4 ploughteams, 2 in demesne and 2 belonging to the tenants, but at the time of the Survey there was but 1 in demesne and 1 belonging to the men. The value had, however, risen from 100*s*. to £6. The abbot also held here 24 freemen, having 1 carucate of land and 1 virgate formerly with 3 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey a team and a half valued at 20*s*. There was also a church with 12 acres.[3]

Other holdings specified in the Domesday Survey here were six, three of Robert Malet, who had first a freeman under Edric by commendation, holding in the Confessor's time 20 acres and 2 bordars with half a ploughteam, but then but 1 ox, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 3*s*. 4*d*. This at the time of the Survey was held of Malet by Walter de Caen. Secondly, a freeman with an acre and a half, who was by commendation the man of one himself under commendation to Edric, valued at 2*s*., which Robert de Glanville held of Malet; 3rdly, a freeman under Edric, holding 8 acres and a part of a mill close valued at 2*s*., held in demesne.[4]

The remaining holdings were those of William de Varennes, of whom one Humfrid held a freeman with 38 acres and 1 ploughteam, formerly valued at 8*s*., but then at 10*s*.[5]; Walter de Saint Valery holding a freeman with 60 acres in the Confessor's time under commendation to Robert

[1] Dom. ii. 291*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 374*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 389.
[4] Dom. ii. 304*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 398*b*.

Malet's predecessor, and his father was seised thereof, and 4 villeins and half a ploughteam. "This," says the Survey, "is attached to Creeting, in Stow Hundred, and is included in its valuation." Walter also had 4 freemen by commendation, holding 7 acres[1]; and finally amongst the land of the Vavasours is a freewoman Aldith, holding half an acre, valued at *1d.*[2]

Manor of Creeting All Saints.

Davy seems to consider that the small holdings of Robert Malet comprised this manor, but this is doubtful. We find that in 1299 Eva, widow of Robert de Tybetot held a right of fishery here, and not unlikely exercised manorial rights.

In 1333 the Priory of Holy Trinity, Ipswich, held the manor, and a note concerning the tenements of the priory here will be found amongst the Bodleian Charters,[3] and of the lands held here in the time of Hen. VI. amongst the Stowe Charters in the British Museum.[4] The manor a little later seems to have been the lordship of one G. Halle from whom Thos. Creeting derived title in 1428. Richard Felaw held a fee here in 1502, but whether he had the manor or not is uncertain. His daughter Agnes married John Fastolfe. The manor passed to the Crown, for in 1544 it was granted by Hen. VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope, who had licence to alienate to Sir John Jermy,[5] son of Edmund Jermy, of Metfield, in Mendham. He married Margt. daughter of Sir Thomas Teye, Knt., and on his death in 1560 the manor passed to his son and heir, Francis Jermy. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir William Fitz-Williams, Knt., of Ireland, and apparently parted with the manor, for a little later we find it vested in Thomas Almott, whose daughter and coheir, Katherin, married John Clench, a Justice of the Queen's Bench, and carried the manor into that family. John Clench was son of John Clench, of Wethersfield, co. Essex, by Jane his wife, daughter of John Amis, of Essex. A fine was levied of the manor in 1565 by John Clench against John Almott.[6] From the death of Judge Clench in 1607 to the death of Sir Robert Clench in 1661 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Holbrook, in Samford Hundred. Later, it was vested in the Bridgeman family, whose heirs in 1753 sold the same to Philip Champion Crespigny, of Doctor's Commons. This manor, together with that of St. Olave, and three freehold farms, let for £370 per annum, were offered for sale in Aug. 1786.[7]

Subsequently it became vested in Sir William F. F. Middleton, who was lord in 1855, from which time the same has descended in the same course as the Manor of Lawshall, in Babergh Hundred, and is now vested in Lord de Saumarez.

Arms of Almott: Argent, on a bend cottised Sable, three escallops of the field.

The Manor of Creeting St. Mary.

This was granted to the Abbey of St. Mary de Bernay, in Normandy, by William the Conqueror, and was held by the Priory of Creeting as a cell to Bernay.[8] The house was a Benedictine or of Black Monks, and the

[1] Dom. ii. 432*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 446.
[3] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 217.
[4] Stowe Ch. 401.
[5] See Manor of Metfield, in Mendham, Hoxne Hundred.
[6] Fine, Trin. 7 Eliz.
[7] *Ipswich Journal*, 12th Aug. 1786.
[8] Testa de Nevill, 295; Close Rolls, 10 Edw. II. 30, 1 Edw. III. pt. i. 22.

church and rectory of this parish were appropriated to it. Ministers' Accounts of the priory 3 to 12 Hen. IV. of various dates will be found in the Public Record Office.[1] The manor and alien Priory of Everdon, in Northamptonshire, were sometimes reckoned as parcel of the possessions of Creeting, which was the chief cell in England of the Abbey of Bernay. In the "Taxatio Ecclesiastica" its valuation in four parishes in 1291 was £12. 6*s*. 10*d*., and it was suppressed by the statute of Leicester in 1414, when the foundation with that of Everdon and all the appurtenances were granted by King Edw. IV. to the College of Eton, and the Provost and Fellows of Eton are the present owners of the same. The grant will be found on the Patent Rolls.[2]

The Manor of Creeting St. Olave, otherwise Gratinges, otherwise Wolney Hall, *al.* Wonhall, with Mickfields and Cooks upon Cranes.

This was the manor held by the freeman Ulnod in Edward the Confessor's day, and by Robert, Earl of Mortaigne, as the Domesday tenant in chief. The manor was given by the Earl to the Abbey of Grestein, in Normandy,[3] and in 1316 was held by the Prior of Wilmington, in Sussex, their chief cell in England, as agent. Ministers' Accounts of the manor held here of Creeting Priory, 18 Edw. II., will be found in the Public Record Office.[4]

In 1347 Tydeman de Lymbergh, a merchant, had a lease granted to him of the manor for 1,000 years,[5] but this seems not to have counted for much, as we find that about the same time the abbot and convent, with the King's consent, sold the manor by the names of "Mickelfeld and Creeting" to William de la Pole,[6] from whom it passed to Sir Edmund de la Pole, and from him in 1359 to Sir Michael de la Pole. In 1414 we find by a deed dated at Cretying St. Olave the 15th July 2 Hen. V., in Latin, that Sir Edmund de la Pole granted the manor and advowson to Edmund de la Pole and Margaret his wife, in tail with remainder to the grantor,[7] and a little later we find the lordship in William de la Pole, 4th Earl and 1st Duke of Suffolk,[8] and Alice his wife, from whom it passed on the death of William in 1449,[9] to John de la Pole, recreated Duke of Suffolk, on whose death in 1491 it vested in his son and heir, Sir Edmund de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk. This was not exactly its course of descent, for by reason of the forfeiture of John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln,[10] who fell in revolt against his Sovereign at the battle of Stoke, 16th June, 1487, the manor or the remainder had gone to the Crown. But by indenture dated 26th February, 1492, the King granted this manor and various other estates enjoyed by William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk, and 1st Duke, to Edmund 2nd Duke of Suffolk. 2nd son of the first John and brother of the second. This unfortunate nobleman was treacherously delivered up to the English monarch for being a Yorkist, and executed on Tower Hill, 30th April, 1513, when the manor again passed to the Crown.

In 1516 it was granted by the Crown to Sir Thomas Howard and Anne his wife, daughter of Edw. IV. Later we find a grant of "Cretynge Manor"

[1] Bundle 1093, No. 1.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. IV. pt. iii. 24.
[3] Testa de Nevill, 295.
[4] Bundle 1127, No. 4.
[5] Kirby says a grant by Edw. III.
[6] Kirby says to Sir Edmund de la Pole.
[7] Cott. xxviii, 87.
[8] See Manor of Gyfford, Wattisfield, in Blackbourn Hundred.
[9] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.
[10] The eldest son of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk.

by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to the Crown in exchange by deed 30 Hen. VIII. amongst the State Papers.[1]

The manor was in 1560 granted by the Crown to Robert Crane, of Chilton, from which time to the death of Sir Robert Crane, Bart., in 1642,[2] it passed in the same course as the Manor of Chilton, in Babergh Hundred.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Elizabeth is an action on behalf of Robert Crane, an infant (he was afterwards the Baronet), by Sir Robert Jermyn, his guardian, as to deeds relating to the manors of this place, and the Manor of Mynetts *al.* Munott's and the Manors of Fleethall and Waltham Hall, Thedwards, the Manor of Cookes, of Cranes, Takons *al.* Takens, Much Waldingfield *al.* Waldingfield, the Manors of Carbonells with Chilton and Butters, all conveyed by Robert Crane, deceased plaintiff's father[3] to Sir Robert Jermyn and others to the use of himself for life, with remainder to plaintiff in tail.[4] A little later, we find a Bill for the performance of a decree of the Court of Wards and Liveries in an action between this Robert Crane and Dudley Fortescue and Reuben Crane as to this manor.[5]

The estates of Sir Robert Crane were by an agreement dated 15th Dec. 1652, and made between the Hon. Sir William Armin of the 1st part, the Hon. Sir Ralph Hare of the 2nd part, Edmund Bacon of the 3rd part, and Edward Walpole of the 4th part, duly partitioned between the four coheirs.

Subsequently the manor vested in the Bridgman family, later in Alexander Adair, who died in 1836, when it passed to his cousin and heir, William Adair, from which time to the present the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Cratfield in Blything Hundred, and is now vested in Sir Frederick Edward Shafto Adair, 4th Bart., of Flixton Hall.

Court Rolls of the manor 25 Edw. III. will be found amongst the Bodleian Rolls,[6] and extracts from Court Rolls in 1705 amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus.[7]

[1] State Papers, 1538, ii. 1182 (18*a*).

[2] His will is dated 13th Feb. 1642, not 7th Oct. 32 Eliz., as stated vol. i, p. 73, and his grandfather's will is dated 1590, not 1589, as stated vol. i, p. 72.

[3] It is quite true that the Visitation of 1561 makes Robert Crane, created Bart. 11th May, 1627, a 2nd son of Robert Crane, who died 12th Sept. 1591, by Bridget his 2nd wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn, Knt., of Rushbrooke, and Dr. Howard so places him in his pedigree in the Visitation of Suffolk, vol. i, p. 164. The fact, however, is distinctly otherwise, for Sir Robert Crane, who was created Bart. was the son of Henry and grandson of Robert who died in 1591. In the will of Henry Crane, 1586, he states he is "sonne and heire apparaunt unto Robert Crane of Chilton," and bequeaths unto "Cartherine, 3rd daughter of John Jerningham, Esquyer, nowe the wife of me the saide Henry," certain moneys, &c. Robert Crane, Henry's father, by his will dated 7th Oct. 1590, refers to it having "pleased Almightie God of late to take out of this mortall life Bridgett my wife, and Henry Crane, my only sonne and heire apparaunt," and devises the issues of his manor, &c. "during the minoritie of Robert Crane, an Infaunt sonne of Catheryne, 3rd daughter of John Jernegan, Esquire." It is true that throughout his will the testator does not refer to Robert as his grandson, but invariably uses the expression, "said Robert sonne of the said Catherine," yet he nowhere suggests that he had married his son's widow!

[4] C.P. i. 187.

[5] C.P. i. 193.

[6] Bodl. Suff. Rolls.

[7] Add. Ch. 10115.

Exemption of this manor from ecclesiastical taxation in 1372 will be found amongst the Harleian Rolls in the Brit. Mus.[1] We meet with two fines which may relate to this manor. One was in 1575 levied by William Bridgwater and others against John Borlas and others[2]; the other was of "Creetings Manor," levied in 1594 by Thomas Goodale against William Borlas.[3]

[1] Harl. Roll, A. A. 22.
[2] Fine, Trin. 17 Eliz.
[3] Fine, Mich. 36, 37 Eliz.

CROWFIELD.

THE manor was the holding of the Bishop of Bayeux at the time of the Great Survey, having been held by Woodebrun, a freeman under commendation to Edric, Robert Malet's predecessor, in former days. It consisted of 20 acres, 1 acre of meadow, and 1 ploughteam, which last had disappeared by the time of the Survey. The value had too by this time come down from 5*s.* to 3*s.* Five freemen also held 40 acres, in Saxon times, having 2 ploughteams, which had also disappeared by the time of the Survey. There was also an acre of meadow. The value had been in Saxon times 16*s.*, but had risen by the time of the Survey to 20*s.*

Both the manor and the freemen were held by Roger Bigot of the Bishop.[1]

The only other holdings mentioned in the Survey as in Crowfield were those of Roger de Rheims, one being 20 acres held in the Confessor's day by Edric, a freeman with 1 ploughteam, 4 rouncies, 2 beasts, 12 hogs, and 5 sheep, all of which live stock had disappeared at the time of the Survey, though the value had always from Saxon days continued the same, namely, 40*d.*

The second was of Wicolf, a freeman, who had in the Confessor's time 35 acres, which the said Edric held with the land at the time when it was delivered to Roger de Rheims. There were always 4 bordars, wood sufficient for 10 hogs, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 8*s.*[2]

There are two holdings entered in the Domesday Survey under Horswald which is in Crowfield. One was of the Abbot of Ely, who had here a freeman by commendation, and soc in the Confessor's time, having 22½ acres, half a ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 3*s.* At one time Roger Oburville held this freeman of the King, but the abbot proved his right, and at the time of the Survey the freeman held of the abbot.[3]

The other holding was of this Roger de Oburville, who had 10 acres valued at 20*d.*, which had formerly been held by a freeman Leuric, under commendation to Godric of Ringshall, the predecessor of William de Othurvile, who then had also a team of 2 oxen. At the time of the Survey Gislebert held these 10 acres of Roger, and the King and the Earl had the soc.[4]

Manor of Crowfield.

The manor was composed mostly of the land belonging to Edric in Saxon times, and Roger de Rheims at the time of the Great Survey. In the 13th century it is said to have been vested in John de Bocking, who died in 1262, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Ralph de Bocking, and from him to his son and heir, Ralph de Bocking, and from him to his son and heir, William de Bocking, who died in 1369,[5] when it vested in his son and heir, John de Bocking, to whom succeeded his son and heir, Philip de Bocking, vicar of Stokingland, who died in 1375.

It is quite possible these were the owners of Bocking Manor, in Crowfield, and that this the main manor was in the time of Edw. I. vested in the Criketot family, for in 1287 we meet with a fine of "Crosfeud" Manor, levied by John Crome and Maria his wife against Alexander de Cryketot.[6]

[1] Dom. ii. 374, 374*b.*
[2] Dom. ii. 421*b.*
[3] Dom. ii. 383.
[4] Dom. ii. 404*b.*
[5] I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. i. 11.
[6] Feet of Fines, 15 Edw. I. 38.

The manor, if it belonged to Philip de Bocking, must have been disposed of during his lifetime, for it appears to have been vested in John Hened and Elianora his wife, who gave it to Thomas Herneys and Katherine his wife, as shown in a final concord dated Oct. S. John Bapt. 29 Edw. III.[1] [1355.]

In 1374 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by John de Nerpont, jun. and Meliora his wife against William Strangman, of Bradewell, and Katherine his wife.[2]

The manor then passed into the Wodehouse family, and John Wodehouse is said to have died seised of it in 1430, but we meet with a fine levied of the manor in 1435 by John Wodehouse against William Walworth and Margaret his wife.[3]

The manor passed to John Wodehouse's son and heir, Henry Wodehouse, who died without issue in 1450, when it passed to his brother and heir, John Wodehouse.

In 1453 a fine was levied of the manor by Thomas Stotevile, Thomas Heigham, and Thomas Westhorp, clerk, against the said John Wodehouse.[4]

John Wodehouse[5] died in 1460, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Edward Wodehouse, on whose death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Wodehouse, who died in 1487, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Roger Wodehouse, who died in 1560.

Sir Roger had, however, disposed of the manor in 1547 to John Harbottle, a merchant of Ipswich,[6] and in 1556 amongst the Stowe Charters in the Brit. Museum we find an inquisition p.m. of Thomas Spurdans, of Crowfield, an unfortunate creature executed for heresy, which contains a reference to his lands called "Wigges," parcel of Crofilde Manor, "held of John Harbotell."[7]

The decree of the Court of Request, 9 Eliz., in favour of Thomas Spurdans, son of the executed Thomas Spurdans, as to his right to be admitted to copyhold lands called Aryofeilde and Popleys, held of this manor against John Harbottle, will also be found amongst the same last-mentioned Charters.[8]

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found an action by this John Harbottle against Joan, John, and Lionel Wythe, touching Bocking Manor, in Crowfield; and another action by the same John Harbottle against Geoffrey Tyllet and Agnes his wife.[9]

John Harbottle died in 1587, when the manor passed to his daughter and heir, Joan, married to Thomas Risbye, of Lavenham, and on her death passed to her daughter and coheir, Elizabeth, married to Henry Wingfield, who in her right enjoyed the Crowfield estate.

We meet in 1601 with a fine levied of the manor by Thomas Clenche and others against Edward Grimston and others.[10]

Page informs us that he, Henry Wingfield, sold £200 per annum that lay elsewhere, and about £200 per annum, lying in and near the hamlet of

[1] Add. Ch. 10008; Feet of Fines, 30 Edw. III. 34.
[2] Feet of Fines, 48 Edw. III. 13.
[3] Feet of Fines, 13 Hen. VI. 18.
[4] Feet of Fines, 31 Hen. VI. 3.
[5] For his marriage see Harneys Manor, Ashbocking, in this Hundred.
[6] Fine, Hil. 1 Edw. VI.
[7] 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, Stowe Ch. 402.
[8] Stowe Ch. 403.
[9] C.P., Ser. ii. B. lxxix. 19, 20, B. xcvi. 19.
[10] Fine, Mich. 43-44 Eliz.

Crowfield, and left Harbottle Wingfield his son about £500 per annum. This son also inherited the manor, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Scrivener, of Belstead, a portman of Ipswich. He died 31st July, 1645, and was buried in the parish church of Crowfield. A marble in the chancel floor of Crowfield Church displays the arms of Wingfield, differenced by a mullet in chief, impaling Ermine on a chief indented (Az.), three leopard's faces (Or), SCRIVENER: above this inscription :—

Hic posita svnt Corpora
Harbottelli Wingfeild
de Crofeild Armig : et Elizabethæ
vxoris illivs.
Habvervnt 9
Filios et 3 Filias : obijt hic Jvl :
xxxi. 1645.

Henry Wingfield, his son, succeeded, and married Dorothy, daughter and heir of Thomas Brewster, who were both living here in 1657. On his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Harbottle Wingfield.

The manor was subsequently purchased by Henry Harwood, who died at Crowfield Hall 10th Dec. 1738, and was buried in a vault under the chancel of the church of Crowfield. He left the manor by will to his relation William, son of Arthur Middleton, Governor of South Carolina, whose son, William Fowle Middleton of Crowfield Hall, was created a Bart. 12th May, 1804, and the manor has since descended in a like course of descent with the Manor of Lawshall, in Babergh Hundred, and is now vested in Baron De Saumarez of Shrubland Hall.

A court was held under the title of "Manor of Crowfield with Bocking," by Sir William F. F. Middleton, 26th Aug. 1836.

The hall, which anciently stood within the moat by the chapel, and Bocking Hall, which has been almost all rebuilt within less than three centuries, were a long time in the Wodehouse family. An account of this family, with pedigree in 1602, will be found amongst the Stowe MSS. in the British Museum.[1]

The hall was entirely rebuilt by Henry Harwood in 1727 and 1728, and was advertised to be sold by public auction 17th Mar. 1829, to be taken down and removed. The material, however, was not sold as advertised, but sold by Sir W. F. Middleton as the house stood to John King, of Ipswich, for £1,000. Mr. King took the house down and sold the materials by auction at several times during the spring and summer of 1829.

There is a statement in the Chancery Proceedings of Queen Elizabeth in an action by one Edward Grimston and another, that Johan, wife of Richard Wingfield, formerly widow of Harbottle Grimeston, purchased this Manor of Crowfield.[2]

Arms of WODEHOUSE: Sable, a chevron Or, guttée-de-sang, betw. 3 cinquefoils, Ermine. Of HARWOOD: Azure, on a chevron Ermine, between three doves close Argent as many acorns ppr.

MANOR OF BOCKING HALL.

This manor was held in the time of Edw. II. by John de Thorp and Alicia his wife. John de Thorp died in 1323,[3] and in 1325 Alicia his widow

[1] Stowe MSS. 670, F. 88.
[2] C.P. i. 387.
[3] I.P.M., 17 Edw. II. 61.

had the King's writ directed to John de Blomville, Escheator of Norfolk and Suffolk, for dower to be assigned her out of certain knights' fees, amongst which Winston and Crowfield are named as one held by Ralph de Bocking at £6. 13*s*. 4*d*.[1] The manor passed from Sir Ralph de Bocking, Knt., to his son and heir, William de Bocking, who died in 1369, and from him to his son and heir, John de Bocking. In 1407 a fine was levied of the manor by John Preston, clerk, John Gedeford, clerk, William Egenton, clerk, and William Wayte, clerk, against John Sterlyng, of Ipswich, and Margaret his wife,[2] and amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus. is a deed whereby William Gerard, one of the sons of John Gerard, of Grundesburgh, released to the said John Preston, John "Godeford," and the feoffees above mentioned, this manor. The deed is dated 8th Mar. 11 Hen. IV. [1410].[3]

A little later the manor vested in the Wodehouse family, and it was included in the fine levied in 1453 by Thomas Stotevile, Thomas Heigham, and Thomas Westhorp against John Wodehous.[4] It subsequently passed to Roger Wodehouse, and was sold by him in 1547 to John Harbottle.[5]

The manor subsequently went to Henry Harwood, and seems to have passed identically in the same course of descent as the main Manor of Crowfield.

[1] Close Rolls, 18 Edw. II. 7.
[2] Feet of Fines, 8 Hen. IV. 33.
[3] Add. Ch. 10052.
[4] Feet of Fines, 31 Hen. VI. 3.
[5] Fine, Hil. 1 Edw. VI.

DARMSDEN.

THERE were two manors here in Domesday times. One was included amongst the lands of Earl Ralph, which Godric the Steward kept in hand for the King, and consisted of 60 acres held by a freeman, with 1 ploughteam, 3½ acres of meadow, and 1 mill in Saxon days, which mill, however, had disappeared by the time of the Survey. The value in Saxon times was 16*s.*, and in Norman days 9*s.* 4*d.*[1]

The other manor was held by Kenrick, a freeman, who had 30 acres at the time of the Survey, held by Nardred of Earl Alan. Formerly there had been 1 bordar, but then 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and 3 acres of meadow, valued at 10*s.*, of which the Abbot of Ely had the soc. The Great Survey adds, " From this land Roger Bigot took 5 acres of demesne, which William holds of him; he was, however, seised thereof, when Ralph made forfeiture."[2]

There were only two other holdings in this place mentioned in the Survey. One was the holding of the Abbot of Ely, consisting of 25 freemen, having 1 carucate of land over which the abbot had commendation and soc in the Confessor's day. At that time there were 6 ploughteams, which by the time of the Survey had come down to 2, and there were 3 acres of meadow. The value was 20*s.* The Domesday Survey says: " Roger Bigot holds of the abbot, because the abbot proved his right to it against him before the Bishop of St. Lo, but before that, however, he held of the King."[3]

The other holding was that of Hugh de Montfort, of 18 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 2*s.* 7*d.*, which had been held in the Confessor's time by Uluric, a freeman under commendation.[4]

There is a place in the Hundred of Claydon called " Bermesden " in the Domesday Survey, and this probably was Darmsden. Humphrey the Chamberlain held here Anant (with) 2 freemen, having 60 acres in the Confessor's time, with one bordar, 1 ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued in Saxon times at 20*s.*, but at the time of the Survey at 30*s.* The land was held by Humphrey in demesne, and the King and the Earl had the soc. A freeman was added, holding 4 acres, valued at 2*s.*[5]

Darmsden Manor.

This manor was held in the time of Hen. III. by William Burnaville, and probably descended in the same course as the Manor of Baylham, in this Hundred, to the time of Thomas, 6th Lord Windsor.

He seems to have disposed of this manor, for we find that Robert Leman[6] held the lordship before the death of the 6th Lord Windsor. He was of Ipswich, Brightwell Hall, and Nettlestead, 3rd son of William Leman, of Beccles, and nephew of Sir John Leman, Knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1616. He married Mary, daughter of William Cooke, of Browne Hall, and being a member of the Fishmongers' Company, was chosen Sheriff of London, but does not appear to have served. Both he and his wife died the same day, 3rd Sept. 1637, and were buried in St. Stephen's, Ipswich, where on the north side of the chancel is a handsome monument of coloured marble richly gilt,

[1] Dom. ii. 285.
[2] Dom. ii. 294*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 383.
[4] Dom. ii. 410.
[5] Dom. ii. 434.
[6] For family see Brampton Manor, Blything Hundred.

with kneeling effigies and emblazoned shields, which was formerly kept in repair by the Fishmongers' Company. He gave £10 to the Ipswich Public Library. He left two daughters only, Mary, married to Richard Bennett of Kew, co. Middlesex, and Alice, married 1st to Thomas Barker, of Fressingfield, and 2ndly to Charles, Earl of Norwich.

We next find the manor vested in John Crowley, who died in 1727, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Ambrose Crowley, from which time the descent is the same as the Manor of Badley, in this Hundred, the manor being now vested in Bertram Ashburnham, 5th Earl of Ashburnham.

Manor of Darmsden Hall (? or Taston Hall).

This manor was held by Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who died in 1258, when it passed to his son and heir, Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who died in 1305.

We next find the manor vested in 1352 in Mary, Countess of Norfolk, the widow of Thomas de Brotherton, and in 1428 in Richard Sterisacre. Later the manor vested in Sir Andrew Windsor, Lord Windsor, who died in 1542, from whom the same descended in the same way as the main manor till the death of Henry Windsor, 5th Lord Windsor, who died 6th April, 1605, when the manor is said to have gone to the King. The manor was apparently vested in Robert Leman at the time of his death, 3rd April, 1637.

Later, this manor became vested in Sir W. F. F. Middleton, from whom it has descended in a like course with the Manor of Lawshall in Babergh Hundred, and is now vested in Lord de Saumarez.

A fine of the Manor of Taston Hall was levied by Sir Edward Waldegrave and others in 1558 against William Wyndesore.[1]

[1] Fine, Hil. 5 Mary I.

FLOWTON.

THIS was held by Godman in the Confessor's time. Wisgar had the commendation and the King and the Earl the soc. At the time of the Survey Germund held of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, as a manor, and 2 carucates of land. There were in Saxon times 4 bordars, 1 serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 9 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 4 beasts, 4 hogs, and 15 sheep, valued at £4. By the time of the Survey the beasts were 8, the rouncy and the hogs had disappeared, but there were 60 sheep, and the value was 60*s*. It was half a league long and four quarantenes broad, and paid in a gelt 2*d*. To this manor Germund added 15 acres in King William's time, which a certain priest held freely in King Edward's time in the soc of the King and the Earl; of this the value was 2*s*. 6*d*.[1]

Roger Bigot also held here a freeman, by name Bruncart (Lef-child had the commendation in the Confessor's time), with 10 acres, valued at 2*s*. This was held in the time of the Survey by Hugh de Hosdenc.[2] The only other two holdings were the possessions of Roger de Oburville at the time of the Domesday Survey. A freeman Godman held in demesne 20 acres in the Confessor's time, and he still held them at the time of the Survey under Roger Oburville. The value was 40*d*. The other holding was in demesne—2 freemen, Wilgrip and Edric, one with 40 acres and the other with 10; also a ploughteam and an acre of meadow, the value of the holding being 16*s*., and of this the King and the Earl had the soc.[3]

Manor of Flowton.

This was the holding of Godman in the Confessor's time, and of Germund under Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, in the time of the Survey. This Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, known as Richard Fitz Gilbert, and called De Clare, was a grandson of Geoffrey, natural son of Rich. I., Duke of Normandy. He accompanied the Conqueror into England, and received extensive grants of lands in Suffolk. In 1073 he was joined with William de Warren in the office of Justiciary of England.

He is also called Ricardus de Tonebrugh, after his seat at Tonebrugge, now Tunbridge, in Kent, which he obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury in lieu of the Castle of Brion. He married Robese, daughter of Walter Gifford, Earl of Buckingham, and falling in a skirmish with the Welsh, was succeeded by his eldest son, Gilbert de Tonebruge. He joined in the rebellion of Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, but having saved his Sovereign from falling into an ambuscade, he was pardoned, and though again in rebellion seems to have avoided any forfeiture. He married Adeliza, a daughter of the Earl of Cleremont, and was succeeded by his son, Richard de Clare, who first bore the title of Earl of Hertford. He married Alice, sister of Ranulph, 2nd Earl of Chester, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Gilbert de Clare, 2nd Earl of Hertford. In 1145 he was a hostage for his uncle, Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and subsequently being in rebellion against King Stephen, was taken prisoner and held in captivity until he had surrendered all his strongholds.

He died in 1151 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Roger de Clare, 3rd Earl of Hertford. He married Maude, daughter of

[1] Dom. ii. 393*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 337*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 404.

James de St. Hillary, and dying in 1173 was succeeded by his son and heir, Richard de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford, who in the 7 Rich. I. gave a thousand pounds to the King for livery of his lands of his mother's inheritance, with his proportion of those sometime belonging to Gifford, Earl of Buckingham. He married Amicia, 2nd daughter and coheir of William, Earl of Gloucester, and dying in 1218 was succeeded by his son and heir, Gilbert de Clare, 5th Earl of Hertford, who (after the decease of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, the 2nd husband of Isabel, the divorced wife of King John (one of the coheirs of William, Earl of Gloucester), and in her right, Earl of Gloucester, and her own decease without issue, as also the decease of Almarick D'Evereux, son of the Earl of Evereux, by Mabell, the other coheir, who likewise succeeded to the Earldom of Gloucester), became Earl of Gloucester in right of his mother Amicia, the other coheir. He married Isabel, one of the daughters and eventually coheir of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and dying in 1229 was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford and 2nd Earl of Gloucester.[1]

He married 1st Margaret, daughter of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, and 2ndly Matilda, daughter of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and died in 1262,[2] and Gilbert de Clare, his son, who succeeded to the Earldom of Hertford and Gloucester, probably also succeeded to this lordship. He had one fee in Flowton.[3]

The Davy MSS. mention as lords Giles de "Wachesham," who died in 1275, and also another Giles de Wachesham, who died in 1398,[4] and another Giles de Wachesham, who died in 1425,[5] but nothing more than the names. Their holding was one fee, but it was not of the manor.

In 1348 William de Clopton not unlikely held the manor, as he had a grant of free warren here this year,[6] and in 1428 another William de Clopton certainly had the lordship. Thirty years later it had passed to Thomas Bendish, and in 1515 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Sir William Waldegrave against Thomas Rokys and Elizabeth his wife.[7] Later in the reign of Hen. VIII. the manor vested in Sir Thomas Wentworth, Lord Wentworth, who acquired it under a fine levied in 1540 against Thomas Vesey and others.[8] From this time to the time of Thomas, Lord Wentworth, who died in 1667, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Nettlestead, in this Hundred; and at his death passed to his granddaughter, Henrietta Wentworth, daughter of his son Thomas, who had married Philadelphia, daughter of Sir Ferdinando Carey, Knt., and died in his father's lifetime, leaving this only daughter.

The manor is now vested in Charles Henry Chandos Henniker-Major, 6th Baron Henniker, 3rd Baron Hartismere.

Amongst the Exchequer Depositions is notice of an action by Martin, Bishop of Ely and another, against Richard Griffith, clerk, in 1607, touching the portion of tithe paid by the manor to the monastery of St. John's, Colchester, and the parson of "Floughtone."

Manor of Archers.

This also in Domesday times was held by Richard Fitz-Gilbert, and passed to his son and heir Gilbert de Clare. Somewhat later the manor

[1] I.P.M., 47 Hen. III. 34.
[2] I.P.M., 47 Hen. III. 34.
[3] I.P.M., 8 Edw. II. 68.
[4] I.P.M., 22 Rich. II. 34.
[5] I.P.M., 3 Hen. VI. 32.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 22 Edw. III. 37.
[7] Fine, Easter, 7 Hen. VIII.
[8] Fine, Trin. 32 Hen. VIII.

was held by Raymond le Archer, of Flowton, and in 1357 Roger le Archer was lord, and had a grant of free warren here.[1] He died in 1375, when the manor passed to his widow, Alexandrina de la Mott, widow of Roger la Mott, who died in 1384, when it vested in her daughter, Beatrice, married to Sir John Roos, Knt., who was dead in 1384.

The daughter and heir of Beatrice, namely, Anne, succeeded as lady, and married Thomas Sackvyle, the manor passing on their decease to John Sackvile. In 1458 we find it vested in the Thomas Bendish who held the main manor, and with it probably it was merged, and has since passed.

[1] Chart. Rolls, 31 Edw. III. 7.

GOSBECK.

THIS place is mentioned but once in the Domesday Survey under the name Estuna, amongst the possessions of Roger de Rheims, and the holding was 15 acres of demesne, which Milo then held of the said Roger.[1] No manor is mentioned, but in the time of Hen. III. or Edw. I. there were three distinct manors here, the main manor and those of Childs and Ketsalfield, and as distinct manors they certainly remained until the time of Charles II.

Manor of Gosbeck or Gosbeck-with-Newton.

Of this manor Richard de Gosbeck was lord in 1234, and from him it passed to his son and heir, Ralph, and from him to his son and heir, Sir Hugh, who was succeeded by his son and heir, Richard de Gosbeck. It appears from a precept of the Crown, directed to John Abel, Escheator on this side of the Trent, that this Richard de Gosbeck held the Manor of Gosbeck, with its appurtenances, of Alicia, who was the wife of Roger le Bigod, formerly Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, by knights' service. The document is without date, but Richard de Gosbeck died in 1311,[2] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Ralph de Gosbeck.

In 1320 a fine was levied by this Ralph de Gosbeck and Alianora, his wife against Richard de Wyngefeld and Roger le Denys of two parts of the manor.[3] In 1327 another fine was levied by Gilbert Roberd and Saiena his wife against the said Ralph de "Gosebak" of a third part of the manor.[4] The fine included also the advowson of the church of Eston Gosbeck, and in 1333 we meet with another fine of the manor and the advowson levied by Sir John Jermye and Joan his wife against William de Blaxhale, of Ipswich, and Saiena his wife.[5]

On the death of Ralph de Gosebeck the manor went to John Lampet, of Thorndon, who had married Beatrice, daughter and heir of the said Ralph de Gosbeck, and then to Ellen, their daughter, who was married to Sir William Jermy. John Jermy, son and heir of Sir William Jermy, held the manor, and had a grant of free warren here in 1343.[6] From John Jermy to the time of John Jermy who died in 1487, and was succeeded by his son and heir, John Jermy,[7] who died in 1504, the manor passed in the same course as the manor of Metfield, in Mendham, in Hoxne Hundred. It seems, however, doubtful whether the last John Jermy really held the manor, for it is stated that it was granted by the Crown to Gilbert Debenham, who apparently died seised of it in 1481,[8] when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Gilbert Debenham, Knt. We next meet with the manor as included in a fine levied in 1527 by Robert Norwich, serjeant-at-law, and others against John Jermy and others. In it is included the advowson of Gosbeck Church.[9] A little later we find the manor vested in Thomas Bedingfield, who died seised of it 15th March, 1538,[10] and was succeeded by his brother and heir, Robert Bedingfield. In 1540 we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Henry "Bedynfeld" and others against Sir Edmund Bedynfeld,[11] probably on the occasion of some settlement. Robert Beding-

[1] Dom. ii. 422, 423.
[2] I.P.M., 5 Edw. II. 14; 6 Edw. II. 41.
[3] Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. II. 31.
[4] Feet of Fines, 1 Edw. III. 13.
[5] Feet of Fines, 7 Edw. III. 18.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 17 Edw. III. 2.
[7] I.P.M., 3 Hen. VII. 330.
[8] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 48.
[9] Fine, Hil. 19 Hen. VIII.
[10] I.P.M., 31 Hen. VIII. 5.
[11] Fine, Trin. 32 Hen. VIII.

field was succeeded by Sir Edmund Bedingfield, who sold the manor in 1584 to William Style.[1] This sale is supported by an action to be found amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth, bought by Thomas " Garman " the elder, and Thomas Garman the younger, his son, against William Style, in support of plaintiffs' title to 12 acres " held by plaintiffs and their ancestors for time out of mind at a fine certain of the Manor of Newton Gosbache in Gosbeck, Sir Edmund Bedingfield being sometime lord of the said manor, which manor was afterwards sold to the defendant."[2] The Davy MSS., however, allege that the manor returned to the Jermy family, and that a first court was held for the manor in 1561 by Francis Jermy as lord.

From a fine levied in 1583 Francis Jermy would seem to have held this or another manor in Gosbeck. The Manor of " Gosbeck " only is mentioned, and the fine is by Edward Stewarde and others against the said Francis Jermy and others.[3] Francis Jermy died in 1610, but according to the Davy MSS. the manor had vested in his son prior to the father's death, as Sir Thomas Jermy held his first court as early as 1606. It is further stated that Sir Thomas Jermy sold the manor to John Style, of Hemingston, who died in 1656, when it passed to his son and heir, William Style, who died in 1707.[4]

Later the manor passed to Lord Orwell, and ultimately was acquired by Sir William Fowle Middleton, Bart., who died in 1829, from whom the manor descended in the same course as the Manor of Lawshall, in Babergh Hundred, and is now vested in Lord de Saumarez.

Arms of GOSBECK : Gu. a fesse wavy Vert. between 6 crosses botonce fitchée Or.

MANOR OF CHILDS.

Little more is known respecting this manor than that in 1558 it was acquired by Arthur Daundy from Anthony Yaxly and others,[5] and in 1577 it was acquired by William Style or Styles of Thomas Havers and others.[6] From this William the manor passed to his son and heir, William Style, who held in 1609. From him it passed to his son and heir, John Style, of Hemingston, who died in 1656, when it vested in his son and heir, William Style, who died in 1707.[7]

MANOR OF KETSALFIELD.

This was granted by the Crown in 1544 to Lionel Talemache, who died in 1553, when it passed to his son and heir, Lionel Talmach, who died in 1571, when it went to his son and heir Lionel, and, on his death, to his son and heir, Sir Lionel Talmache, Bart., who died in 1612, from which time to the present the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Helmingham, Hall in this Hundred.

[1] Fine, Mich. 26-27 Eliz.
[2] C.P. i. 360.
[3] Fine, Easter, 25 Eliz.
[4] See Manor of St. John of Jerusalem, Coddenham, in this Hundred.
[5] Fine, Mich. 6 Mary I.
[6] Fine, Easter, 17 Eliz.
[7] See Manor of St. John of Jerusalem, in Coddenham, in this Hundred.

HELMINGHAM.

THE Bishop of Bayeux had six manors here in Domesday times. One was a manor consisting of 80 acres, which had been held in the Confessor's day by Durrant, a freeman under commendation to Edric of Laxfield, Malet's predecessor. The particulars of the holding, as given in the Survey are : 1 villein, 2 bordars, formerly 2 ploughteams in demesne, later 1, then none, 1 ploughteam belonging to the tenants, and 2 acres of meadow, formerly valued at 30*s*., but then at 20*s*.

A second manor, consisting of 40 acres, was held by Balchi under commendation to Aistan, with 4 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 1 acre of meadow, 1 rouncy, formerly 4 beasts, 30 hogs, and 40 sheep, but then only 2 beasts, 27 hogs, and 24 sheep, valued at 10*s*.

The third manor was held by a freeman, Wickens, under commendation to Burchard, with 30 acres in King Edward's time, and a ploughteam, an acre of meadow, wood sufficient for 4 hogs, formerly valued at 6*s*., but at the time of the Survey at 13*s*. 4*d*. There was also here a freeman, Ailric, under the Confessor, having 25 acres and 1 bordar, with a ploughteam (reduced to half a team by the time of the Survey), and valued at 4*s*., as against 50*d*., the value placed upon the holding in Saxon times, when it was set to farm for 10*s*.

A fourth manor was that held by a freeman, Blackman, under commendation to one himself under commendation to Edric, Malet's predecessor and half under commendation to Saxo, with 24 acres, 1 ploughteam, formerly valued at 5*s*., but at the time of the Survey set to farm for 15*s*., and valued at 8*s*.

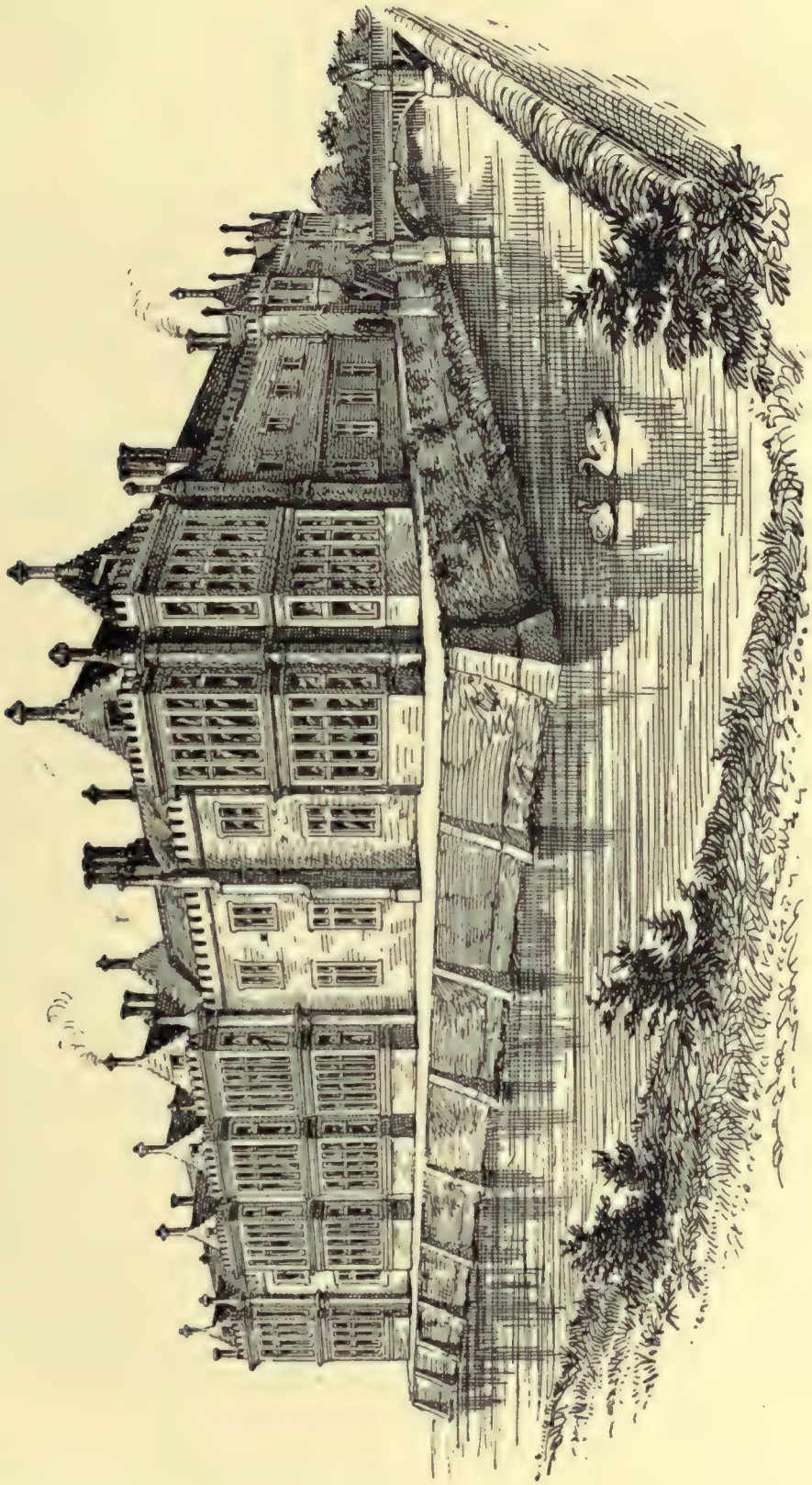
A fifth manor was held by Goodrich, a freeman, half under commendation to one himself under commendation to the said Edric, and half under commendation to Saxo, with 20 acres, 1 bordar, 1 ploughteam, and the 4th part of a church with one acre and a half of free land, formerly valued at 6*s*. 4*d*., but set to farm for 14*s*., and valued at the time of the Survey at 10*s*.

The sixth manor was held by Levestan, a freeman under commendation to the said Edric, with 20 acres, 1 ploughteam, and the 4th part of a church, with free land, formerly valued at 6*s*., but then set to farm for 14*s*., and valued at the time of the Survey at 10*s*.

The last holding of the Bishop was of 11 freemen, with 71 acres, over two and a half of whom the aforesaid Saxo, predecessor of Ralph Piperelli, had commendation, and a half freeman, under commendation to one himself under commendation to Edric, Robert Malet's predecessor. Among them they had formerly 2 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey 3, and 2 acres of meadow, and half a church with 3 acres, valued at 20*s*. The King and the Earl had soc over the whole.[1]

Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, had a considerable estate here. It was of Phin's land, and had been held in the Confessor's time by Turi, the King's thane, with a carucate of land as a manor. There were two ploughteams belonging to the tenants and one in demesne, 3 villeins, 5 bordars, and 3 acres of meadow, formerly wood for 20 hogs, but at the time of the Survey sufficient for 10 only, also 2 rouncies, 4 beasts, 24 hogs, 40 sheep, and 2 hives of bees, all valued at 16*s*. in Saxon times and 20*s*. in Norman days. The holding was a league long and 7 quarantenes broad, and paid in a gelt

[1] Dom. ii. 375*b*, 376.



HELMINGHAM HALL.

20*d*. The Survey adds that "others held land here, and the King and the Earl had the soc." The tenant in possession under Richard was Walter de Cadomo.[1]

An eighth manor in this place was held by Robert, Earl of Moretagne, who held it in demesne with 30 acres, and the value was 10*s*. There were also 3 freemen with 3 acres, and to the church 1 acre belonged, which was included in the above valuation. The King and the Earl had the soc, and the manor was held of the Earl Robert by Anant, a freeman.[2]

The holding of Humfrey the Chamberlain was considerable, though no manor is specified as belonging to him here. One estate was that of Grimwolf, a freeman under commendation to the Queen, and consisted of 120 acres lying in the demesne of Otley.

It had 1 villein, 5 bordars, 1 ploughteam belonging to the tenants, 3 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient for 50 hogs. The valuation was included in that of Otley. Another estate then in demesne had been held in the Confessor's time by 13 freemen under commendation to Humfrey's predecessor (except two who were under commendation to Brictuold in the Confessor's time), and consisted of 68 acres with 2 ploughteams, valued at 20*s*. The third holding was of 40 acres, which in King Edward's time had been held by the said Brictuold, a freeman. Attached to it were 2 villeins, 3 bordars, 3 ploughteams, and 3 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s*. Hammond held this last of Humfrey at the time of the Survey, and the King and the Earl had the soc.[3]

The only other holdings mentioned in the Survey were three small properties—one of Earl Hugh, consisting of a freeman with 8 acres, valued at 16*d*., the soc being half the Abbot's and half the Earl's; a second of Roger de Poictou, consisting of 3 freemen with 9 acres valued at 2*s*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc[4]; and the third of Roger de Rheims, consisting of a freeman Leured, with 20 acres, formerly with 1 ploughteam and at the time of the Survey none, valued at 3*s*. 1*d*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc.[5]

The eight manors of Domesday in Helmingham became reduced to five, and were known as the (1) Manor of Creke's Hall *al*. Helmingham Hall *al*. Cressy's *al*. Joyce's; (2) The Manor of Bocking's; (3) the Manor of Cadley's; (4) The Manor of Bromberry *al*. Raynsbrough *al*. Blomvile's *al*. Sulyard's; (5) the Manor of Burehall *al*. Bury Hall *al*. Berryshall, Willowes, and Sidhall.

Manor of Creke's Hall *al*. Helmingham Hall *al*. Cressy's *al*. Joyce's.

This was the manor of Turi the Thane in Saxon days, and of Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare in the time of the Great Survey. It was the land later held by Geoffrey de Anos or Hanes, and in the reign of King John by his daughter and heir, Margery, married to Bartholomew de Creke.[6] She died about 1252, and was succeeded by her son and heir, Geoffrey de Creke, who had a grant of free warren here in 1267.[7]

Amongst the Stowe Charters in the Brit. Mus. is a grant to the Priory of Flixton by this Geoffrey de Creke of the advowson of Helmingham Church,

[1] Dom. ii. 394*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 291*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 433*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 299.
[5] Dom. ii. 423.
[6] See Manor of Combs, in Stow Hundred.
[7] Chart. Rolls, 51 Hen. III. 4.

for the benefit of the souls of Bartholomew de Creke and Margery, his parents.[1]

Geoffrey de Creke died in 1267 unmarried, when the manor passed to his brother, John de Creke, who also had a grant of free warren in 1285,[2] and died the same year, when the manor went to his sister and heir, Sarah de Creke, married to Roger Fitz Peter Fitz Osbert. An extent of the manor will be found in the inquisition p.m. of these persons.[3]

On Sarah's death without issue about 1292, her husband Roger held the manor by the curtesy of England during his life, and on his death in 1306,[4] the inheritance of the Creke family devolved upon the descendants and heirs of Margaret and Isabel, daughters of Sir Robert de Creke and sisters of Sir Bartholomew. Margaret, the eldest, married Sir John de Thorpe and Isabel her sister married John, Lord Valoins.

In 1310 a fourth part at least of the manor appears to have been vested in Edmund de Pakenham and Roesia his wife, for this year they obtained authority to pass it to Robert de Ufford and Cecily his wife and her heirs in exchange.[5]

Five years later the lordship was held by Roger de Cressy, and in the time of Richard II. passed to William Joyce, who died about 1388, when the manor went to his son and heir William Joyce. In 1393 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by this William Joce or Joyce, Sir George Felbrig, John Staverton, Robert Hotot, and John Ashford, plts. against Thomas More, clerk, deforciant.[6]

William Joyce died in 1415, when the manor passed to his son, James Joyce, who died in 1442.

William Joyce held in 1461, and died seised of the manor in 1483, when it passed to his brother and heir, Edmund Joyce, and from him to his daughter, Edith, or as some say, on his dying without issue, passed to Edith, "daughter and heir of Sir William Joyce, Knt., of Creke Hall." This Edith, who was probably daughter of Edmund Joyce or Joce, married Lionel, eldest son of John Tollemache, of Bentley, and Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Roger Louth, of Sawtrey, co. Hunts, which Lionel was in 1509 found by inquisition to hold the Manor of Bentley, in Samford Hundred, by Knight's service.

Burke in his Peerage makes this Lionel's grandfather, Sir Lionel Tollemache, of Bentley, to have married the "heir of Helmingham," and by that alliance to have acquired the inheritance; but we fail to discover any evidence of this, save the statement to the same effect by Betham, Kirby, and by Page in his History of Suffolk, under the account of Bentley, which in this respect, however, does not agree with the latter's account of the family under Helmingham. Lionel Tollemache served the office of High Sheriff of the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1512 and 1530.

In 1516 a fine of the manor was levied against him and his wife Edith by Sir Richard Wentworth and others, probably on the occasion of some settlement.[7] Lionel Tollemache became a judge, an honour which is recorded on his tomb in Helmingham Church.

In 1548 he received a grant of a portion of the disendowed priory of the Black Canons at Dodneis in the parish of Bentley, including the Manor

[1] Stowe Ch. 376.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. I. 54.
[3] I.P.M., 34 Edw. I. 58.
[4] I.P.M., 34 Edw. I. 58.
[5] I.Q.D., 4 Edw. II. File 85, 12.
[6] Feet of Fines, 17 Rich. II. 26.
[7] Fine, Mich. 8 Hen. VIII.

of Bentley, the glebe lands, and the extensive woods. Edith Tollemache, of whom there is a portrait at Helmingham, died in 1545, and her husband took for a 2nd wife Elizabeth, widow of Sir Peter Tylney. Lionel Tollemache, of whom there is a small portrait at Helmingham, died prior to 1553,[1] leaving a son, Lionel, who succeeded him.

The judge's monument, which was erected by his great-grandson in 1615, is against the north wall of the nave of Helmingham Church, and he and his four successive descendants are each represented by a coloured figure on the tomb. The judge is kneeling, his hands clasped in prayer. His hair is long and curled, and he has a beard. He wears a white ruff, and the long black robe is partly covered by a dark cloak, edged with gold. Under his effigy are these lines :—

" Baptized Lyonell, Tollemache my Name
Since Norman's Conquest of unsoyled Fame
Shews my Descent from Ancestors of Worth.
And that my Lyfe might not belye my Birth
Their Vertues Track with heedful steps I trod,
Rightfull to Men ; Religious toward God.
Trained in the Lawe I gain'd ye Barr and Bench
Ne'er bent to kindle Strife but rather Quench.
Gentle to Clients, In my Conisailes just.
With Norfolk's great Duke in noe little Trust.
Sir Joyce his Heire was my fayre faithfull Wyfe.
Bentley my Seat, and Seaventy Years my Lyfe."

The Judge's son, Lionel Tollemache, was High Sheriff in 1567, and added greatly to his estate by the purchase of several manors and other property in this vicinity.

It is usually asserted that he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth during her progress through the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk in 1561, and that he was honoured with a royal visit at Helmingham Hall, " where from the 14th to 18th Aug. she was most sumptuously entertained, and during her stay stood godmother to her host's eldest son." Also that on the occasion of the ceremony Her Majesty presented the child's mother with her lute, which was long preserved at Helmingham Hall.

The whole statement is a delusion, arising from confounding Helmingham with Hedingham, in Essex, for Queen Elizabeth never visited Helmingham and the lute which is still preserved at Helmingham is of a much later date.[2]

Sir Lionel Tollemache married Dorothy, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Wentworth, of Nettlestead, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

Sir Lionel Tollemache died 20th Jan. 1571, in his 74th year, and was interred at Helmingham, his effigy forming the centre figure on the great mural monument in Helmingham Church. He is represented kneeling, dressed in a suit of black armour, slightly relieved with gilt decoration, his sword in its scabbard is suspended from his belt by long straps, with buckles at intervals. Above his figure is the Tollemache fret, impaling the

[1] I.P.M., 7 Edw. VI.; and Mary D.K.R. 10 pt. ii. p. 138.

[2] See Genealogist N.S. vol. i., pp. 82, 90, 183; ii. p. 192.

coat of Wentworth, Sable, a chevron between three leopards' faces Or. Under Lionel Tollemache's effigy are the lines :—

" Heire of my father's Name, Sir Name, and Seat,
Lands, Goods, and Goodnes towards Small and Great—
By Heaven's deare Blessing on my best Endeavour
In his fayre Footsteps did I well per-sever—
Amongste the Best, above the Most admired,
For all the Parts my Race and Place required.
High Sh'rive of Suffolk once, of Norfolk twise
For both approv'd right Gentle, Just and Wise—
Frank House, frank Hart, free of my Purse and Port
Both lov'd and loving toward everie Sorte.
Lord Wentworth's Daughter was my lovely Pheer[1]
And Foure Score [six lesse] liv'd I Pilgrime heere."[2]

The manor passed to Lionel's eldest son, Lionel Tollemache, who served as High Sheriff for Norfolk and Suffolk, and married Susannah, daughter of Sir Ambrose Jermyn, of Rushbrooke. He survived his father but four years and died 11th Dec. 1575, at the early age of 39 years. His effigy forms the third figure in the great monument, in which he is represented kneeling in the same attitude as his father and grandfather ; and he is in a suit of black and gold armour, with a long sword. Above his figure is the Tollemache fret, impaling the arms of Jermyn, and beneath the lines :—

" My Stile and State (least any question should)
My Sire and Grandsire have already told.
My Fame and Fortune not unlike to theirs.
My Lyfe as fayre as humane Fraillty beares.
My Zeale to God, my Love to everie Good,
My Saviour knowes his Scaints have understood
My manye Vertues morall and devine,
My lib'ral Hand and loving Heart to mine,
My Pietie, my Pittis, Paines and Care,
My Neighbours, Tennants, Servants, yet declare.
My gentle Brid S[r]. Ambrose Jermine bred,
My Yeers lack Five of Halfe my Grandsire's Thred."[3]

The manor on the death of the 3rd Lionel Tollemache in 1575 passed to his son and heir, a 4th Lionel Tollemache, who married 10th Feb. 1580-1 Catharine, daughter of Henry Cromwell, Baron Cromwell, of Elmham, in Norfolk, and his wife, Mary Paulett, daughter of John, 2nd Marquess of Winchester. He was High Sheriff in 1592-3, and again in 1608-9, and was amongst the first batch of baronets created on the institution of the order, the 22nd May, 1611.[4] Cockayne says he was living in 1617, but died before 1621. He would, however, appear to have died in 1612, and been buried at Helmingham, his effigy, in richly gilt armour, being placed by itself on the great tomb in the church there.

[1] Used for " comparison " by the Earl of Surrey and other old writers.
[2] Cited from the paper of Mrs. Charles Roundell in the Suff. Inst. xii. 103, but spelt as in the Martin MSS.
[3] Taken from the Martin MSS.
[4] See Her. and Gen. iii. 206, 207.

Above the kneeling figure of Sir Lionel are the Tollemache arms, with the arms of Cromwell, and beneath the lines :—

"Here with his Fathers sleeps S^r^ Lyonell
Knight Barronet all Honors worthy well
So well ye acts of all his life exprest
His elders vertues and excel'd their beste
His prudent bearing in his publique place
Suff. high Shireve twice in 16 yeeres space.
His Zeale to God and towards ill severitie
His temperance his Justice his sinceritie
His native mildnesse towards great and small
His Faith and Love to Frends wife children all
In life and death made him belov'd and deere
To God and men. Happy in heaven and heere.
Happy in soule in body goods and name
Happy in wedlock with a noble Dame
Lord Cromwells Daughter happie in his heire
Whose spring of vertues sprouts so yong, so faire
Whos deere affection to his Founders' debtor
Built them this toomb, but in his hart a better."

Catharine, the widow, survived her husband for eight years, and was buried at Helmingham, where there is a marble tablet over the chancel door of the church erected to her memory. The coat of arms on this tablet has ten quarterings, and the inscription beneath records that Dame Catharine "while shee lived for her pietie towardes God, pitie toward ye poore and charitie in Releeving (through her skill and singular experience in Chyrurgerie) ye sick and sore wounded, was beloved and honoured of all as now missed, and lamented in her death . . . which said Dame Catharine having beene married by ye space of 40 yeares, still joiefully in ye Faith of Christ Departed this Life at Ipswich upon ye 24 day of March Anno 1620 and in ye 63 yeare of her age."[1]

The manor passed to Sir Lionel Tollemache, 2nd Bart., son of the 1st Bart., who had previously received the honour of knighthood, 15th Nov. 1612. He was one of the burgesses of Orford in the time of Jas. I. and Chas. I., and married about 1620 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Stanhope, 1st Baron Stanhope, of Harrington, in Northamptonshire, and died 6th Sept. 1640 in his 49th year.[2]

On the death of the 2nd Bart., the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Lionel Tollemache, 3rd Bart, who married Elizabeth Murray, eldest daughter and heir of William Murray, 1st Earl of Dysart and Lord Huntingtower. She, upon the decease of her father, became Countess of Dysart, and obtained, the 5th Dec. 1670, from Charles II. a confirmation of her honours, with a clause in the charter allowing her ladyship to nominate such one of her issue as she might select as her heir, failing which, with remainder to her heirs, the eldest, if a female, to take without division.

The Countess, who resided with her husband at Helmingham, was frequently visited there by Oliver Cromwell, which occasioned the report of their amorous correspondence. She was a woman of great wit, and possessor of an extensive knowledge of the world, which, coupled with an uncommon penetration in State affairs, made her a person of some

[1] Martin MSS.

[2] Admon. 2 Nov. 1640.

account in the political world. "A woman of great beauty, but of far greater parts," says Bishop Burnet; "violent in everything she set about; a violent friend, but a much more violent enemy; ravenously covetous, and would have stuck at nothing by which she might compass her ends."[1]

Sir Lionel Tollemache, 3rd Bart., died in Paris in 1669.[2]

He had amongst other issue by the Countess a son, Sir Lionel Tollemache, Bart., who became Lord Huntingtower 5th June, 1698, and on the death of his mother,[3] who had married in 1671-2 John Maitland, 1st Duke of Lauderdale, K.G., succeeded to her honours, and became 3rd Earl of Dysart. He was M.P. for Suffolk 1673-78, for Oxford 1678-87, and for Suffolk again from 1698 until the union with Scotland. He was likewise Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum and Vice-Admiral of the County, and High Steward of Ipswich.

He married in 1680 Grace, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, 3rd Bart., of Woodhey, co. Chester, and had with other issue a son, Lionel, Lord Huntingtower, who died in 1712 in the lifetime of his father, leaving issue by Henrietta Heneage, illegitimate daughter of William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, a son, Lionel, who on the death of his grandfather, 23rd Feb. 1726-7 became 4th Earl of Dysart and lord of this manor. He married 22nd July, 1729, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Grace, eldest daughter of John, Lord Carteret, afterwards 1st Earl of Granville, by whom he had 15 children, including two sons, Lionel and Wilbraham.

The 4th Earl died 10th Mar. 1770,[4] and was succeeded by his 3rd but eldest surviving son and heir, Lionel, 5th Earl, who married 1st, 2nd Oct. 1760, Charlotte, illegitimate daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., and sister of H.R.H. Maria, Duchess of Gloucester; and 2ndly, 29th April, 1791, Magdalen, a daughter of David Lewis, of Allesley and Solihull, co. Warwick, but dying without issue 22nd Feb. 1799, in his 63rd year,[5] was succeeded by his brother Wilbraham, 6th Earl. He was M.P. for Northampton, 1771-80, and for Liskeard 1780-84, High Sheriff of Cheshire 1785, and High Steward of Ipswich after Lord Nelson. He married 4th Feb. 1773, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the above-named David Lewis, (sister of his brother's wife), but dying 9th March, 1821[6] without issue, the title devolved upon his only surviving sister Louisa, Countess of Dysart, who married 4th Sept. 1764, John Manners, of Grantham Grange, co. Lincoln, illegitimate son of Lord William Manners, and survived until 22nd Sept. 1840,[7] being in her 96th year; but the family estates in Suffolk, Northamptonshire and Cheshire passed to Admiral John Richard Delap Halliday, son of Major John Delap Halliday, of The Leasowes, co. Salop, by Lady Jane Tollemache, his wife,[8] sister of Wilbraham, 6th Earl Dysart, and of Lady Louisa Manners, Countess of Dysart. John R. D. Halliday was born in 1772, and entered the Royal Navy, rising to the position of Vice-Admiral of the Red. In Feb. 1797 he married Lady Eliz. Stratford, 2nd daughter of John, 3rd Earl of Aldborough, and in 1821, on the death of his uncle Wilbraham, 6th Earl of Dysart, took by Royal licence the name of Tollemache. He died 16th July, 1837, when the manor passed to his son

[1] See Granger's Biog. Hist. ii. 446; 3rd ed. iv. 192, 193.
[2] Buried at Helmingham 25th March. 1669; will proved 1669.
[3] Buried at Petersham 16th June, 1698.
[4] Will dated 28th July, 1769, proved 5th April, 1770.
[5] Will dated May, 1799.
[6] Will proved 1821.
[7] Will proved 1st Feb. 1841.
[8] Who died 28th Aug. 1802,

and heir, John Tollemache, of Peckforton Castle, co. Chester, and Helmingham Hall. He resided at Helmingham Hall, and was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1840, M.P. for South Cheshire 1841-68, and of West Cheshire 1868-72.

John Tollemache married 1st in 1826, Georgina Louisa, daughter of Thomas Best, and 2ndly, in 1850, Minnie, daughter of James Duff, by Eliza Charlotte (afterwards Baroness Rendlesham), daughter of Sir George Beeston Prescott, 2nd Bart. In 1876 he was created Baron Tollemache, of Helmingham, and died, 9th Dec., 1890, when this manor vested in his eldest son by his first wife, Wilbraham Frederic Tollemache, 2nd Baron Tollemache, of Helmingham Hall, and of Peckforton Castle, co. Chester, who sat as M.P. for West Cheshire 1872-85. He married 1st, in 1858, Lady Emma Georgina, 2nd daughter of Randolph Stewart, 9th Earl of Galloway, and 2ndly, in 1878, Mary Stuart, 3rd daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton, 2nd son of the 1st Marquess of Abercorn. His eldest son, Lyonel Plantagenet married Lady Blanche Sybil King, daughter of the 7th Earl of Kingston, and died 28th Aug. 1902, leaving with other issue a son, Bentley Lyonel John Tollemache, who in 1905 succeeded his grandfather as 3rd Baron Tollemache. He married in 1902 Wynford Rose, only daughter of Gen. Sir Arnold Barrowes Kemball, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

An assignment of rent from the manor, with reversion in 1292, will be found amongst the Add. Charters in the Brit. Mus.[1]

This manor is included in the inquisition p.m. of John, Duke of Norfolk, and Eleanor his wife, in 1461,[2] and a release of it in 1476 from John Sulyard to Gilbert Debenham, John Toothyll, and others will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus.[3] It bears date the 20th Aug. 16 Edw. IV. Court Rolls of the manor for the years 1395, 1407, 1457, 1481, 1482, to 1485, will be found also amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus.[4]

Creke Hall was demolished, and a new house, the present Helmingham Hall, surrounded then as now by its wide moat of clear water, and approached then as now by its drawbridge, was built by Lionel Tollemache and his wife Edith about the year 1512. It is of a quadrangular form, with a courtyard in the centre. In the early part of the last century the hall was completely renovated, and that part called the garden front entirely rebuilt. The edifice is undoubtedly one of the finest and most interesting in the county.

Writing in 1829 of the hall, Mr. Kirby says: "The house, completely surrounded by a moat filled with water, is approached by two drawbridges, which still continue to be drawn up every night. The moat as well as the bason in the park, is frequented by great numbers of wild fowl of different species, which from the encouragement given by the express orders of the noble proprietor are become almost tame. The park, comprehending 400 acres, contains some of the finest oak trees in this part of the Kingdom, many of them of great age. It is well stocked with deer, the number of which have amounted to 700, and among them a few stags or red deer remarkably large." The custom as to drawing up the drawbridges every night is, it is believed, still continued, but the deer in the park are now about 400.

Arms of CREKE: Or, a lion rampant Az. double-queued within a bordure Gules. Of JOYCE or JOCE: Arg. on a chev. per pale Gules and Azure, 3 escallops of the field. Of TOLLEMACHE: Arg. a fret Sab.

[1] Add. Ch. 9838.
[2] I.P.M., 1 Edw. IV. 46.
[3] Add. Ch. 10074.
[4] Add. Ch. 10044, 10065, 9812, 10082.

Manor of Bockings.

This manor was probably the manor in Helmingham which the Austin nuns of Campsey had of the gift of Theobald de Valoines, the founder of that religious house. In the year 1228 Joan, prioress of this nunnery, released the manor to Sir Bartholomew de Creke, son of Robert de Creke.

This appears from a pleading at Ipswich in 1240, when Robert de Pirho, William le Blund, and Robert le Blund were found to owe to Sir Bartholomew de Creke £14 out of this and other manors assigned for the maintenance (*per sustentatione uxoris suæ*) or jointure of his wife.

On the death of Sir Bartholomew about 1232 the lordship passed to his son, Robert de Creke, and he dying without issue, to Geoffrey, his brother and heir, and then to Margaret and Isabel, daughters of Sir Robert de Creke, after which it passed in the same course as the main manor.

The Valoines moiety seems to have been sold about the year 1315 to Edmund Bocking. He was probably the son of the John de Bocking who held the third part of a knight's fee in Helmingham in the time of Hen. III.[1]

The Thorp moiety passed from Sir John de Thorp to his son Edmund, or grandson John de Thorp. Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum are letters whereby Edmund Thorp granted to John Kalthorp, parson of the church of Parva Massingham, and to Simon de Helweton an annual rent, and the reversion of the Manor of Helmingham after the death of " Radulph de Bokkyngge." It is dated the 20 Edw. I. [1292]. This manor, however, seems to have passed to Edmund's son, John de Thorp,[2] who, with Alice his wife, held the same, and died in 1323,[3] when this moiety passed to their son and heir, Sir Robert de Thorp, who married Beatrice and died in 1330,[4] when it devolved on his son and heir, John de Thorp, who died unmarried in 1340, when his moiety passed to his brother, Sir Edmund de Thorp, who died in 1392.[5]

The Bocking moiety, on the death of Edmund passed to Ralph de Bocking, who had a grant of free warren here in 1338,[6] and who levied a fine of the manor in 1342 against Thomas de Felsham and John Horold.[7] From Ralph de Bocking the moiety passed in the same course as the Manor of Ashbocking, in this Hundred, to the daughters of Edmund Bocking who died in 1585. It is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of William de Bocking in 1369,[8] and that in 1493 it was still vested in the Bockings is clear from a deed amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus., by which Edmund Bocking, sen., granted the manor in " Helmyngham vocatum Bokkynghall quondam Thoma Reede clerici " to Robert Lyndlay, clerk. The deed is dated 3rd Nov. 9 Hen. VII.[9]

Davy makes William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, who died in 1381, lord, and we do find " Helmingham Manor " mentioned in his inquisition p.m.[10] But this may have reference to the overlordship.

In 1601 we meet with a fine levied of this last moiety by Reginald Kempe and others against Thomas Argall (probably the son and successor of John Argall) and others.[11] Shortly after this the manor passed to the

[1] Testa de Nevill, 290.
[2] Add. Ch. 9838.
[3] I.P.M., 17 Edw. II, 61.
[4] I.P.M., 4 Edw. III. 34.
[5] For further details see Combs Manor, Stow Hundred.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 12 Edw. III. 6.
[7] Feet of Fines, 16 Edw. III. 31.
[8] I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. ii.
[9] Add. Ch. 10088.
[10] I.P.M., 5 Rich. II. 57.
[11] Fine, 43 Eliz.

Tollemache family, and Sir Lionel Tollemache, 2nd Bart., died seised of it in 1640, from which time the manor has descended in the same course as the main manor.

Manor of Cadleys.

All that we learn of this manor is that it belonged in 1548 to Lionel Talmach, and has since this time remained in the Tollemache family.

Manor of Bromberry *al.* Raynsbrough *al.* Blomviles *al.* Sulyards.

This was the lordship of John Reynburgh in 1343, and passed to Thomas Reynburgh. In 1358 we meet with a fine levied of the manor under the head "Manor of Helmingham" by Adam, parson of Cockfield Church, and William de Aylesham, parson of Ufford Church, against this Thomas Reynburgh, described as of Hatfield Peverel, but the fine is limited to part of the manor only.[1]

John de Weston by his will dated 4th June, 1375, directed his trustees, Walter de Midiltone and others, to enfeoff John de Weston, his son, and Elinor his wife, in the Manor of Helmingham and other lands for their lives, and after their death limited the same in tail general to his sons Thomas, John, and Robert. He also willed that John, son of his second son John, and his heirs, should have the Manor of Helmingham.

Thomas Alverd was seised of this manor in 1533, and a fine of it was levied against him by Sir Thomas Russhe and others this year.[2] Thomas Alverd died seised the 12th Feb. 1534-5, when it descended in moieties to his two daughters and coheirs—Anne, married to Richard Holdich, and Margaret, married to William Latton. William Latton died seised of a moiety in 1551. In 1556 the manor was acquired by Lionel Talmach, who died in 1571, and from that time to the present it has remained in the family, and devolved with the main manor.

In certain Chancery Proceedings in the time of Hen. VI. between William Wallen and Walter Boobrok and Wm. Smyth, "Reynyburgh's," "Petytes," and "Sulyardy's" are merely called messuages.[3] In 1476 we meet with a writing whereby John Sulyard quit claim to Gilbert Debenham, John Toothyll, and others, amongst other manors the Manor of Helmingham. The document is dated 20th Aug. 16 Edw. IV.[4]

Manor of Burehall or Bury Hall or Beryshall Willowes and Sidhall.

In the time of King John this manor belonged to the prior of Holy Trinity, Ipswich, who, we find, had in 1333 a grant of free warren here.[5] In the 10th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records we meet[6] with a note of particulars taken in 1543 of the manors of "Bury Hall, Willowes and Overhall," for a grant of the same to Lionel Talmage. No doubt the grant was made, but in 1564 a third part of the manor seems to have been vested in Thomas Struges, for this year he had licence to alienate the same to Lionel Talmash. Of the manor Sir Lionel Tollemache, 1st Bart., died seised in 1640, and it has since remained in the family, and devolved

[1] Feet of Fines, 31 and 32 Edw. III. 12.
[2] Fine, Mich. 25 Hen. VIII.
[3] Early Chancery Proceedings, 35-38 Hen. VI. 26, 543.
[4] Add. Ch. 10074.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 7 Edw. III. 38.
[6] App. ii. p. 252.

with the main Manor of Helmingham Hall. Court Rolls of this manor in 1400, 1406, 1410, 1414, 1481, and 1490 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum,[1] and an extent from a Court Roll in 1481 will be found in the same collection.[2]

One of the manors of Helmingham was certainly vested in William de Swillington in the time of Edw. I., and on his death about the 3 or 4 Edw. II., without issue, went to Margaret, his widow, for life, who remarried Roger de Pilkington. The estate of William de Swillington ultimately came to Roger Swillington, and from him passed to his daughter Margaret, wife of Sir John Gra, and an extent of the "Manor of Helmingham" will be found in her inquisition p.m. in 1430,[3] and ultimately came to John Hopton, son of Thomas Hopton, natural son of Sir Robert Swillington, who probably took under some settlement. The manor is included in the inquisition p.m. of this John Hopton in 1479.[4]

[1] Add. Ch. 10044, 10053, 10055, 9812,
[2] Add. Ch. 10080.
[3] I.P.M., 8 Hen. VI. 40.
[4] I.P.M., 19 Edw. IV. 70.

HEMINGSTONE.

IN the time of the Norman Conquest there were two manors in this place. One was held by Rainald of Hervey de Berri, being the land which Ulmar a freeman held by commendation only, under Edric, Robert Malet's predecessor in the Confessor's time, viz., 100 acres of land, 6 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 1 belonging to the men in Saxon times, reduced to half a team by the time of the Survey, and 2 acres of meadow. And there was also a freeman with 4 acres, the whole being valued at 20*s*. The King and the Earl had the soc. Of this land William Malet was seised on the day of his death, and later Robert Malet, his son.[1]

The second manor was that of Isaac, being the land held by Leuric, a freeman in the Confessor's time. It then consisted of one carucate of land, 2 ploughteams, 4 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 2 hogs, 1 rouncy, 2 beasts, 11 sheep, 13 hogs, and 7 goats valued at 20*s*. By the time of the Survey the value had risen to 24*s*. 4*d*., but the ploughteams had come down half and the beasts half, while the number of the sheep had risen to 20, and the hogs to a like figure. There were also here in Isaac's holding three freemen with 24 acres, formerly having 1 ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey but half a team, valued at 5*s*. Of this holding the King and the Earl had the soc.[2]

Isaac's holding in Hemingstone also included 4 acres in demesne, valued at 8*d*., and a freeman with half an acre valued at 1*d*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc.[3]

Besides these two manors there were a number of small holdings here, quite a remarkable number to be enumerated in any place, a fact which is still noticeable later in the Testa de Nevill. Earl Alan had in demesne a socman with 15 acres, and 1 ploughteam valued at 2*s*. 6*d*.[4] Robert Malet held a freeman Etmar Leuric, predecessor of Robert Malet's mother, who had by commendation in the Confessor's time 4 acres, valued at 8*d*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc. This at the time of the Survey Robert Malet's mother held.[5]

Garenger held of Roger Bigot 5 acres, which a freeman named Farman, under commendation to Wicolf, formerly held. It was valued at 10*d*., and the King and the Earl had the soc. All Wicolf's land all these freemen whom Warenger held of Roger Bigot, were claimed by Roger de Rheims, who asserted that livery had been made to him before Roger Bigot. The Survey states that Hundred " cannot say the truth of this ; because that Garenger held of each of them ; but, however, that Warenger vouches the holding to belong to Roger Bigot's fee ; and Roger de Rheims offers to deny this by all kinds of law."[6]

Roger de Poictou held 20 freemen with 142 acres; one of them with 13 acres was under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, and he had the soc. And there were 6 bordars, 5 ploughteams, and 2 acres of meadow and half a church, with 15 acres, valued at 30*d*.

Eight acres used to belong to the church, but Hervey de Berri took them away. To the aforesaid church belonged 6 acres, which Phin, Richard's predecessor, took away. The value was formerly 40*s*., but at the time of the Survey 30*s*. These freemen Roger held in demesne and the King and the

[1] Dom. ii. 440*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 437*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 437*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 294*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 304*b*.
[6] Dom. ii. 338.

Earl had the soc. The holding was 6 quarantenes long and 6 broad, and it paid in a gelt 8*d*.

There was also attached to this holding a church with three acres, valued at 6*d*. Roger also held an acre, of which Almar, the King's provost, had possession at the time of the Survey. It was held in the Confessor's time by a freeman, Lewin, with 1 bordar, valued at 2*d*., and the King and the Earl had the soc. Roger also had a freeman, Adelwin, with an acre and a half, valued at 3*d*., and a freeman, Brictmar, with a like quantity, valued at 4*d*.[1] Amongst the possessions of Roger de Poictou here, according to the Great Survey, another small holding was of a freeman with an acre and a half, formerly valued at 4*d*., but then at 3*d*., which Isaac then held of Roger. Of this the King and the Earl had the soc.[2]

The Bishop of Bayeux held 2 freemen under commendation to Sacho, the predecessor of Piperell, with 10 acres, valued at 28*d*. The King and the Earl had the soc. Ralph de Savigni held of Roger Bigot, and he of the Bishop. The Bishop also held 2 freemen, Brunwin and Godric, with 3 acres, valued at 6*d*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc. Roger de Bigot also held this of the Bishop.[3]

The Abbot of Ely had a socman here with 12 acres, which was later held by William de Scoies of the abbot. It was included in the valuation of Blakenham. The abbot also had Iric, a freeman, under commendation to the abbot, and in his soc, holding 15 acres and 2 bordars valued at 2*s*. 6*d*.[4]

Humphry, son of Aubrey, had 3 freemen, with 9 acres, valued at 30*s*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc.[5] Amongst the land of the Vavasours here we find a freeman with 20 acres in the King's soc, 5 bordars, and 1 ploughteam, valued at 5*s*., and a freeman, Brictuolt, with 4 acres, valued at 8*d*.[6]

Manor of Hemingstone.

The two manors of the Domesday Survey came later into one lordship held by Rowland le Pettour or le Farcere, and also by Rowland and Baldwin le Pettour of the King by serjeanty. As late as 1330 we find Rowland le Fartere mentioned in connection with lands in Hemingstone and Gosbeck.[7] Camden's account of this place is this: "That in it Baldwin le Petteur (observe the name) held land by serjeanty for which he was obliged every Christmas day to perform before our lord the King of England, one Saltus, one Sufflatus, and one Bumbolus, or as it is read in another place, he held it by a Saltus, a Sufflas, and a Pettus. Such was the plain jolly mirth of those days. It is also observed that the Manor of Langhale belonged to this fee."[8]

[1] Dom. ii. 351*b*, 352, 352*b*.
[2] *Ib*.
[3] Dom. ii. 375*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 383.
[5] Dom. ii. 436.
[6] Dom. ii. 446.
[7] I.P.M., 4 Edw. III. 2nd Nos. 44.
[8] Camb. i. 443. Christopher Grove, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who about 1718 was presented to the rectory of the parish, which he held to the time of his death in 1769, and was buried in the church of Clopton, where is the following curious inscription, alluding to Hemingstone's peculiar tenure. As Mr. Grove was born about 1680, he had lived under eight sovereigns:—

CHR. GROVE, A.M., AULÆ
CLARI
PRINCIPIBUS OCTO
SUBJECTUS, RECTOR UBI
OLIM
REGIBUS ANGLIACIS
SOLVEBAT LUDRICA TELLUS
DE CARCERE SIMONIS, ET
MURUS SAXEUS ABSTAT.

The "Murus Saxeus" probably refers to an ancient tenement in Hemingstone, formerly called "Stone Hall," and now commonly "Stone Wall."

The service later being regarded as not quite decent, was remitted for 16*s.* 8*d.* a year at the King's Exchequer. In the time of Rich. I. the manor was held by Jeffrey, son of Hubert de Afleton, son of Rowland, and in 1205 by Alexander de Brompton and Agnes his wife, sister and heir of this Jeffrey. In the 7 John they gave 15 marks to have this manor without any partition to Agnes's sister, and the Manor of Langhale, in Norfolk, was then a part or member of this, being held by the same parties, and under the same tenure.

The next lord seems to have been Edmund de Brompton, probably a son of Alexander.[1] According to the Testa de Nevill his holding here was valued at x*li.*,[2] and then we find the manor held in 1234 by William de Rus, whose daughter and heir married Richard de Brewse.

In 1316 John de Bacun was lord. The manor was in the time of Hen. VI. held by Thomas Brewse and Elizabeth his wife, who in 1456 levied a fine against Thomas Gardener, chaplain,[3] and with the Brewse family the manor seems to have continued for some generations, for the next we hear of it is when vested in Anna or Amy, wife of Sir Roger Townshend, Knt., who was daughter and coheir of William Brewse, of Fressingfield, and died 25th July, 1551, when the manor went to her great-grandson, Roger Townshend, son of Richard, son of John, son of the above-named Anna,[4] and on Roger's death it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Townshend, of Rainham.[5]

In 1764 the manor was vested in Richard Colville, a lineal descendant of the Colvilles, lords of Carlton Colvile, in Mutford Hundred, from the Norman Conquest, who subsequently became seated at Newton Hall, in the Isle of Ely, which the family held during a period of 500 years. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Nathaniel Acton, of Hemingstone, and with her acquired this manor.

He had issue five sons and four daughters, and died 12th April, 1784. In the chancel floor of Hemingstone Church is a marble ledger slab, with the following inscription :—

Here lyeth the Body of
Richard Colvile
Late of this Parish Esqr.
who died April 12th 1780.
Aged 52 years.
He was a sincere Friend and Compassionate to the Poor.
Here also Lyeth the Body of
Elizabeth his late Wife
who was the only daughter of
Nathaniel Acton
Late of this Parish Esqr.
by Elizabeth his Wife ;
She departed this Life
on October 9th, 1784
Aged 47 years.
A Loving Wife, a Tender and affectionate
Mother and a Sincere Friend.

The manor passed to Richard's eldest son, Robert Colville, who lived in Wimpole Street, London. He married Amelia, eldest daughter of Sir

[1] Testa de Nevill, 283, 295.
[2] Testa de Nevil, 286, *sub nominee* Bremton.
[3] Feet of Fines, 34 Hen. VI. 14.
[4] I.P.M., 7 Edw. VI. 67.
[5] See Manor of Akenham, in this Hundred.

Charles Asgill, Bart., and died 25th Sept. 1799, aged 36 years. Upon a mural tablet south of the altar in Hemingstone Church is a small emblazoned shield: Az. a lion rampant Arg. collared with a label of three points, COLVILLE; impaling, Per fesse. Arg. and Vert. a pale counterchanged, over all three lions' heads erased Gu., ASGILL.

Also an inscription:—

Sacred
to the Memory of
Robert Colville Esq.
late of Newton Hall in the Isle of Ely
and of Hemingston Hall in this county,
who died 24th September 1799 (*sic*)
Aged 36 years.
Adorned with every manly virtue
He was universally beloved.
Sacred also to the memory of
Amelia his wife
daughter of Sir Charles Asgill Bart.
Who died 12th July, 1825.
Aged 65 years.
Lovely and excellent in every relation of life,
Gentlest in affections, exalted in mind,
Her memory is revered by her surviving sons,
who place this monumental tablet
in record of their parents.

Robert Colville left four sons, the eldest of whom, Sir Charles Henry Colville, resided at Duffield Hall, in Derbyshire, and married Harriet Anne, daughter and heir of Thomas Porter Bonell, heir to the families of Porter and Coupe. The other three sons of Robert Colville were Frederick, Augustus Asgill, Rector of Great and Little Livermere, and Robert Henry, in the 3rd Guards.

The manor later vested in Mileson Edgar, who held in 1839.

Hemingstone Hall is a brick mansion in the Elizabethan style, situated in a pleasant vale 6 miles, from Ipswich. It was erected by William Style, who died in 1655. It appears to have been acquired by William Martin, son of Capt. William Martin, R.N., and Arabella his wife, daughter of Admiral Sir William Rowley, K.B., which Captain William Martin was the son of Bennett Martin, M.D., 3rd son of Tutchen Martin, son of Captain Roger Martin, son of Roger Martin, of Stepney. William Martin, of Hemingstone, was a Captain in Elliot's horse, and married Sarah, daughter of Admiral Sir Joseph Rowley, Bart., and on his death the mansion passed to his 2nd son, Richard Bartholomew Martin, who, 5th April, 1832, married Juliana, daughter of John Donovan Verner, and on his death 11th April, 1855, was succeeded by his son—present owner—Major-General William George Martin, J.P., who 19th May, 1865, married Margaret, 2nd daughter of William Strahan, of Sidmouth, by Anne his wife, only child of Gen. Sir George Baltell Fisher, R.A.

Arms of COLVILLE: Az. a lion rampant Arg. over it in fesse a label of 3 points Gu. Of MARTIN: Arg. two bars Gules.

HENLEY.

IN the time of King Edward the Confessor a manor was held here by Uluric, a freeman, who had a carucate of land and 70 acres. Attached to this manor were 2 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 1 belonging to the tenants, 4 acres of meadow, 3 rouncies, 2 beasts, 10 hogs, and 40 sheep. Also a church with 8 acres, valued altogether at 40*s*. By the time of the Domesday Survey, the value had increased to 48*s*., the manor being then held by Roger of Walter the Deacon, and the King and the Earl having the soc. The details of the belongings of the manor had considerably varied, for at the time of the Survey there were 6 bordars, 3 beasts, 2 hogs, and 43 sheep, but one less ploughteam in demesne. There were also held by Walter the Deacon, 6 freemen with 36 acres, 1 ploughteam in place of 1½ employed earlier, of which the value was 7*s*., as against the valuation in Saxon days of 6*s*. 8*d*. This also Roger held of Walter the Deacon.

A second manor was included in the possessions of this Walter the Deacon. It had been held in the Confessor's time by Swaine, a freeman, with 40 acres. There was 1 ploughteam, together with 1 bordar. The earlier valuation was 10*s*., but by the time of the Survey the value had risen to 18*s*. This Walter the Deacon held in demesne. "It" (whatever this referred to) "was one league in length and half a league in breadth, and it paid in a gelt 20*d*." Both of this last manor and the preceding holding the King and the Earl had the soc.[1]

A third manor was held in the Confessor's time by Tepekin, a freeman under commendation to Harold, and consisted of 2 carucates. There were 16 bordars, 4 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 4 belonging to the tenants, 8 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 6 hogs, 7 beasts, 14 hogs, and 30 sheep. To the church appertained 2 acres. The whole was valued at £4. At the time of the Great Survey this manor was held by Eudo the Steward in his demesne of Roger de Oburville the tenant in chief, and the value had decreased to £3. The serfs by this time seem to have disappeared, and there was a ploughteam less in demesne, and also one less belonging to the tenants. To this manor 4 freemen having 8 acres and a team of 2 oxen valued at 2*s*. were added, and of these the King and the Earl had the soc.[2]

There were also in this place a few small holdings. Robert Malet held a freeman under commendation to Stanwin with 3 acres under Harold, valued at 8*d*. This at the time of the Survey was held by Humfrey. Humfrey held of Robert Malet 3 acres which had formerly been held by a freeman under commendation to Stanwin under Harold, valued at 8*d*. The soc was in the abbot.[3] In the possessions of Roger de Poictou was a freeman holding 6 acres, valued at 12*d*., of which holding the soc was in the King; and a freewoman with half an acre valued at 1*d*., of which holding the soc was in the King and the Earl.[4] The Abbot of Ely held a freeman by commendation and soc, having half an acre, valued at 1*d*.[5]

Finally, amongst the lands of Isaac, the Domesday tenant in chief, were 16 acres of free land in Henley, but belonging to Hemingstone, and included in its valuation.[6]

[1] Dom. ii. 427.
[2] Dom. ii. 404*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 305*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 352*b*, 353.
[5] Dom. ii. 384.
[6] Dom. ii. 437*b*.

Manor of Henley.

The three manors in Henley must at a very early date have gone into two or merged into one, for it is not quite clear whether there were not two manors here in the middle of the 17th century. Roger de Oburville seems to have been the chief lord in the time of William the Conqueror, though Davy assigns this position to Roger de Poictou. In the time of King John the Bishop of Norwich must have had a considerable holding in Henley, as he had then a grant from the Crown of the view of frankpledge and assize of bread and ale. The Bishop no doubt exercised manorial rights,[1] and in 1307 we find a grant of free warren to the prior of Holy Trinity, Norwich.[2]

The Davy MSS. state that John Sturmyn held the manor, and that in 1239 the same passed to his son and heir, Robert Sturmyn, also that in 1259 John de Weyland was lord, and had a grant of free warren here. The lordship seems to have belonged later to the Honor of Eye, for it was included in the grant made of this by King Edw. III. to his brother, John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, who died without issue. Amongst the Ministers' Accounts in the Public Record Office for 10 Edw. III. will be found the Commissioner and Receivers' Accounts of land there stated to be " late of John, Earl of Cornwall," in Henley.[3]

The manor subsequently became vested in Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh, for he obtained a charter of free warren in 1349[4] to himself, his wife, and their heirs, and on his death the manor passed to his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Despencer. A fine was levied of the Manor of " Henley Hall, in 1546 by William Dameron and others against Thomas Sekford and others,[5] but the following year there appears to have been a grant by letters patent of confirmation by the King, and an Act of Parliament vesting the manor in the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus. will be found a Lease granted in 1567 by the said Dean and Canons both of the manor and the advowson to Thomas Gooche.[6]

Amongst the Exchequer Depositions are particulars of four different suits respecting the manor and the advowson, all of which show that the Dean and Canons were interested. The first was taken at Henley in 1611-12 in a suit betewen Daniel Heron and John Maplesden respecting the manor, parsonage, vicarage, and tithes, and in it is mentioned an agreement between the Monastery of Norwich and Thomas Gooch touching the tithes.

The second was taken at Codenham in 1621 in a suit between the same Daniel Heron and the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Norwich, and others. It related to the town and vicarage, the manor and the tithes, and these are stated to have been the possessions of the late monastery of Norwich. Sir Richard Sorrell, John Maplesden, and Richard Hutchinson, vicars, are mentioned.

The third was taken also at Codenham the same year in a suit between the said Daniel Heron and Andrew Sorrell; and the fourth was also taken at Codenham in 1634 in a suit between the said Dean and Chapter and Jeremias Catlyn and others respecting the manor and parsonage of Henley and rectory of Barham, and deals with meets, bounds, and perambulations,

[1] See Q.W. 729.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 35 Edw. I. 68.
[3] Bundle 1094, No. 12; Bundle 1095, No. 2.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 23 Edw. III. 3.
[5] Fine, Easter, 38 Hen. VIII.
[6] Add. Ch. 1386.

and also encroachment, tithes, and right of way. It is in view of what has been said above that we are inclined to think there must have been two manors in Henley, for it is clear that the existing manor was vested in William Dameron at the time of his decease in 1558, when it passed to his son and heir, John Dameron.

This family had long been settled at Henley, for we find amongst the wills of residents here proved at Ipswich between 1444 and 1455, the will of Galfridus Damron,[1] and that of John Damron.[2]

They certainly had the hall, known as "Henley Hall." Edward Dameron seems to have succeeded John. He married Margery, daughter of Judge Clench, of Holbrook. Edmund, their son, sold the manor and hall to Ralph Meadows, a younger son of William Meadows, of Witnesham, in 1630. Ralph Meadows, who was one of the chief constables of the Hundred of Bosmere and Claydon, and had an estate af about £200 a year, married Mary, daughter of Robert Denny, of Stonham Parva, and died in 1679. John Meadows held the manor about 1750, and married Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Brooke, of Kersey Priory. He died, and was buried at Henley, 4th July, 1769, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Meadows, of Henley Hall, who in 1774 obtained an Act of Parliament enabling him to take the surname and arms of Theobald pursuant to the will of his aunt, Elizabeth Theobald, widow.

He was High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1787, and married Elizabeth, daughter of James Morgan, of Hemingstone. In 1776 another Act was passed to amend the former, and also to enable John Meadows, eldest son of the said John (then John Meadows Theobald) and the heirs of his body to take the said surname and bear the arms of Theobald.

John Meadows Theobald the elder died 24th April, 1788, when John Meadows Theobald, his son, succeeded. He was a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Suffolk, and married 1st Mary, daughter of William Snell, of Needham Market, who died without issue; and 2ndly, Mary Penelope, widow of Thomas Barstone, Capt. in the service of the East India Company, and daughter of William Strutt, of Sudbury, by whom he had issue a son and a daughter. He died at Claydon Hall, 4th May, 1830, in his 82nd year, when his only son, the Rev. John Meadows Theobald, succeeded him. In 1885 Mrs. Catherine Theobald held the manor. Henley Hall is now the residence and property of Mrs. Arthur Wolfe.

Arms of MEADOW: Sa., a chevron Erm. betw. 3 pelicans with wings endorsed, Or.

[1] Fol. 22. [2] *Ib.*

MICKFIELD.

THE Abbot of St. Edmunds held here 60 acres as a manor in the Confessor's time. There were 2 villeins, 3 bordars, 1 serf, 1 ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the tenants, 3 acres of meadow, 3 beasts, 10 hogs, 27 sheep, and 21 goats, then valued at 10*s*. At the time of the Domesday Survey the value was 15*s*., and the King and the Earl had the soc. Ailric, a freeman, also held here 60 acres of which the abbot had the commendation. A villein, a bordar, a ploughteam and 2 acres of meadow were attached to the holding. There was also a church with 8 acres and half a ploughteam. This holding was formerly valued at 10*s*., but by the time of the Survey at 15*s*. The land was vested in the abbot by reason of Ailric having in the Confessor's time married one who held the land freely in the King's soc, but the abbot claimed to have the soc of the King's gift. Berengar was the tenant of the abbot. It was a league long and 8 quarantenes broad, and paid in a gelt 2*d*.[1]

The only other holding in Mickfield mentioned in the Domesday Survey was a matter of 12 acres and 3 bordars held by Ralph de Savigni of Ranulph Peverell, tenant in chief. There was also half a church with 2½ acres of meadow, all included in the valuation of Ulverston (Ulverston Hall). The King and the Earl had soc over the whole.[2]

These lands subsequently formed the four manors of Mickfield—the Manor of Mickfield, the Manor of Hammonds, the Manor of Wolney Hall, and the Manor of Flede Hall.

Manor of Mickfield.

The manor held at the time of the Survey by Berengarius was in the time of Rich. I. vested in Roger de Hoo, for we meet with a fine between Sampson, Abbot of Bury, and Roger de Hoo of two knights' fees in this parish, in Uggeshall in this county, and Topcroft in Norfolk, which Berengarius held of the abbot at the time of the Survey, wherein Roger acknowledged the tenure, and that when the scutage was 20*s*. he would pay 20*s*., when more he would pay more, and when less he would pay less, and to perform ward to Norwich Castle. Roger seems to have been followed by William de Hoo, who had the advowson. William was succeeded in 1213 by his son and heir, Roger de Hoo.

Amongst the Abbreviation of Pleas in the reign of King John there is a finding in an action by Roger de Hoo against Bartholomew, son of Roger, that William de Hoo, father of the said Roger, made the last presentation to the living of Mickfield.[3]

By 1316 the lordship was held by Sir John de Boyland, and in 1428 by Thomas Singleton. William Mikyefeld, who died in 1441, seems to have held the manor, for, according to Davy, he granted it to John Ulveston. This statement is borne out by the will of William "Mekylfeld," dated 7th Nov. 1439, and proved 30th June, 1441, for he leaves by it to his wife his Manor of Cravens in Henham, &c., "except all that tenement called Middletons, certain lands lying therebi whiche I have assigned and boundid thereto to the value of x marks yerli, and also x acr. in Rasshefen and Redfen at Bregge, &c., whiche Tenement and lands my perpos and will were to annexe to my Maner of Blyford to my heir in exchange and satisfaccon for

[1] Dom. ii. 360*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 417.
[3] Abbr. of Pleas., 15 John, Trin. 2.

the maner of Mekelfeld of my inheritance, whiche Maner of Mykelfeld I have graunted bi my dede to John Ulvestone and to his heirs in recompense and satisfaccon for cc marks which Thomas Ulvestone his fader before payid for the sayd Maner of Cravenes."

But Davy also makes William Mekylfeld, son of Robert, lord, which William, he says, died in 1497. Davy next makes William Hare, who, he states, died in 1541, lord.

This is probably correct, for we meet with a fine in 1535 levied by this William Hare and others against George Pulham and others, and this was no doubt on the occasion of the purchase of the manor by William Hare.[1] There was also a fine levied in 1540 of the manor and also of the advowson by John Ball and others against Etheldreda Hare.[2]

Davy also makes Sir Nicholas Hare, who died in 1557, lord. This too may be correct, for we meet in 1551 with a fine levied of the manor by Thomas Freman against the said Sir Nicholas Hare and others.[3] For an account of Sir Nicholas Hare, see Woodbridge Ufford Manor, in Loes Hundred.

His eldest son, Michael, held the lordship on the death of his father in 1557, and died without issue 31st Oct. 1562 or 1563.[4] The above is founded on Davy's statement of Sir Nicholas Hare being lord, but the inquisition post mortem of William Hare (who did not die, as Davy supposes, in 1541, but the 17th Nov. 1539), does not bear out the statement of Davy. This makes Etheldreda Hibberd, sister and heir of Thomas Hare, and daughter and heir of the said William, his heir at law,[5] and the next inquisition p.m. we find is that of Sir Richard Hare, who died 31st Oct. 1557, seised of the manor, leaving Margaret, his daughter and heir aged 28.[6] We are unable to offer any explanation, except that Davy has made a mistake, and the manor never belonged to Sir Nicholas Hare beneficially.

Amongst the Harleian Rolls in the Brit. Mus. we find an exemption of the manor from ecclesiastical taxation in 1372.[7] And also the confirmation of a grant of the manor in 1439 amongst the Cotton MSS. in the same depository.[8]

Manor of Hammonds.

This manor was held in 1515 by John Garneys, of Kenton Hall, whose will is dated 20th July, 1523.[9] He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Sulyard, of Wetherden, Lord Chief Justice, by Margaret, his first wife, daughter and heir of Hungate. He had issue three sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Robert Garneys, succeeded to the Kenton Hall property, but his father during his lifetime settled the Manor of Hammonds in remainder on Thomas Garneys, his youngest son.

Thomas Garneys, this son, resided at Great Bealings, and was one of his mother's executors in 1537. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Anthony Bedingfield, of Oxburgh, co. Norfolk, who after her first husband's death married Brice Rokewood. A fine was levied of the manor in 1545 by Thomas Stookes against this Thomas Garneys.[10]

Thomas Garneys died about 1566,[11] when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Garneys, who also resided at Great Bealings. In 1576 a

[1] Fine, Mich. 27 Hen. VIII.
[2] Fine, Mich. 32 Hen. VIII.
[3] Fine, Hil. 5 Edw. VI.
[4] I.P.M., Ipswich, 20th Dec. 5 Eliz.
[5] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VIII. 134.
[6] I.P.M., 4 and 5 Ph. and M. 31.
[7] Harl. Rolls, A. A. 22.
[8] Cott. iv. 34.
[9] Will P.C.C. 138 Briggs.
[10] Fine, Hil. 37 Hen. VIII.
[11] Admon. Cur. Ep. Norw., 13th Jan. 1566.

fine was levied of the manor against this John Garneys by Francis Mamock.[1] John married Anne, daughter of Thomas Sylesden, and died 4th July, 1583, at Stokesby, in Norfolk.[2]

The manor was then held of John Clere, of Stonham Manor, and was valued at £4. 13s. 4d. Nicholas Garneys, son and heir of John, succeeded to the lordship. He appears as "Nicholas Garnish a recusant" in the State Papers for 1652.[3]

He married Audrey, half-sister of Thomas Dade, of Tannington, daughter of Thomas Dade by Anne, his wife, daughter of Richard Cornwallis, and died 2nd Feb. 1653,[4] when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Garneys. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Nathaniel Atherold, of Hasketon, and dying about 1675[5] was succeeded by his son and heir, John Garneys, of Debenham, who married Grace Bird, and died 2nd Sept. 1706.[6]

Manor of Flede Hall.

We learn little respecting this manor. It is probably one of the first two manors in Micklefield, treated of under another name. In 1764 it was vested in William Middleton, of Crowfield Hall, aud has since descended in a like course with the Manor of Lawshall, in Babergh Hundred, and is now vested in Lord de Saumarez.

A Manor of Mickfield is included in the inquisition p.m. of Sir Anthony Hopton, who died 15th Aug. 1555.[7]

Manor of Wolney Hall.

This manor seems to have belonged to the alien priory of Grestein in Normandy, and was sold by that religious house about 1347 to one Sydemams de Lymbergh. It is quite possible that this manor is identical with one of the other manors in Micklefield already dealt with. It was vested in 1764 in Lord Orwell, in 1855 in Sir R. S. Adair, and descending like the Manor of Cratfield Le Roos, in Blything Hundred, is now vested in Sir Frederick Edward Shafto Adair, 4th Bart.

[1] Fine, Mich. 18-19 Eliz.
[2] Will Cur. Ep. Norw. 23rd Feb. 1579, proved 14th March, 1583; I.P.M., 10th Oct. 26 Eliz. (1584).
[3] Cal. of Comp. 1947.
[4] Will P.C.C. 389 Brent, proved 24th Sept. 1653.
[5] Will Cur. Ep. Norw. 1st May, 1672, proved in 1675.
[6] Will 1706.
[7] I.P.M., 2 and 3 Ph. and M. 62.

NETTLESTEAD.

IN the Confessor's time, Gouty, a freeman, held 5 carucates of land as a manor. There were 7 villeins, 6 bordars, 4 serfs, 5 ploughteams in demesne, 2 belonging to the tenants, 8 acres of meadow, 1 mill, 27 hogs, and 36 sheep. Also a church with 8 acres. By the time of the Domesday Survey the ploughteams in demesne, which since Saxon times had come down to half a team, stood at 1, but there was a rouncy in addition. To the manor Earl Ralph had added 34 freemen, over 26 of whom in the Confessor's time the Earl's predecessor had commendation, and they had 2 carucates and a half, formerly with 8 ploughteams, but then with 6 only, 3 acres of meadow, and a church with 70 acres and a half. The manor was always valued at £7. 10s., and the freemen at 50s. It was a league long and half a league broad, and paid 5*d.* in a gelt. At the time of the Survey Halandlt held this manor of Earl Alan.

A second manor was held here by Humphrey of Earl Alan, and consisted of 60 acres, 1 bordar, 1 ploughteam, and 5 acres of meadow, valued in the Confessor's time at 10s., but at the time of the Survey at 20s.[1]

The manor as it existed later extended into Somersham, Willisham, Blakenham by the Waters, and the adjoining parishes.

Nettlestead Manor.

It was given to Alan, surnamed Rufus of Fergaunt (by reason of his red hair) son of Eudo, Earl of Brittany, in France. He came in with the Conqueror, and commanded the rear of the army in the Battle of Hastings, and for his services in this battle, and later in the siege of York, received the title of Earl of Richmond. He was a man of high attainments and very generous, being a munificent donor to the great Abbey of St. Mary, at York, and to other religious houses.

He married 1st Constance, daughter of King William the Conqueror, but had no issue, and 2ndly Ermengarde, the divorced wife of William, Duke of Aquitaine. He died in 1089, and was succeeded by his brother Alan Niger, 2nd Earl of Richmond and Earl of Brittany, who was the tenant of the manor in Domesday Survey. He died without issue in 1093, and was buried at Bury St. Edmund's Abbey. His successor was his brother Stephen, 3rd Earl. He married Hawise, daughter of the Earl of Guincamp, and had a son Alan, who succeeded him on his death 13th April, 1137. Alan III. was surnamed the Black or the Savage. He took an active part with Stephen in his contest with the Empress Maud. He was a man of war, and bore an unenviable reputation, being described as "a most deceitful and wicked person."

He succeeded in taking the Castle of Lincoln from the Earl of Chester by scaling the walls at night, and made desolate the lands of the Archbishop of York. He married Bertha, eldest daughter and coheir of Conan le Grosse, Duke of Bretagne, and dying the 30th March, 1146, was succeeded by his son Conan le Petit, 5th Earl of Richmond, called also Duke of Brittany. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and sister of Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, by whom he had an only daughter, Constance, who married 1st Geoffrey Plantagenet, 4th son of Hen. II., 2ndly Ranulf de Blondville, 4th Earl of Chester, but was soon

[1] Dom. ii. 294*b*.

after divorced, and took for a 3rd husband Guy, brother of Aimery, Viscount of Thowars, by whom she had two daughters, the eldest of whom, Alice, married Peter de Dreux or Manclere, to whom on the death of her grandfather Conan, the 20th Feb. 1171, this manor passed, and later vested in her son, John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond.

The manor was held under the Earl of Brittany by several, as we learn from various records. Valencia had a holding valued at £20 per annum, as stated in the Red Book of the Exchequer,[1] and Brito Balistarius had a carucate here of the value of £7, as stated in the Close Rolls of King John[2] while a little later we find from Testa de Nevill that Brito Philipus de Pirie held one moiety and Theobald de Belhus held the other moiety of Nettlestead, valued at £20, stated to be escheat of Peter Boterel Briton.[3]

On the Close Rolls we find an acknowledgment that other land of Brito

NETTLESTEAD.

Balistarius in Nettlestead is one knight's fee pertaining to the Earl of Brittany, as of the Honor of Richmond, and that then [1219] he was to have full seisin[4]; and there are two other orders on the Close Rolls in 1226 and 1227 touching the same holding. One is an order to give seisin to Nicholas de Nereford of land which Brito Balistarius held in Nettlestead to sustain him in the King's service, during pleasure,[5] and the other is a command that seisin of land, formerly held by Brito Balistarius, be made to Theobald de Belhus.[6]

In this last year, 1227, we find on the same Rolls "a pardon of the King to Theobald de Bellehus" for scutage in respect of Nettlestead Manor.[7] In 1228 we find this Theobald de Bellehus mentioned in the Charter Rolls,[8] and two years later Philip de Pyerrie,[9] who evidently had an interest in the

[1] Inquisitions concerning serjeanty.
[2] Close Rolls, 17 John pt. i. 7.
[3] T. de Nevill, 300.
[4] Close Rolls, 3 Hen. III. pt. ii. 1.
[5] Close Rolls, 10 Hen. III. 24.
[6] Close Rolls, 11 Hen. III. 17.
[7] Close Rolls, 11 Hen. III. 11.
[8] Chart. Rolls, 12 Hen. III. 4.
[9] Chart. Rolls, 14 Hen. III. ii. 3.

manor; for the following year we meet on the Close Rolls with an order to allow both Philip de "Pirie" and Theobald de "Bellehus" to have corn in the manor.[1]

In 1227, however, the manor seems to have been seized by the King, for he purports to grant the same to Richard, Earl of Cornwall. The manor was by special charter 1st May, 1241, granted by Hen. III. to Peter de Savoy, the queen's uncle.[2] In 1261 Peter de Savoy having become nervous of the jealousy of the nobility, surrendered this manor with various other possessions he had been the recipient of to his nephew, Hen. III., to the use of Prince Edward, his eldest son, and the King confirmed the grant to the Prince and his heirs, and to the Kings of England for ever, but the Prince granted the estates (including this manor) with the consent of his father the King to Mi. de Yatingden and Alice de Bathonia, his wife, and their heirs. Bartholomew de Yatingden, the brother, inherited, and he in 1280 settled the property on Master Henry de Branteston and Beatrice his wife, with remainder to Hugh de Branteston and Margaret his wife and their heirs.

In 1284 John de Agneus sued as heir of that family, but did not recover. This is Blomefield's statement, but though it is clear this manor was included in the surrender of Peter de Savoy to the Crown, it does not follow that it was included in the grant by the Prince to Mi. de Yatingden, and, in fact, does not seem to have been included; for we find the manor granted by Edw. I. to Robert, son of Henry de Tibetot, in consideration of his adherence to the King against his rebellious barons, and it appears from the grant which is on the Patent Rolls in 1278 that Hen. III. had in his lifetime made a grant of a similar character to Robert de Tibetot, for the grant of 1278 expressly states that it is made in extension of a grant made by Hen. III.[3]

Robert de Tibetot had been in the Holy Land with Edw. I., and was high in favour with that monarch. On his accession to the throne, Robert was made governor of Nottingham Castle, Justice of South Wales, and governor of the Castles of Carmarthen and Cardigan, and in 1292 was appointed the King's lieutenant for Wales, where he fought and defeated Rees ap Meredith in a great battle. He was subsequently in the wars in Gascony and Scotland, like his contemporary and predecessor in this manor. He married Eve, daughter of Pain de Chaworth, and died in 1297.[4] He was succeeded by his son, Pain de Tibetot, who was summoned to Parliament on the accession of Edw. II. as a Baron from 10th March, 1307-8 to 26th Nov. 1313.

He held the post of Justice of the Forests beyond Trent, and was governor of Northampton Castle, being slain at the Battle of Strivelin in 1314.[5] He married Agnes, daughter of William de Roos, of Hamlake, and on the Patent Rolls for 1311 we find a licence for "Payn Tybetot," to grant to Roger de Wortham, parson of the church of Nettlestead, the manor, and for them to regrant the same to the grantor and Agnes his wife and his heirs.[6]

In 1313 we find from the Patent Rolls that Pain de Tibetot had trouble from trespassers; for a commission was issued that year on his complaint

[1] Close Rolls, 15 Hen. III. 12, 6.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 25 Hen. III. 4, 46 Henry III. 3.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 6 Edw. I. 11.
[4] Extent, I.P.M., 26 Edw. I. 39. See Close Rolls, 26 Edw. I. 6.
[5] I.P.M., 8 Edw. II. 48.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. II. pt. i. 6, I.Q.D., 5 Edw. II. 58, N.R., File 87, 24.

that Roger de Scales, parson of the church of Baylham, Robert de Beumays, of Baylham, Richard de Perham, with others forcibly entered his free warren at Nettlestead, Bramford, Baylham, Somersham, Flowton, and Burstall, and hunted, took his hares and rabbits, and did other damage.[1]

The year of Pain Tibetot's death there is an order on the Close Rolls to the escheator not to meddle with the manors and advowson of Nettlestead, which "Payn Tybetot" and Agnes his wife held by feoffment from Roger de Wortham, parson of Arkeseye, and John Lucas, parson of Nettlestead.[2] Agnes Tibetot, his widow, remarried Thomas de Vere, and died in 1328,[3] when the manor passed to John de Tibetot, 2nd Baron, son and heir of Pain.

He served in the wars in France and Scotland, becoming governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1346. He was summoned to Parliament from 1st April, 1335, to 20th June, 1365-6, and married 1st Margaret, 4th, daughter of Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, and coheir of her brother Giles, Lord Badlesmere, and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Aspall and widow of Sir Thomas Wanton. The 2nd Baron died the 13th April, 1367,[4] when he was succeeded by his 2nd but eldest surviving son by his 1st wife, Robert de Tibetot, 3rd Baron. He was summoned to Parliament from 24th Feb. 1367-8, to 8 Jan. 1370-1, and married Margaret, daughter of William Deincourt, Lord Deincourt, and on the Originalia Rolls for 1366 we find an order to accept security from him and Margaret his wife of the manor and advowson of the church, stated to be held of the King in chief by knight's service, and of 240 acres of land, 30 of meadow, 4 of pasture, 3 of wood, 1 park, and £4 rent in Nettlestead, Parva Blakynham, Bramford, Somersham, and Baylham, and the advowson of the church of Blakynham, not held of the King.[5]

He died 13th April, 1372,[6] leaving issue three daughters, Margaret, Millicent, and Elizabeth, who, being minors, were given in ward to Richard le Scrope, 1st Lord Scrope, of Bolton. He disposed of these valuable persons somewhat to his own advantage, for he married Margaret to Roger le Scrope, his eldest son, Millicent to Stephen le Scrope, his third son, and Elizabeth to Sir Philip le Despencer the younger. This Philip was grandson and heir of Sir Philip le Despencer, a younger son of Hugh, Earl of Gloucester.

These daughters in 1385, making proof of their respective ages, had livery of their lands, and on the partition the lordship and Manor of Nettlestead, with the Manor of Little Blakenham, fell to Sir Philip le Despencer, who died seised of the same in 1424.[7]

The inquisition post mortem found that Sir Philip le Despencer held the manor for life by the curtesy of England after the death of Elizabeth his wife, mother of Margery, wife of Roger Wentworth,[8] and daughter and heir of the said Philip and Elizabeth. It showed that the property consisted of the site of the manor house of Nettlestead Manor, 160 acres of land, and an old orchard with 13*s.* and 4*d.* of rents of assize, and that the same were held of the King in chief, the remainder being vested after the death of Philip in John Loterell and others, and in the heirs of Thomas Wentworth. A

[1] Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. II. pt. ii. 21*d*, 16*d*.
[2] Close Rolls, 8 Edw. II. 34.
[3] I.P.M., 2 Edw. III. 42.
[4] I.P.M., 41 Edw. III. 59.
[5] Originalia, 41 Edw. III. 3.
[6] Extent, I.P.M., 46 Edw. III. 62, 64.
[7] I.P.M., 2 Hen. VI. 31.
[8] He was a younger son of John Wentworth, of North Elmsall, co. York, grandson of John Wentworth, a younger son of William Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, co. York, who died in 1308.

pardon for having alienated without licence will be found on the Patent Rolls for 1425.[1]

The manor accordingly passed to Sir Philip le Despencer's daughter, Margery, wife of Roger Wentworth. Her first husband had been John, Lord Roos, of Hamlake, co. York, who was slain by the Duke of Clarence, 22nd March, 1420-1. There was no issue of this first marriage of Margery.

The young widow had in dower at the time of her second marriage with Roger Wentworth, the Castle of Helmesley, with the lordship thereto belonging; the Manors of Haugh and Synton, co. York; the Manors of Chilham and Walryngton, co. Kent, the Manor of Braundeston, and the third part of the Manor of Stoke-Danbury, co. Northampton; also the Manor of Preston-Beauset, co. Bucks; the Manor of Barkeston, called Pellhouse place, with two parts of the Manor of Redmylde, co. Leicester; as also £63. 14*s*. 4*d*. annual rent out of the fee farm rent of the City of York, and eight bovates of land in Eykering, co. Notts. Roger Wentworth was an intimate friend of Henry, Lord Scrope, of Masham, who by his will dated the 23rd June, 1415, left him a legacy. Roger Wentworth died[2] the 21st Oct., 1452, and his widow survived until the 20th April, 1478,[3] being then over eighty years of age, having had by her 2nd husband three sons and two daughters, 1 Sir Philip Wentworth, Knt., 2 Henry Wentworth, of Codham, in Essex, ancestor of Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, co. Essex, Knt., who was created a baronet on the institution of the Order, and 3 Thomas, Rector of Barrow.

Her will, 30 Aug, 1477, in its original Latin is given at length in the "History of Queen's College, Cambridge," published in 1867 by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Part of the will in English appeared in the "Testamenta Vetusta" of Sir N. H. Nicolas. She directed her burial to be in the chapel of the college dedicated to St. Margaret and St. Bernard, "on the north side of the choir, under my window of the said saints." Bequests are made to the altars of the churches of St. Botolph, Cambridge, Nettlestead, Somersham, Blakenham, and the Friars Minors, Ipswich. To her grandson and heir, Sir Henry Wentworth, she bequeathed twelve dishes, a goblet, and a basin all of silver, under the condition that her said heir should cause at his own proper expense the body of his father, Dom. Philip Wentworth, Knt., to be transferred to the church of Newsam, in Lincolnshire, and a marble stone to be laid over his body, and another marble stone to be laid over the body of his mother in the Church of the Order of St. Francis (Friars Minors), Ipswich. The terms of the will are not very clear, and the reading has been adopted which seems most plausible, but as the surname is not used, and both the lady's father and son bore the name Philip, she may possibly have referred to her father and not her son.[4]

Sir Philip Wentworth was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1447-8, when he could not have been more than 23 years of age, and at that time and in later Parliaments represented the county of Suffolk. He fought in the Civil Wars on the Lancastrian side, and is alleged to have forsaken the standard at the first Battle of St. Albans in 1455; but doubt has been

[1] Pat. Rolls, 3 Hen. VI. pt. i. 12.

[2] His will is dated 5th June, 1452. See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. 10.

[3] Her will was proved 28th May, 1478. I.P.M., 18 Edw. IV. 36.

[4] A portrait of Sir Henry Wentworth is in the possession of Lord De L'Isle and Dudley. It was painted in 1484.

thrown on this, and if true it would certainly appear strange that he should have been entrusted again with the sheriff's office, and re-elected to serve in Parliament. He was attainted on the accession of Edw. IV., and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Hexham and executed the 18th May, 1464. He married Mary, daughter of John, Lord Clifford, and dying in the lifetime of his mother the manor on her death passed to Philip's son and heir, Sir Henry Wentworth.

By an Act of Parliament the same year his father was executed he was restored in blood, and the effect of his father's attainder removed. In 1474 he took part in the expedition into France in respect of which he received £81. 18*s*. for himself, four men, and 24 archers. The 17th Jan. 1477, he was made one of the Knights of the Bath, with others of distinction, on the occasion of the marriage of Richard, Duke of York, the King's second son, with the daughter and heir of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, then but 5 years of age. In 1482 he was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and mostly resided at Pontefract In 1489 he was commissioned to examine what number of archers, armed and arrayed, could be provided at the King's expense in the county of Suffolk, and to certify the number thereof, the King being about to send an army for the relief of Brittany ; also in 1492 he was commissioned with Thomas, Earl of Surrey, and others to confer with the King's subjects in Yorkshire about raising a supply for the maintenance of the fleet and army he was sending against the French.

He married twice, 1st Anne, daughter of Sir John Say, of Broxburn, Hertfordshire, and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of John Nevill, Marquis of Montagu, and widow of Thomas, Lord Scrope of Masham and Upsal, co. York. Sir Henry's will is dated the 17th Aug. 1499, and it was proved the 27th Feb. 1500. From the will of his wife, Elizabeth, Lady Scrope, 7th March, 1518, we learn the burial place, for she provides that her own body be buried in the Black Friars in London, beside her first husband, Thomas, Lord Scrope, and adds, " I will that a tomb be made over Sir Henry Wentworth, Knt., late my husband, lying in Newsam Abbey in Lincolnshire to the value of xx*l*. sterling." Her will was proved the 9th Dec. 1521. The manor passed to Sir Henry's son and heir, Sir Robert Wentworth.

Sir Robert was made one of the Knights of the Bath at the Coronation of Hen. VIII., and was High Sheriff for Norfolk and Suffolk in 1509, and amongst the State Papers in 1512 will be found a pardon and release to him in this office.[1] He again filled the office in 1517. In 1513 he is found amongst the retinue of the King at Calais, and again in 1520, when the Kings of England and of France met on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. He married Anne, daughter of Sir James Tyrrell, of Gipping, Knt., the man who is alleged to have been party to the murder of Edward V. and his brother in the Tower.

Amongst the Bodleian Charters will be found a grant by him to Edward White of an annuity of 26*s*. 8*d*., charged on the manor by a deed dated the 25th March, 1520.[2]

Sir Robert Wentworth died the 17th Oct. 1528,[3] and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Thomas, created Baron Wentworth, of Nettlestead, the 2nd Dec. 1529. He had served in the army sent into France in 1523, under the command of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and for his valiant conduct at the taking of Bray and Montelicher had been knighted

[1] S.P. 4 Hen. VIII. 3851.
[2] 11 Hen. VIII. Bodl. Suff. Ch. 642.
[3] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VIII. 60.

by the Duke. The year following his elevation to the peerage he subscribed the celebrated declaration sent to the Pope representing that if he did not confirm the divorce of King Hen. VIII. he would endanger his supremacy in England. In 1532 he attended the King at his interview with the French King at Boulogne, and in 1545 was commissioned to array all men able to bear arms in the county of Suffolk. Later he became a Privy Councillor, and was made Lord Chamberlain of the Royal Household to Edw. VI. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, K.B., by Anne his wife, daughter and coheir to Sir William Stonor, Knt., by Anne his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Neville, Marquis of Montagu. Lord Wentworth died the 3rd March, 1550-1,[1] in the King's Palace at Westminster, and was buried in the Abbey on the 7th March, " with much heraldic pomp, the children, priests, and clerks attending in surplices, and Miles Coverdale, the translator of the Bible, preaching his funeral sermon."[2] Lord Wentworth had seventeen children, and the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas, 2nd Lord Wentworth. In 1542 he was with the army in Scotland under the command of the Duke of Norfolk, and in 1544 with the English army in France. Again in 1547 he was in Scotland fighting under the Duke of Somerset, where, in the camp at Roxburgh, he was dubbed Knight-Banneret. The same year he was elected representative of the county of Suffolk in Parliament. He was the Deputy of Calais under Queen Mary, and in command when the place was lost to the English the 30th Jan. 1557-8. Fortunately he was retained prisoner until ransomed in the first year of Elizabeth, and on his return to England, upon a trial by his peers he was honourably acquitted the 22nd April, 1559. He appears as one of the lords who sat in judgment at the trial of the Duke of Norfolk in 1572. Mr. W. L. Rutton, in some articles in the East Anglian Notes and Queries,[3] from which we have derived much information, says: " The 2nd Lord Wentworth pulled down the old house at Nettlestead, which his ancestor Roger Wentworth had acquired with Margery Despencer, and which her father had had from the Tibetots. Of the house which he built in place of that demolished but little remains, and that little modernized has now the appearance of an ordinary dwelling-house. The gateway of Lord Wentworth, however, stands in its original form ; architecturally it is interesting and handsome, and as bearing an elaborate heraldic record, its preservation until the present is very gratifying to the genealogist. It has the quasi-classic features of the Elizabethan or Jacobean period, a semi-circular arch springing from piers ornamented with an engaged and fluted column on either side, above an entablature and pediment, the tympanum of which is carved in bold and handsome design ; and in the spandrils of the arch are armorial shields, the dexter of twenty quarterings, the sinister of fifteen. A view of the gateway taken in 1823 is found in 'Sketches of the Architectural Antiquities of Suffolk, by Henry Davy,' 1827, and the quarterings of the shields are noted in the Davy MSS. in the British Museum, referring to Nettlestead. The dexter shield has the quarterings of Wentworth, of Nettlestead, the sinister those of Wentworth, of Gosfield, of which latter house were both wives of the 2nd Lord, who erected the gateway. As to the wives, mistakes have been frequently

[1] I.P.M., 5 Edw. VI. 54, Will proved 1551. The Holbein drawings belonging to the King included a fine head of the 1st Lord Wentworth. Engravings after the drawings were published by Chamberlain in 1792 and 1812.

[2] Henry Machyn's Diary, quoted in Dean Stanley's Memoirs of Westminster Abbey.

[3] N. S., vol. ii. 193.

made, some pedigrees published in recent times showing but one marriage, although two are recorded in the Visitation pedigrees, in which, however, the Christian names are sometimes incorrect. Lord Wentworth's first marriage is in the Gosfield register, the second is not; but in addition to the evidence of the Visitation, there is that of the sinister shield on this gateway. It is true that the fifteenth quartering of the shield proving the point has, as noted by Davy, been defaced by a repairing mason, but in the copy of the Visitation of Suffolk in 1561[1] are carefully drawn two shields identical with those on the gateway, the order of the quarterings being the same, and the MS. supplies the quartering defaced. The coat is that of Hamond, of Kent, of which family was the mother of the second wife of Lord Wentworth. His wives were cousins, daughters of two brothers, Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, and Henry Wentworth, of Mountnessing, who married Agnes Hamond, an heiress. The second Lady Wentworth was in all probability living at the time the gateway was built; the first Lady Wentworth had died early at Calais."

By his 1st wife, Mary, daughter of Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, co. Essex, Knt., the 2nd Lord Wentworth had no issue, but by his 2nd wife Anne, daughter of Henry Wentworth, of Mountnessing, co. Essex, he had William, who married in 1581 Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of William Cecil, 1st Lord Burghley, and died without issue the 7th Nov. 1582, in his father's lifetime. The 2nd Lord Wentworth died the 13th Jan. 1583-4,[2] and was succeeded by his 2nd son, Henry, 3rd Lord Wentworth. He was one of the peers who sat in judgment on Mary Queen of Scots in Oct. 1586, and married Anne,[3] daughter of Sir Owen Hopton, Knt., Lieutenant of the Tower. He died of the plague 16th Aug. 1593 at the house of Sir John Harrington, at Burley, co. Rutland,[4] and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, 4th Lord Wentworth, under three years old at the time. At the age of 19 he was made a K.B., and shortly afterwards married Anne, daughter of Sir John Crofts, of Saxham, when he apparently went to reside at Toddington, co. Bedford, as heir to his great-aunt, Anne, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, 1st Lord Wentworth, and widow of Henry Cheney, Lord Cheney, of Toddington, inheriting the Toddington estate on her death in 1614, and the mansion which Henry, Lord Cheney, had erected there. The 4th Lord Wentworth married 2ndly Lucy, daughter and coheir of Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, Bart. He was highly esteemed by both James I. and his successor, Charles I., who advanced him the 5th Feb. 1625-6, to the dignity of Earl of Cleveland, in the county of York. Having served in the wars in the Low Countries, he commanded under the Duke of Buckingham in his expedition into France; and afterwards, in 1642-43, was made captain of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners; in which place, and other employments, he manifested his exemplary loyalty throughout the whole course of the Civil Wars, valiantly behaving himself in several encounters with the rebels; particularly at the defeat of Sir William Waller in 1644, at Cropredy, where he took several prisoners. But on the 27th October the same year, at the second Battle of Newberry, having charged

[1] Harl. MSS. 1103.

[2] A half-length portrait of this nobleman is in the possession of Mr. Vernon Wentworth, and one formerly belonging to Thomas Noel, Viscount Wentworth is engraved in the Antiquarian Repository, 1808, vol. iii. p. 59.

[3] Her mother was Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Itchingham.

[4] His widow afterwards married Sir William Pope, Bart., who after her death was created in 1628 Earl of Downe.

the left wing of the rebels' horse, and forced them back in great confusion, and being immediately charged by another body, whom he also defeated, he advanced so far that he fell into the enemies' hands and was taken prisoner; and so continued a considerable time, though it was ordered by the Parliament, 31st March following, that he should be exchanged for Colonel Jones. He was still a prisoner 9th July, 1646, when it was ordered that he should have liberty, on bail, to go into the country for three weeks for his health; at the expiration of which he had his liberty allowed him a month longer; and on the 3rd September was released, on engaging his honour to the Lieutenant of the Tower to surrender himself again if required by the Parliament. Being afterwards remanded back into custody, he had again his liberty allowed him for three months by order of Parliament, 6th September, 1648, on engagement of his honour to surrender himself then if required. This long imprisonment could not deter him from again espousing the Royal cause; for we find he accompanied his Majesty into Scotland in the year 1650, where soon after his arrival, he, with several others, were ordered to depart the kingdom, for refusing to take the Covenant. Notwithstanding the order, he remained with the King till the Battle of Worcester, where he behaved with great gallantry; and having rallied some scattered forces, charged the enemy as they were entering the town, which, though ineffectual, facilitated the King's escape, who would otherwise have been in danger of being taken in the town. He made his escape from Worcester upon a trotting horse, but was unfortunately again taken prisoner at Woodcot, in Shropshire, and sent on to the Tower of London. However, he lived to see the restoration of King Charles II., and took part in the triumphant entry through London, at the head of three hundred noblemen and gentlemen. On the death of the Earl of Norwich in 1662 he was again made captain of the band of pensioners; which position he enjoyed till his death 25th March, 1667, in his 76th year. He was buried at Toddington, co. Bedford.[1]

In 1645 Lord Cleveland sold the manor to William Lodge, a citizen of London, who held his first court 21st Sept. 1649. The 10th Oct. 1659, Dorothy, widow of John Hall or Holt, of London, held the manor for a term.

On the 10th July, 1662, another William Lodge held his first court, and in 1699 Francis Dade, clerk, held his first court in right of his wife Sarah.

The manor afterwards belonged to John Fuller of Ipswich, who held his first court 20th April, 1704, and his only daughter and heir Hannah carried the lordship into the family of Bradley by marrying William Bradley. William and Hannah were succeeded by William Bradley, who was lord in 1763, and the manor then passed to Richard Philipson, who was lord in 1770, and held a court 15th Feb. that year. In 1790 the manor passed to Richard Barton Philipson, and in 1802 it was held by a lady, who sold to Lionel Henry Moore, son of — Moore, of Crow's Hall, Debenham, in 1813. In the particulars of sale, 17th Aug. 1812, the annual average of the fines during the previous 10 years were stated to have exceeded £38. The net annual amount of the quit and free rents was £8. 12*s*. 1*d*.

In 1814 the manor was vested in William Tylney Spurdens, clerk, who held his first court 29th March, 1814. In 1829 it was vested in the Rev. John Grove Spurdens, and in May, 1838, sold to James Cudden, of the City of Norwich, who held his first court 19th June, 1838, at the mansion house called Nettlestead Hall. George Tomline subsequently acquired the manor,

[1] Will 21st Sept. 1640; admon. 2nd June, 1668, and again 15th October, 1686.

and held his first court the 3rd Jan. 1855. He died the 25th Aug. 1859, when the manor passed under his will to Ernest George Pretyman, M.P., of Orwell Park, the present lord, who held his first court the 21st July, 1891.

Nettlestead Hall, distant from Ipswich about 6 miles, was standing in the early part of the last century in its original state. It was situated near the church, and was surrounded by a wall, part of which is still standing. Of the gateway a view is given, as we have already mentioned, in Davy's "Architectural Antiquities of Suffolk," and on the spandrils of the arch are two shields sculptured with the Wentworth arms, including which are twenty quarterings on each shield. The mansion has been recently modernised by its proprietor, Lionel Henry Moore.

Page in his History of Suffolk says: "Sir Nicholas Appleyard, Knt., inherited a manor in this parish, in right of Agnes his wife, daughter and heiress of William Rokewode, Esq., of Warham, in Norfolk. He died in 1511. His son John died without issue, and Roger Appleyard, Esq., of Braconash, in Norfolk, inherited as son and heir." What manor is referred to we cannot say.

Kirby gives a long account of Henrietta Maria, the daughter of Thomas Wentworth, and the celebrated and beloved mistress of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. She succeeded to the Barony of Wentworth for want of male issue on the death of her grandfather, the 1st Earl of Cleveland. He says: "She was a woman of an elegant person, most engaging manners, and the highest accomplishments. She resided many years at Toddington, in Bedfordshire, with the duke, her lover, whose attachment to her continued to his death. The duke acknowledged just before his death to two prelates and other divines who attended him, 'that he and Lady Wentworth had lived in all points like man and wife,' but they could not make him confess it was adultery. He acknowledged that he and his Duchess were married by the law of the land, and therefore his children might inherit, if the King pleased. But he did not consider what he did when he married her. [He was married to her at the age of 14.] He said that since that time he had an affection for Lady Henrietta, and prayed that, if it were pleasing to God, it might continue. The affection did continue, and therefore he doubted not it was pleasing to God; and that this was a marriage, their choice of one another being guided by judgment upon due consideration. When he addressed himself to the people from the scaffold, he said Lady Henrietta was a woman of great honour and virtue, a religious and godly lady. He was told by some of the divines of his living in adultery with her; he said, no. For these two years last past he had not lived in any sin that he knew of; and that he was sure, when he died, to go to God, and therefore he did not fear death, which they might see in his face.

"Under these delusions, destructive of all order and social happiness, the unfortunate Duke met his death with a courage rather chivalrous than rational; and Lady Wentworth, the lamented object of his passion, is said to have died broken-hearted in consequence of his untimely end."[1]

[1] She died 23rd April, 1686, and was buried at Toddington. By the Duke of Monmouth she had a son aged 2 year at her decease, who was taken under the care of Col. Smyth, who had been an aide-de-camp to the Duke. The child assumed his benefactor's name, and married Maria Julia Dalziel, granddaughter of General James Crofts, natural son of the Duke of Monmouth by Eleanor, daughter of Sir Robert Needham, of Lambeth. By her he had a son, Ferdinand Smyth, who afterwards took the name of Stuart, and was an active Royalist in the American War.

Mr. Cobbold, of Holy Wells, Ipswich, has thus described Lady Wentworth and her royal paramour :—

" Through the echoing covert the bugle resounds,
The shouts of the chase and the cry of the hounds ;
And, gallantly riding, the hunters are seen
In bonnets and feathers and surcoats of green.
The merry Lord Lovelace is leading them all
To feast with his cousin in Nettlestead Hall.
That cousin is wealthy, that cousin is fair,
Is Wentworth's, and Cleveland's, and Nettlestead's heir ;
Her smile is the sunshine of innocent youth,
Her heart is the throne of affection and truth.
Her dark glossy ringlets luxuriantly flow,
Contrasting and arching her forehead of snow ;
The flowret of beauty and sweetness they call
Henrietta, the lily of Nettlestead Hall.
A stranger, in manhood and gallantry's pride,
The merry Lord Lovelace has placed by her side :
Forbidden his station and name to disclose,
He calls him, ' Sir Alured, Knight of the Rose.'
How winning his graces and courtesy prove !
His ardent affection soon fixes her love,
And secretly wedlock's soft fetters enthral
Henrietta, the beauty of Nettlestead Hall.
What pages mysterious has fate to unfold !
Her husband is Monmouth, the royal and bold,
And he whom she trusted as loyal and true
Had previously wedded the heir of Buccleugh !"

The whole idea is somewhat fanciful in view of the fact that the Wentworths parted with Nettlestead Hall in 1645, 4 years before even the birth of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, and about fourteen years before the birth of the so-called " lily " and " beauty " of Nettlestead Hall !

The 5th Dec. 1822, the " Mansion and Capital Estate called Nettlestead Hall, heretofore the property and residence of the Earls of Wentworth, containing 227 acres of land all freehold and 179 acres whereof are free from tithe in Nettlestead, and adjoining parishes, now in the occupation of Mr. Neale at the annual rent of £375," were offered for sale at Ipswich,[1] and no doubt were acquired then or later by John Welham, for we find that the same property was again offered for sale at Ipswich 18th Sept. 1830, " by order of the Executors of Mr. John Welham, deceased,"[2] and was acquired by Major Walker, of Levington, who married the only daughter of Hercules Mill, of Brook Street, Ipswich. Major Walker in 1841 sold the hall to Edmund Snell.

Arms of WENTWORTH : Sable, a chevron between three leopards' faces, Or.

[1] *Ipswich Journal*, 23rd Nov. 1822.

[2] *Ipswich Journal*, 28th Aug. 1830.

OFFTON.

TWO manors appear here in the Domesday Survey. One was that of Hugh de Hosdene, under Roger Bigot. It consisted of two carucates of land, and had formerly been held by Lefchild, a freeman, under commendation to Stigand the Archbishop. In Saxon times there were 2 villeins, 7 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, half a team belonging to the men, 1 acre of meadow, 1 rouncy, 2 beasts, 12 hogs, and 40 sheep, always valued at 60*s*. There was also a church with 16 acres valued at 33*d*. Stigand had the soc.

At the time of the Survey the villeins had come down to 1, the ploughteams in demesne had, after being reduced to 1, disappeared altogether, while the tenants had 1 team; the rouncy and the sheep had also gone. The same Hugh de Hosdene also held of Roger Bigot 10 freemen, one and a half of whom, namely, Blackson and Aldwin, were under commendation to Bigot's predecessor, and from the others he had nothing; they used to have an acre and a half of land, and the others had a carucate and 4 acres. Formerly there had been 3 ploughteams, but later and at the time of the Survey 2 teams only. One of the above, Blackwin by name, had 40 acres of the same land, formerly valued at 30*s*., but at the time of the Survey at 20*s*. The King and the Earl had the soc. It was a league long and 5 quarantenes broad, paying in a gelt 6½*d*.[1]

The second manor was held in the Confessor's time by Siric, a freeman, with 100 acres. There were 2 bordars, and formerly 1 ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey half a team only. Also a church with 7½ acres. The King and the Earl had the soc, and the value had risen from 20*s*. to 30*s*.[2] Isaac was the Domesday tenant in chief.

Besides the above two manors there were two small holdings enumerated in the Survey. One was amongst the lands of Earl Ralph, which Godric the Steward kept in hand for the King, and consisted of 2 freemen with 50 acres and a ploughteam. The value was in Saxon times 20*s*., but at the time of the Survey had come down to 11*s*. 4*d*. "In the Church however there were 16 acres."[3]

The other holding was amongst the lands of Roger de Oburville, and consisted of a freeman, Waldwin, under commendation to Leuric Hobbeson with 20 acres and a bordar, formerly having half a ploughteam. The value was in Saxon times 40*d*., but at the time of the Survey, when it was held by William of Roger de Oburville, 4*s*.[4]

Manor of Offton Castle.

The castle from which the manor derived its name is said to have been built by Offa, King of the Mercians, who flourished from 755 to 796, and has been so long since entirely demolished that not a vestige save a mound of earth surrounded by a moat remains. This manor was that held in the Confessor's days by Siric the freeman, and at the time of the Survey by Isaac, from whom it had come down by the time of Hen. III. to William Talbot.[5] It then fell to the Crown, and was granted in 1257 to William de Valence, the King's brother,[6] and Roger de Luneday or Loveday. The

[1] Dom. ii. 337.
[2] Dom. ii. 437*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 285.
[4] Dom. ii. 404*b*.
[5] T. de N., 286.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 41 Hen. III. 12, 15.

latter had a grant of free warren here in 1280,[1] and died seised of the lordship in 1287,[2] when he was succeeded by his son and heir, Richard de Luneday.

It does not appear, however, that the Talbots had lost their hold on the manor, for it seems to have been held in the time of Edw. I. by William Talbot; possibly it had become divided, which idea is sanctioned by the fact that in 1320[3] a fine was levied between John, son of John de Bohun and Richard, son of Herbert Hacoun, of Magna Melton and Anne his wife, by which the fourth part of the lordship became settled on John de Bohun.[4]

The following year a fine was levied of another fourth part of the manor by the same John de Bohun against Thomas Duraunt and Margaret his wife,[5] and in 1325 of the remaining fourth part (John de Bohun having himself one original fourth) by the same John against Roger de Tychebourne and Katherine his wife (Ralph, son of William Loveday, app. clam).[6]

This John de Bohun seems to have been succeeded by his son and heir John de Bohun. William de Bohun,[7] created Earl of Northampton 17th March, 1337, and Constable of England, held the manor and died seised of it 16th Sept. 1360.[8] In 1385 it was granted to Sir John de Dengrave, Knt., John Knyvet, and others, no doubt by way of settlement, for on his father's death in 1360 we find the manor passing to his son and heir, Humphry de Bohun, 2nd Earl of Northampton, who died 17th Jan. 1373,[9] leaving two daughters and coheirs, when the manor probably passed in a like course with the manor of Elmsett, in Cosford Hundred, to the year 1728. The manor was assigned in pourparty to Hen. V.[10] and the following year confirmed to the Queen Dowager.[11] It is clear that in 1428 Queen Catherine, wife of Hen. V., held the manor. She died in 1438.[12]

In 1483 Henry de Stafford, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, appears to have held the manor, both under a grant from the Crown, and by virtue of his claimed descent from Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hertford. He was one of the noblemen instrumental in the elevation of Rich. III. to the throne, and was made Constable of England by that monarch. Later, he entered into a conspiracy to place the Earl of Richmond upon the throne, and took up arms with this object, but finding himself deserted by those who had promised support, he sought an asylum with an old servant of the family, by whom he was betrayed and delivered up to his enemies. It is with regard to this servant, Humphrey Banaster, that the King made the well-known remark, while refusing the traitorous servant any reward, "that he who could be untrue to so good a master would be false to all others." The Duke was beheaded shortly afterwards in the market-place at Salisbury, in 1483, without any trial. He had married Catherine, daughter of Richard Widville, Earl of Rivers.

The manor passed through the Glanville family, as did the manor of Elmsett. Page, writing in 1847, says the manor "has since been purchased by the trustees of the learned and pious Dr. Andrews, Bishop of Ely, who devised £4,000 to buy an estate for the benefit of poor men and boys, clergymen's widows, and prisoners."[13] This possibly refers to the other

[1] Chart. Rolls, 8 Edw. I, 20.
[2] I.P.M., 15 Edw. I, 33.
[3] Both Davy and Page err in stating the fine to be in 1285. This error is derived from Blomefield, who states this under his account of Great Melton, in Norfolk.
[4] Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. II. 16.
[5] Feet of Fines, 15 Edw. II. 14.
[6] Feet of Fines, 19 Edw. II. 32.
[7] See Manor of Elmsett, in Cosford Hundred
[8] I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 85.
[9] I.P.M., 46 Edw. III. 10. Will 12th Dec. 1372; proved 18th May, 1373.
[10] R.P., ii. 137.
[11] *Ib.* 187*b*.
[12] I.P.M., 11 Hen. VI. 43.
[13] Hist., p. 612.

Manor of Offton, as we find that like the Manor of Elmsett in 1855 and in 1885 James Cuddon, of Norwich, was lord; and in 1896 William Sidney Calvert, of East Bergholt, who is still the owner of the manor (1907).

Manor of Offton Monks.

This was the lordship of Lefchild in the Confessor's day and of Hugh de Hosdene under Roger Bigot in the time of the Conqueror. We find that the church belonged to the priory of the Virgin Mary, and St. Andrew, in Thetford, of the gift of William Bigot, son of Roger, the founder of that monastery, and Steward of the Household to King Hen. I., and Hugh de Hosdene and Maud his wife, gave them 30 acres of their demesne, probably this manor, with the tithes belonging to this church in their possession.

The priory of St. Mary continued to hold the lordship until the dissolution of the religious houses, when this manor with the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage as parcel of the possession of the above monastery were granted to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in 1540.[1] Ministers' Accounts of the manor when held by Thetford Priory in 18th Edw. II. will be found in the Public Record Office.[2]

In 1547 however the manor was granted by the Crown to John, Earl of Warwick, who the same year had licence to alienate the same to James Ryvett. It does not seem to have continued long in Ryvett's hands, for we find that in 1574 Thomas, Lord Wentworth,[3] had licence to alienate the manor to Robert Barker and John Barker, jun., who were called upon to show their title to both manor and church in 1577.[4] From these the manor passed to John Barker, a burgess of Ipswich, about 1588. He married 1st Willemina, daughter and heir of John Bomart, of Brabant, merchant, by whom he had three sons and two daughters—1, Sir Robert; 2, John, a colonel in the army; 3, William. Margery, one of the daughters, married Thomas Clench, son and heir of John Clench, one of the Justices of the King's Bench; and the other, Thomasin, married Sir Robert Gardiner, Knt., Lord Deputy of Ireland. John Barker's 2nd wife was Anne, daughter of Henry Hudson, alderman of London, and widow of George Stoddard, by whom he had a daughter, Abigail, married to Sir Edward Waterhouse, of Halifax, co. York, Knt. On John Barker's death about 1609 the manor passed to his eldest son, Sir Robert Barker, who represented Ipswich in Parliament in 1593. He was made a K.B. at the coronation of James I., and married 1st Judith, daughter of George Stoddard, of Mottingham, co. Kent, by whom he had issue John and Robert, who both died without issue, and a daughter, Anne, married to Sir Arthur Jenney, of Knottishall, Knt.

His 2nd wife was Susanna, daughter of Sir John Crofts, of Saxham, by whom he had a numerous family. John Barker, on the death of his father, Sir Robert, 8th Oct. 1618, succeeded to the lordship, and was created a baronet 17th March, 1621-2. He resided at Grimston Hall, in Trimley, and married Frances, daughter of Sir John Jermy, K.B., of Brightwell, and died in 1652,[5] leaving issue Sir John; Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Dudley Carleton, of Imber Court, in Surrey; and Robert, who died without issue.

[1] S.P. 942 (43).

[2] Bundle 1127, No. 4.

[3] There seems to have been a manor here called Houston, of which this Thomas's father died seised the 3rd March, 1550, leaving this Thomas his son and heir. I.P.M., 5 Edw. VI. 54.

[4] 19 Eliz. Memoranda Rolls, Pas. Rec. Rot. 82.

[5] Will 11th May, proved 17th June, 1652.

Sir John Barker, the eldest son, was Sheriff of Suffolk 1654-5, and married Winifred, daughter of Sir Philip Parker, of Arwater, Knt., and died in 1664,[1] leaving issue Sir Jermy, Sir John, and Robert. Sir Jermy, 3rd Bart., succeeded, and died without issue in 1665, and was buried at Trimley, when the manor devolved upon his brother and heir, Sir John Barker, 4th Bart., who married Bridget, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, K.B., of Shrubland Hall, and removed to Ipswich, making that place again the residence of his family. He served for Ipswich in several Parliaments in the time of Charles II., James II., and William and Mary. He died in July, 1696,[2] leaving issue Sir William Barker, 5th Bart., his only son, who also served in Parliament for Ipswich and Thetford in the reign of Queen Anne, and in the reign of Kings Geo. 1st and 2nd, as one of the knights of the shire for Suffolk.

He married twice, 1st Mary, only daughter and heir of John Bence, of Heveningham, and granddaughter of the famous Sir Thomas Glemham, Governor of Carlisle ; and 2ndly, 9th Feb. 1731, Anne, widow of Edward Spencer, of Rendlesham, and dying 23rd July, 1731,[3] was succeeded by his eldest son by his first marriage, Sir John Barker, 6th Bart., who married, 28th Oct. 1740, Alice, only daughter of Sir Comport Fytch, 2nd Bart., of Mount Marbrook, in Eltham, co. Kent. The 6th Bart. died 7th June, 1757,[4] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Fytch Barker, 7th Bart., of Sproughton, who married Lucy, daughter of Sir Richard Lloyd, of Hintlesham, and died 3rd Jan. 1766,[5] without issue, leaving his estate to his widow for life, with remainder to George Rich Savage Nassau, youngest son of Richard Savage Nassau, of Euston. The letters of administration to the estate of Sir John Barker's widow are dated Feb. 1785.

Arms of BARKER: Party per Fesse, nebule, Az. and Sable, three Martlets Or, on a canton, Ermine, a martlet.[6]

[1] Will proved 1664.
[2] Will proved 1697.
[3] Will proved Aug. 1731.
[4] Will proved 14th June, 1757.
[5] Will, 10th Dec. 1762, proved 26th Feb. 1766-7.
[6] See Bacon's Annals of Ipswich. Pages 243 and 360.

RINGSHALL.

THERE were five manors in this place at the time of the Domesday Survey, two being held by Roger Bigot and two by William, the brother of Roger de Otburville, and the remaining manor by Robert, Earl of Moretaign, as tenants in chief. One of the manors of Roger Bigot had been held in the Confessor's time by Lewin, a freeman under commendation to the Abbot of Ely. It consisted of a carucate of land and 80 acres, 2 villeins, 1 serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, later only 1, 1 ploughteam belonging to the tenants, later only half a team, 4 acres of meadow, half a church with 15 acres, 3 rouncies, 4 beasts, 20 hogs, and 40 sheep, all valued at 30*s*.

By the time of the Survey the details had varied considerably, and the value had been increased to 50*s*. At that time there were 4 bordars, the serf had disappeared, the ploughteams in demesne from 1 had again risen to 2, but of the tenants there was but half a team, the rouncies had increased by 1, the beasts had gone up to 18, the hogs to 40, the sheep to 100, and there were then 30 goats.

The second manor of Roger Bigot had been held by a freeman named Grim in the Confessor's time, with 100 acres, under commendation to the Abbot of Ely. There were attached to the manor 4 acres of meadow, a ploughteam and a half, 1 rouncy, and 3 beasts, valued at 20*s*.

By the time of the Great Survey there was no ploughteam, but the value was placed at 30*s*. Both of the above manors were held by William de Burnoille of Roger Bigot, and the King and the Earl had the soc.

This William de Burnoille also held under Bigot what in earlier days had been held by four freemen. Lewin, Roger Bigot's predecessor, had commendation over two, who were called Frodo and Leuric. The other two, called Lustwin and Edric, were not under his commendation. These freemen had 50 acres and ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, all valued at 12*s*., and the King and the Earl had the soc. It paid in a gelt 15*d*. It was a league long and half a league in breadth.[1]

One of the two manors of William, brother of Roger de Otburville, was held in the Confessor's time by Godwi, a freeman, with a carucate of land and 40 acres, 1 villein, 2 ploughteams, 4 bordars, 6 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 8 hogs, half a church with 12 acres, 4 rouncies, 13 hogs, 60 sheep, and 32 goats, valued at 47*s*. Of this land, one under commendation to the Abbot of St. Edmunds held at this time 11 acres. At the time of the Survey there was only half a ploughteam and the rouncies had come down to 1. Of the manor Hugh then held 40 acres, valued at 5*s*., included in the above valuation.

The second of the manors was held in Saxon times by a freeman named Uluric with 80 acres, 1 ploughteam, and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s*. By the time of the Survey the value was but 8*s*., and the manor was held by Fulco of William, the King and the Earl having the soc. Amongst the same tenant in chief's holdings were two small ones here which he held in demesne. One consisted of 18 acres and also formerly half a ploughteam, valued at 3*s*., and had been held in the Confessor's time held by a freeman named Trumwin, and the other of 5 acres valued at 12*d*., which had in Saxon times been held by Edric, a freeman under commendation to William de Otburville's predecessor.[2]

[1] Dom. ii. 336.

[2] Dom. ii. 405.

A fifth manor here was held in demesne by Robert, Earl of Moretaign, and consisted of 30 acres, which Ulmar, a freeman, had formerly held with 2 bordars, 2 acres of meadow, and 1 ploughteam, valued at 10s. In this holding was included the twelfth part of a church in Battisford. The only other holding mentioned in the Survey was 4 acres, formerly held by a freeman named Booty, valued at 10*d*. It was held in chief by Earl Robert, and the King and the Earl had the soc.[1]

Manor of Ringshall.

This was the manor of Saxon Lewin and of Norman Bigot, held under the latter at the time of the Survey by William de Burnoille or Burnaville. He continued to hold in the time of Hen. II., for we find that William de Burnaville and Alice his wife gave the church and tithes of this parish to the priory of the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew in Thetford, and King Hen. II. at the request of Hugh Bigot confirmed the said gift. The manor passed from the last-mentioned William to his son and heir, Sir Geoffrey de Burnaville, and from him to his son and heir, Sir Robert de Burnaville. Sir Robert was succeeded by his son and heir Robert, and he by his son and heir, John de Burnaville, who in turn was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir William de Burnaville.[2]

In 1363 we learn that the heirs of Richard de Burnaville held here, and in 1381 Simon Blyant probably held the manor, for he did homage "for land formerly held by Robert de Burnaville." John Blyant next held, and died in 1523,[3] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Richard Blyant, who died without lawful issue.

The manor was then acquired by Sir Richard Gresham, Knt., who died in 1548,[4] when it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Gresham, Knt., who died in 1560, when it went to his brother and heir, Sir Thomas Gresham. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found an action by William Gresham against Francis Cuddon and Thomas Cuddon for relief against an alleged fraud relating to this manor, of which Sir Thomas Gresham was then stated to be seised for life with divers remainders over.[5]

Sir Thomas Gresham died in 1579, when the manor vested in William Gresham, who in 1583 had licence to alienate to William Rowe and Thomas Byarde, who sold to John Barker and others in 1587.[6] John Barker died in 1609, and the manor passed to his eldest son, Sir Robert Barker,[7] K.B., of Grimston Hall, Trimley St. Martin, and on his death passed to Sir Thomas Barker, his eldest son by his second wife. Sir Thomas Barker resided at Ringshall Hall, and sold the manor to his youngest brother, William Barker, who was an alderman of the City of London.

On the death of William Barker the manor passed to his son and heir, William Barker, of Bocking Hall, who was created a Bart. by King Charles II. in 1676. He married Elizabeth, sixteenth child of Sir Jerome Alexander, Knt.,

[1] Dom. ii. 291*b*.
[2] See Manor of Burnaville, in Levington, in Colneis Hundred.
[3] See Ringsfield Manor, in Wangford Hundred, and Manor of Campanis, in Cotton Hempnal, Hartismere Hundred.
[4] See Manor of Bavents, in Combs, in Stow Hundred.
[5] C.P. i. 364.
[6] We meet with a fine, however, of this manor in 1588 levied by Robert Barker and others against William Gresham and others. Fine Hil. 30 Eliz.
[7] See Manor of Offton Monks, in this Hundred.

one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland. Sir William died in Ireland, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir William Barker, 2nd Bart., of Bocking Hall. He married Catherine Teresa (eldest daughter and coheir of Samuel Keck, one of the Masters in Chancery), who died in 1736, and was buried in the parish church of Ringshall.

Sir William survived until 1746, and the hall and manor were in 1750 sold to Peter Lefebure, and on his death in 1753 passed to his widow Elizabeth. In 1761 the hall and manor were vested in William Watson and Jonathan Watson,[1] of Bury St. Edmunds. This last gentleman was an F.R.S., a Justice of the Peace, Deputy Lieutenant for the County, and major of the East Suffolk Militia;[2] and in 1783 sold the hall and manor to William Wollaston, of Finborough Hall, who held his first court 19th Oct. 1784, and died in 1797. It is quite possible that he sold the manor before his death, certainly in 1786 he offered it for sale with four freehold farms in Ringshall and one in Battisford of the yearly rent of £400, with a large wood containing 50 acres.[3] As, however, William Wollaston is said to have destroyed the manor house in 1788, he probably did not sell to Alexander Adair till this year. The manor was subsequently acquired by Alexander Adair, who held a court 22nd May, 1822, and died in 1834, when it passed to his son, William Adair, who held courts 29th Oct. 1835, and 21st Sept. 1836, and the manor has since devolved in the same way as the Manor of Cratfield le Roos, in Blything Hundred, and is now vested in Sir Frederick Edward Shafto Adair, 4th Bart., of Flixton Hall, Bungay.

Arms of WATSON: Barry of six, Argent and Gules, three crescents, Ermine, on a chief of the second, two lances in Saltier, their points broken off, Or.

Extracts from Court Rolls, 1545 to 1553, will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the Brit. Mus.[4]

There is a fine of "Ringssele" Manor and advowson, which may refer to this place. It was levied in 1348 by Sir Thomas de Hemenhale and Agnes his wife against Sir John de Heveryngge and William de Hemenhale and William de la Mote.[5]

MANOR OF CHARLES HALL.

This was the lordship of the Saxon Grim and of William de Burnoille under Roger Bigot at the time of the Domesday Survey.

In 1270 it was vested in Thomas Charles, a member of the Bentley family of this name, who had a grant of a market and fair here at that date,[6] and free warren in 1285.[7] Amongst the Abbreviation of Pleas there is a finding in 1288 that Ranulph de la Wade de Rudgessale, William and Nicholas, his sons, trespassed on the free warren of this Thomas Charles, at Ringshall, and the King had £11 for forfeiture in the said warren.[8] In 1301 the manor was conveyed by deed poll from Sir William Charles to his son, Sir Edward Charles, Knt.,[9] who was succeeded in the lordship by his son and heir, William Charles. In 1339 William Charles, son of the last named William Charles, granted the reversion of the manor to Sir John de Stonore, Knt. The next we hear of the manor was that Henry Wentworth died seised of it in 1482, when it passed to his son and heir, Roger Wentworth.

[1] He was buried at Ringshall 20th Nov. 1808, aged 84.
[2] See N. and Q. 8th Ser. xi. 188.
[3] *Ipswich Journal*, 12th Aug. 1786.
[4] Add. Ch. 10098.
[5] Feet of Fines, 22 Edw. III. 22.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 51 Hen. III. 45.
[7] Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. I. 164.
[8] Abbr. of Pleas, 16 and 17 Edw. I. Maj. record, Mich. 35.
[9] See Manor of Kettleburgh, in Loes Hundred.

After vesting in one John Boxted it passed to Sir Richard Gresham, and on his death in 1548 went to his widow Isabella for life.

She died in 1565, when the manor passed to Sir Richard's son, Sir Thomas Gresham, and from that time has passed in the same course as the main manor.[1]

Charles Hall is a common farmhouse, with a chimney of early date and a moat.

Manor of Rawlins.

This was no doubt one of the manors of William, brother of Roger de Othurville, and probably held by Brian, son of Aunsel, who held half a knight's fee in Ringshall in the time of Hen. III.[2] In another place in the Testa de Nevill he is referred to as Brian de Ringeshall, and as holding his half knight's fee of Margaret de Ripariis.[3]

We find the manor subsequently vested in Sir Richard Gresham, Knt., who died seised in 1545, and it has since apparently devolved in the same course as the main manor, being now vested in Sir Frederick Edward Shafto Adair, 4th Bart. In 1588 a fine was levied of this manor by Robert Barker and others against William Gresham and others.[4]

Manor of Rockell's or Willisham and Rockells.

This was the other manor of William, brother of Roger de Otburville, or Auberville, the Domesday tenant in chief. We have information as to the descent from the Conquest to the time of Edward I. in the Quo Warranto Rolls when Richard de la Rokele and Robert de Willasham claimed view of frankpledge and assize of bread and beer in Ringshall. They then showed that William de Daundevill or Auberville or Otburville came over with the Conqueror. He is no doubt the same with the Domesday tenant in chief.

From this William the manor descended to William and Jordan as heirs. William died without issue, and his moiety of the manor passed to his brother and heir Peter, who gave the same to William de la Rokele, the father of Richard de la Rokele, while the other moiety of the manor, that of Jordan, descended to his daughter and heir, Matilda, and from her to her son and heir, Robert, and from him to his son and heir, Ralph, and from him to his son and heir, Ralph, and from him passed to his son and heir, Robert de Willakesham,[5] who is said to have held one fee of Margery de Ripariis.[6] The share of William de la Rokele passed to his son and heir, Sir Richard de la Rokele.

We find in Ringshall a chapel belonging to the priory of Norwich, settled on this cell at Hoxne in 1294, when it was returned by the oath of Luke, parish chaplain of Ringshall, that this was a free chapel belonging to the prior of Norwich Cathedral, who assigned it to his cell of St. Edmund at Hoxne; that it was endowed with 32 acres of land and two parts of all the tithe, corn, and hay of the ancient demesne of Sir Richard de la Rokele and Robert de Wyllakysham and their tenants in Ringshall, the tithes being then of 30*s.* per annum value, all of which were confirmed by the Bishop. In 1313 Robert Guer, chaplain, had the whole assigned to him for life, paying 30*s.* per annum, serving the chapel thrice a week, and keeping the houses in repair.

[1] Fine, Hil. 30 Eliz.
[2] T. de N., 286.
[3] T. de N., 290.
[4] Fine, Hil, 30 Eliz.
[5] Q.W. 728.
[6] T. de N. 290.

Amongst the ancient deeds in the Court of Chancery preserved in the Public Record Office is a grant by John, son of Elias de Ochotte, of Ryngeshall, to this Sir " Richard de Rokele," Knt., of land in the parish of Ringshall in a field called " Bydwodescroft," in Ringshall, between the road leading from Brecete to Needham, and the town-house of the prior of Hoxne. The deed is dated at Ringshall, Tuesday the morrow of the Circumcision, 6th Edw. II.[1]

Sir Richard de la Rokele was succeeded by John de la Rokele, and we subsequently find the Rokele share vested in John de Copeldyke, who died in 1327. In 1359 a fine was levied of the manor by Gilbert de Illeye and Johanna his wife against John de Copeldyke and Johanna his wife, the John being probably a son of the last-mentioned lord.[2]

The Davy MSS. say that in 1428 the manor vested in W. Burys. In this same year, 1428, we also find the share of Ralph Wylasham vested in one Thomas Cook. A century later the manor became vested in Sir Richard Gresham, who died seised in 1548, when it passed to his widow Isabella for life, and on her death in 1565 vested in Sir Richard's son, Sir Thomas Gresham.

Amongst the Calendar to Pleadings of the Duchy of Lancaster in the time of Philip and Mary, an action will be found between the King and Queen and Thomas Gresham as to a claim to relief and knights' fees in Ringshall.[3]

Sir Thomas Gresham died in 1579, from which time the devolution of the manor is apparently identical with the main manor, being now vested in Sir Frederick Edward Shafto Adair, 4th Bart.

[1] 468.
[2] Feet of Fines, 33 Edw. III. 28.
[3] D.L., Cal. Pleadings, N.D., 23.

SOMERSHAM.

IN the time of the Confessor a manor was held here by a freeman named Lefson, under commendation to Leuric Hobbson, predecessor of Roger Bigot, who held the manor at the time of the Domesday Survey. The manor consisted of 30 acres. There was always 1 villein, and in Saxon times and later half a ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey a team of 2 oxen only. To the manor belonged the fourth part of a church with 7½ acres. The whole was valued at 8*s.*, and the King and the Earl had the soc. At the time of the Domesday Survey William held it of Bigot.[1]

Another manor here was in the Confessor's time held by Leofchild in demesne. It consisted of 1 carucate of land, with 1 ploughteam and an acre of meadow, valued at 30*s.* The Domesday tenant was Roger de Oburville.[2]

A third manor was held in the Confessor's time by Ulwin, a freeman, with 60 acres and a ploughteam, valued at 20*s.* The manor was at the time of the Survey held by Isaac, and the King and the Earl had the soc. In Isaac's holding also was included a freeman named Coleman, with 5 acres valued at 20*d.*, of which the King and the Earl had the soc.[3]

The only other holdings in Somersham mentioned in the Survey were 4 socmen, with 30 acres and 1 ploughteam, valued at 5*s.* in Saxon times and 10*s.* in Norman, held for the King by Roger Bigot ;[4] and a freeman, Uluric by name, with 12 acres valued at 4*s.*, enumerated amongst the "Invasions upon the King's right." The entry in the Survey is not particularly lucid. It says: "Of him (that is, of Uluric) was Ralph the Earl seised when he forfeited his holding ; and his predecessor had the commendation in Nettlestead. On his holding Ulmar the King's provost entered, and he gave security. Roger Bigot is his bail, and (the freeman) is in the King's hand. The King and the Earl (have) soc."[5]

Manor of Somersham.

This was the manor held by William de Burnoville of Roger Bigot at the time of the Domesday Survey. In 1198 Geoffrey de Amberley held the lordship.[6] In 1273 a moiety of the lordship was held by Robert de Tibetot and John de Bathon,[7] and in 1286 the manor seems to have been vested in Joan, wife of John de Bohun, and passed in 1316 to their son and heir John de Bohun. The manor then no doubt descended in the same course as the Manors of Offton Castle, in Offton, in this Hundred, and Elmsett, in Cosford Hundred, to the year 1728.

In 1328 William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, had a grant of free warren here.[8] The manor was granted by Hen. VI. in 1428 to Katherine, Queen of England, widow of Hen. V., who presented to the Church of Somersham in right of the lordship.

Both manor and advowson were included in the grant referred to in the account of the Manor of Offton Castle in 1483 to Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. From him the manor passed to his son and heir, Edward Stafford, restored by Hen. VII. to the Dukedom of Buckingham and other honours.

[1] Dom. ii. 337.
[2] Dom. ii. 404.
[3] Dom. ii. 437.
[4] Dom. ii. 281*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 448*b*.
[6] T. de N. 287, 290.
[7] H.R., ii 193.
[8] Chart. Rolls, 2 Edw. III. 60.

He was, however, beheaded, and the manor forfeited in 1521. Later the manor was held by Thomas, Lord Wentworth, and on his death, 3rd March, 1550,[1] passed to his son and heir, Thomas, Lord Wentworth. From him it passed to Henry Lord Wentworth, but all the Wentworths seem to have held as lessees only of the Crown, for amongst the Duchy of Lancaster Calendar to Pleadings[2] we find an action by this Henry Wentworth, "Queen's lessee," against Adrian Smith, under-farmer, and John Hawes, steward, touching freehold and copyhold intermixed of this manor and the Manors of Elmsett and Offton. Amongst the State Papers in 1669 is a petition by Anthony Hammond to the King to confirm certain leases made by the trustees of the Queen Mother in 1661 and 1663 of Somersham Manor and Park, valued at £450 a year, to Mr. Cornwallis in trust for Sir Kenelm Digby, and under whom the petitioner claimed, also of the custody and herbage and pannage of the park to the Earl of Suffolk, from whom Sir Kenelm purchased it for £2,500.[3]

The Davy MSS. however, state that in 1649 the lordship was vested in Richard Glanville, rector of Elmsett,[4] and from this time to the time of Edward Reeve, of Ardleigh, in Essex, in 1826, it passed in the same course as the same Manor of Elmsett, in Cosford Hundred. Before 1855 the manor had vested in James Sparrow, of Gosfield, co. Essex, for this year it was in his daughter Martha, widow of Rev. Newman John Stubbing, patron and rector of Somersham and vicar of Offton and Higham, who had died in 1835. Mrs. Stubbing died in 1861, at the age of 93, and was buried at Somersham, when the manor passed to her son and heir, the Rev. Newman John Stubbing, vicar of Offton, who died unmarried in 1881, when the manor passed to his sister and coheir, Martha Anne Stubbing, married to William Hardy Travis, of Hill House, East Bergholt, surgeon, and on her death passed to her son and heir, the Rev. James Travis, rector of Manton, co. Rutland. James Travis married Margaret Warnes, and died in 1899, when the manor passed to and is now vested in his trustees.

Amongst the Calendar to Pleadings of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1532 will be found an action by the King against Richard Coke and John Smyth in which the title of the Duchy to Somersham Manor and Park is disputed. It has a plan of the boundaries.[5]

Arms of STUBBING: Gules, a cinquefoil, between three cross crosslets, Argent.

MANOR OF WOODHOUSE.

All we learn of this manor is that it was held by Thomas, Lord Wentworth, in the time of Edw. VI., and on the death of Lord Wentworth in 1550-1 passed to his son and heir Thomas, Lord Wentworth. The manor was probably held by the Loveday family in the 13th century, for we find a Robert Loveday having a grant of free warren here in 1270[6] and a "Roger Lunedaye" in 1280.[7] In 1319 a grant of free warren in Somersham was made to John de Freston,[8] and in 1357 to Roger Larcher.[9]

[1] I.P.M., 5 Edw. VI. 54.
[2] 33 Eliz. 7, 1591.
[3] State Papers, 1669, p. 259.
[4] There is an order in the Journals of the House of Lords for him to be inducted to the Church of Somersham in 1646. H.L.J. viii. 623.
[5] 24 Hen. VIII. 10.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 54 Hen. III. 6.
[7] Chart. Rolls, Edw. I. 20.
[8] Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. II. 23.
[9] Chart. Rolls, 31 Edw. III. 7.

STONHAM.

AS the different Stonhams are not distinguished in the Domesday Survey it will be necessary to give the entries under this one general heading. Eleven manors are enumerated, four amongst the lands of Roger de Poictou, four amongst those of the Bishop of Bayeux, one amongst the lands of Roger Bigot, one of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, and one amongst the lands of Juichel the priest.

Roger de Poictou's manors were, first, one consisting of 2 carucates which in the Confessor's time had been held by Uluric the thane. Roger held it in demesne at the time of the Survey. To it were attached 3 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, formerly 3 belonging to the tenants, but at the time of the Survey 2 teams and a half only, 5 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient for 60 hogs. The Survey, however, mentions that the third part of this wood lay in Tunstall in William de Varenne's manor in the Confessor's time, but it was then held by Roger de Poictou, having been previously held by Raymond Girald. To this manor also belonged the third part of a church with 5 acres, 2 rouncies, 30 hogs, formerly 5 beasts, and 30 goats, but at the time of the Survey 9 beasts, 60 sheep, and 50 goats, formerly valued at 100*s*., but then at £6, the King and the Earl having the soc.

A second manor was held with 2 carucates, being the land which had in the Confessor's day belonged to Ulmar the thane, under commendation to Harold. It had 8 villeins, 3 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and a mill in Claydon, also formerly 3 ploughteams belonging to the tenants, then reduced to 2½, and 5 acres of meadow, with wood sufficient for 40 hogs. To this manor pertained the third part of a church, with 4 acres, 2 rouncies, and 60 sheep, formerly valued at 100*s*., but then at £6, the King and the Earl having the soc.

The third manor, which likewise consisted of 2 carucates, had in the Confessor's day been held by Alflet under commendation to Harold. There were 2 villeins, 3 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, formerly 3 belonging to the tenants, but at the time of the Survey 2 teams and a half only, 5 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 60 hogs. Also the third part of a church with 5 acres, 1 rouncy, and at the time of the Survey 60 sheep. The value in Saxon times was 100*s*., but like the other two manors this amount at the time of the Survey had been raised to £6. The King and the Earl had the soc over the whole.

The fourth manor held in demesne by Roger de Poictou consisted of 40 acres, and had been held in the Confessor's time by Ulwin, a freeman under commendation to Ulmar, who had been Roger de Poictou's predecessor in title. To this manor were attached 3 bordars and 2 acres of meadow, formerly also a ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey only half a team. This was included in the above valuation. Here also Roger de Poictou held another 20 acres, which had belonged to a freeman called Ulfret, under commendation to Alflet, Roger's predecessor in title. It was also included in the above valuation. The township in which these manors were was a league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 7½*d*.

The only other holding of Roger de Poictou here was what a freeman Aluric had held, namely, 12 acres, over whom the Abbot of St. Edmund had half the commendation, the other half being attached to the King's Manor of Mendlesham. The Survey states that the abbot held this last

moiety of the commendation until Artald seized it. This also was included in the above valuation.[1]

Of the four manors of the Bishop of Bayeux, one consisted of 20 acres held in the Confessor's day by a freeman named Lewin, under commendation to Edric of Laxfield. There were 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam, 2 acres of meadow, 2 churches with 3 acres, formerly valued at 5*s.* 4*d.*, but at the time of the Survey at 10*s.* 8*d.*, when it was held by Roger Bigot of the bishop, and the King and the Earl had the soc. The Survey mentions that of this manor Robert Malet was seised, and his father on the day of his death. Probably connected with this manor was a holding of 20 acres, 2 bordars, and an acre of meadow held by a freeman Aluric under commendation to the predecessor of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, formerly of the value of 4*s.*, but at the time of the Survey of 8*s.*, the King and the Earl having the soc. Also two freemen holding 2 acres valued at 6*d.*; and a freeman, Lewric, under commendation to Lewin, holding 10 acres, and formerly with half a ploughteam, of which the value in Saxon times was 3*s.*, but at the time of the Survey 2*s.* only. Also 11 freemen with 52 acres, 10 of the men being under commendation to Robert Malet's predecessor, and the eleventh, called Sperun, being under commendation to Burchard in the Confessor's time, and having 8 acres of the said land. To this holding were attached 4 ploughteams in former days, but 2 only at the time of the Survey, when the value was 30*s.*, as against the earlier valuation of 20*s.* These lands, held by the Bishop of Bayeux in chief (?) were a league long and 6 quarantenes and a half in breadth, and paid in a gelt 20*d.*, the King and the Earl having the soc.

The second manor of the bishop consisted of 60 acres, which had been held by Uluric, a freeman under commendation to the Abbot of Ely. There were in the Confessor's time 4 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 1 belonging to the tenants, 3 acres of meadow, and a church with 7½ acres, valued at 15*d.* The total value of the holding in the Confessor's time had been 40*s.*, but it had come down at the time of the Great Survey to half. There had been depression all round, for the bordars were but 3, the ploughteams had come down half, for there was but 1 ploughteam in demesne, and but half a team belonging to the men.

The third and fourth manors of the bishop had been held in the Confessor's time by Alvol the priest and Godwi, freemen under commendation to Sachs, the predecessor of Ralph Pipperell.

They consisted of 40 acres, 3 bordars, formerly 2 ploughteams in demesne, always half belonging to the tenants, and an acre and a half of meadow. Also a church with 2 acres, valued at 4*d.* Both these manors were in Saxon times valued at 30*s.*, but at the time of the Survey the holding was valued at 12*s.* only. The bishop had two other holdings here at the time of the Survey, but not held as manors. One was of 26 freemen under commendation to Sachs, except one, Wiching by name, with 142 acres. Formerly there had been 7 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey there were 5 only, and an acre and a half of meadow. The former valuation had been £4, but the Domesday value was but 40*s.* 4*d.* The last of the bishop's holdings was of a freeman with 3 acres, valued at 10*d.*[2]

The ninth manor in Stonham was held by Roger Bigot. It consisted of 60 acres held in the Confessor's time by a freeman named Brown, and at the time of the Survey was held by Warenger of Bigot. In Saxon times

[1] Dom. ii. 350*b*, 352.

[2] Dom. ii. 374*b*, 375*b*.

to this holding belonged 2 ploughteams, 2 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 80 hogs, 8 hogs, 80 sheep, and 23 goats, and some parts of a mill, valued at 20*s*. By the time of the Survey the valuation had gone up to 40*s*., but the ploughteams had varied from 2, having come down to 1, and then gone up again to 2. Wood, however, had been felled, for there was but sufficient for half the number of hogs it was capable of sustaining in Saxon times. There were also 8 beasts and 27 more hogs.

Roger Bigot also had here 5 freemen with 16 acres and 1 ploughteam, over whom the aforesaid Brown had formerly commendation. At the time of the Survey there was but half a team, and the value was 3*s*., the King and the Earl having the soc. Bigot also had 17 freemen, who had been added to the last-mentioned manor in King William's time, from whom Roger Bigot's predecessor had nothing. The following is the entry in the Survey as to these freemen: "These freemen Roger de Rheims claims to have held as of his fee before Roger Bigot had received lands in Suffolk. That the Hundred witnesses that Roger Bigot received them first as of his fee; and of this Roger de Rheims offers denial by every kind of law."

They had 69 acres. Of these freemen 5 were under commendation to the predecessor of Ranulph Pipperell, that is to say, to Sachs. Formerly there were 6 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey only 3, and an acre and a half of meadow, valued at 16*s*. The King and the Earl having the soc.[1]

The tenth manor belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmund, and was formerly held by Ulwar, a freeman in the soc of the King and the Earl, who had commendation. It consisted of 60 acres, 4 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 1 acre of meadow, and wood sufficient for 5 hogs, 1 rouncy, 2 beasts, and 16 sheep, valued at 10*s*. Ailbold held the land of the abbot, who had it in pledge for the sum of two marks of gold by the grant of Engelric when the Englishmen redeemed their lands.[2]

The eleventh manor was that of Juichel the priest. It had been held by Aluric, a freeman under Edric, Robert Malet's predecessor, as a manor, and Robert was seised thereof. It consisted of 90 acres, 6 bordars, 1 serf, a ploughteam and a half in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the tenants, 2 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 10 hogs, 7 beasts, formerly 1 hog and 8 sheep, but at the time of the Survey 15 hogs and 40 sheep. Also 5 freemen with 24 acres, and half a ploughteam, and a church, with 16 acres and half a ploughteam, formerly valued at 20*s*., but at the time of the Survey at 35*s*. Juichel also had here a freeman, with 24 acres, and formerly 1 ploughteam, valued at 5*s*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc. The holding of Juichel (?) was a league long and 3 quarantenes broad, and it paid in a gelt 7½*d*. Juichel also held a church here with 20 acres, which 9 freemen gave for their souls.[3]

The remaining holdings in Stonham were amongst the lands of the King in the keeping of Roger Bigot, 12 acres held in the Confessor's day by a socman, over whom the Bishop of Bayeux at the time of the Survey held, and Roger Bigot held of him. But the Survey adds, "this socman could not give up his holding."[4] Amongst the lands of Earl Ralph which Godric the Steward had the keeping of for the King, were 5 socmen here with 18 acres (the soc of which was in Bosmere Hundred) belonging to Mendlesham.

[1] Dom. ii. 337*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 360*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 438.
[4] Dom. ii. 282.

There was a ploughteam and half an acre of meadow belonging to this holding, which was valued at 3*s*.[1]

Amongst the lands of Earl Alan were 5 freemen held by Ulmar, with 48 acres, and they held 12 acres belonging to the Earl's demesne. To the holding appertained 2 ploughteams, wood sufficient for 6 hogs, an acre of meadow, all valued at 12*s*. To this last mentioned land, which Humphrey held belonged in demesne, 28 acres, part woodland and part clear land, which Godmar held in the Confessor's time. At the time of the Survey, Roger Bigot held it, and Garenger of him, the Great Record adding, "and he" (presumably Garenger) "held it in like manner when Ralph made forfeiture." Earl Alan had also here a freeman with 2 acres of land and an acre and a half of wood, valued at 7*d*.[2] Amongst the lands of Robert Malet mention is made of 3 acres, valued at 6*d*., which in the Confessor's time had been held by a freeman, Ailmar.[3]

Amongst the lands of Roger de Poictou we find a freeman, Leuric, under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, holding 6 acres, valued (apparently with 3 acres in Coddenham) at 18*d*., and a freeman named Godwin holding 10 acres and a team of 2 oxen under commendation to Wisgar, the predecessor of Richard, son of Earl Gilbert, valued at 4*s*. Of this freeman Raymond Gerald was seised, and Roger de Poictou held him. The Survey says: "Roger de Rheims held by right of the first livery; and the Hundred witnesses that to him livery was first made.[4]

The two remaining holdings in Stonham were those of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, being of 5 acres and wood sufficient for 4 hogs,[5] and Ranulph Peverell, which was the fourth part of a church with 7 acres and a half, valued at 15*s*.[6]

In the Survey we meet with Estena, which has been supposed to be East Stonham; probably this was Earl Stonham, and there are six various entries under this heading amongst the possessions of Roger de Rheims, two being expressly specified as being held as manors. The first of these was what had been held in the Confessor's time by a freeman named Ailmar under Edric, Robert Malet's predecessor, by commendation only, namely, 60 acres with 1 bordar, 1 ploughteam, 2 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 30 hogs, and a church with 14 acres, valued at 20*s*. By the time of the Survey the ploughteam had disappeared, and the value come down to 15*s*.

The other manor had been held by a freeman named Alwin in the King's soc. It consisted of 90 acres, 1 villein, 1 bordar, 2 ploughteams in demesne, decreased to 1 at the time of the Survey, 4 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 20 hogs, formerly valued at 40*s*., but at the time of the Survey at 25*s*. Of this the King and the Earl had the soc. Roger de Rheims's other holdings were: First, a freeman with 60 acres and 1 bordar, and 1 villein, in Saxon times 1 ploughteam in demesne, and 1 belonging to the tenants, but at the time of the Survey only half a team in place thereof, an acre of meadow, and wood for 20 hogs, formerly valued at 20*s*., but then at 15*s*., the King and the Earl also having of this holding the soc. Secondly, a freeman with 30 acres and 1 bordar, and wood for 10 hogs. Attached to this holding in Saxon times was a ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey only half a team. Of this holding also the King and the Earl had the soc. Thirdly, 8

[1] Dom. ii. 285.
[2] Dom. ii. 294*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 305.
[4] Dom. ii. 352.
[5] Dom. ii. 393.
[6] Dom. ii. 417.

freemen with 30 acres. Two of the freemen were under commendation to one who was himself under commendation to Robert Malet's predecessor, and William Malet, his father, had seisin thereof. Altogether these freemen had a ploughteam and the holding was valued at 5*s*. The Survey says: "All this Milo holds of Roger, and he took over 4 horses, now 1." In Saxon days there had been 3 beasts, 14 hogs, and 36 sheep appertaining to this holding, but at the time of the Survey the sheep had gone, and the hogs had increased to 36. It (probably the township) was half a league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 6*d*. The Survey adds: "Others held the lands therein. The King and the Earl have soc."

The last holding of Roger de Rheims enumerated here was of 12 freemen with 40 acres in the soc of the King and the Earl, formerly having 2 ploughteams, but in Domesday times one and a half only, and an acre of meadow, valued at 15*s*.[1]

There is an entry in the Domesday Survey of a place called Pacheton, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred. This is probably Pekham or Peccham, near Stonham Aspall, and amongst the lands of the Bishop of Bayeux we find three freemen under King Edward with 24 acres, 1 ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 8*s*., and also another freeman under King Edward, and a half freeman holding 5½ acres, valued at 12*d*.[2]

Manor of Stonham Aspall *al*. St. Antegan.

This was one of the manors of Roger de Poictou at the time of the Survey. In 1275 Peter de Nereford claimed free warren here. A little later we find the lordship vested in Sir William de Nereford. This Sir William,[3] who was summoned as a Parliamentary Baron in 1297, by a deed without date recites that he had granted to Sir John de Aspal and Sir Roger his brother this lordship, with the advowson, to be held of them and their heirs; he revokes this grant and regrants the same to Roger le Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, and his heirs. The witnesses were Sir Thomas de Weyland, John Lovetot, Peter de Bedingfield, and others.

We find on the Patent Rolls reference to two actions against this Sir William de Nereford. They are both in 1273, one by Thomas de la Gutter touching a tenement here,[4] and the other by Thomas de la Guttere and Agnes his wife, against him and Edmund de Nevill, also touching a tenement here.[5]

Sir William de Nereford died in 1301, but the revocation of his original grant does not seem to have been effectual, for the lordship passed to the Aspals, and Roger de Aspal died seised of it in 1312,[6] and the manor henceforth carried his name. He was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Robert de Aspal, who died about 1326, and he by his son and heir, Sir Robert,[7] who married Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh Crepingham, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John de Aspal. In 1335 Sir John de Aspale and Elizabeth his wife, who was a daughter of Dame Alice Gray, levied a fine of the manor and the advowson of Stonham Church against William le Hetherst, parson of the church of Wattisfield, Peter de Berton, parson of the church of Stonham, and Robert Giffard.[8] Sir John de Aspal had a grant of free warren here in 1337 and 1348.[9]

[1] Dom. ii. 422, 423.
[2] Dom. ii. 375.
[3] See Wissett le Ros Manor, in Blything Hundred.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. I. 4.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. I. 9*d*.
[6] I.P.M., 5 Edw. II. 64.
[7] Add. MSS. 19115.
[8] Feet of Fines, 9 Edw. III. 10.
[9] Chart. Rolls, 11 Edw. III. 4; 22 Edw. III. 14.

Sir John de Aspal's daughter and heir Katherine married 1st Sir Ralph Hamenhale, 2ndly Sir Robert de Northwode, and 3rdly John Spencer; and in 1408 Katherine and her third husband released the manor to Sir Edmund de Thorp and Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Northwode and the said Katherine Aspall. No doubt in support of this arrangement a fine was levied which we meet with in 1409. It was of both the manor and the advowson, and by Sir Edmund Thorp and Joan his wife against John Spencer and Katherine his wife.[1]

On Sir Edmund de Thorp's death his widow Joan remarried Robert de Scales, 4th Baron Scales. He died in 1396, and she died in 1415, and left the manor to her son and heir, Robert de Scales, 5th Baron Scales, with remainder to Lady Catherine Savage, her daughter, wife of Sir Arnold Savage, of Kent, remainder to her daughters Joan and Isabel by Sir Edmund Thorp. The Lady Joan had also the lordship of Cowling in right of her mother, Katherine. This Robert, 5th Lord Scales,[2] was one of the lords in Parliament who in 1400 voted for the safe custody of the late Rich. II., and took to wife Joan, daughter of William, and sister of Thomas, Lord Bardolf. His 2nd wife was Elizabeth—, who survived him and remarried Sir Henry de Percy, of Athol, Knt. His will bears date 12th May, 1400, and dying on Thursday, the 7th December following, was proved 11th Oct. 1402.[3] He appointed Elizabeth his wife executrix, bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of the Priory of "Blakeburgh," to the prioress 13*s.* 4*d.*, and to every nun therein 6*s.* 8*d.* Robert, his son and heir, 6th Baron, was 6 years of age at his father's decease. Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, had the wardship.

Robert de Scales died unmarried 1st July, 1417. He was killed with Lord Darcy and Sir Edmund de Thorp at the siege of Lover's Castle, in Normandy, in the march of Hen. V. from Caen towards the city of Rouen. Thomas, 7th Lord Scales, was 21 at the time of the death of his brother Robert, and on 1st May, 1421, was retained by indenture to serve the King in the wars of France and to be at Dover, as related in the account of Worlington Manor, in Lackford Hundred. He left a daughter and sole heir, Elizabeth, then married to Sir Henry Bourchier, Knt., 2nd son of Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex. Elizabeth subsequently married Anthony Widville, son and heir of Richard Widville, Earl of Essex, Lord Treasurer of Edw. IV., and father of Elizabeth, his Queen. In 1464 Anthony Widville and Elizabeth his wife conveyed by fine the manor to Simon Baxter, as stated in the account of Worlington Scales Manor, in Lackford Hundred. Notwithstanding this it is not clear that the manor did not on the death of Thomas, Lord Scales, 25th July, 1460, without leaving male issue, revert under the limitations in the will of his grandmother to the representatives of her daughters. The Davy MSS. state that as early as 1433 the manor passed to "Catherine, Lady Savage, wife of Lord Arnold Savage, and daughter of Joan, Lady Scales, and in 1474 it was vested in Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Frederick Tilney, widow of Sir John Humphrey Bourchier, Knt., and wife of Sir Thomas, son and heir of John, Lord Howard." That the manor was vested in Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Tilney, in 1474, is clear if Elizabeth's will is to be relied on. Frederick Tilney was the son of Philip Tilney and Isabel, one of the three daughters of Joan de Northwode by her 2nd husband, Sir Edw. de Thorpe. Elizabeth.

[1] Feet of Fines, 10 Hen. IV. 9.
[2] See Manor of Worlington, in Lackford Hundred.
[3] Nicolas says "31st Oct. 1403."

finally Duchess of Norfolk, made three wills, in the first of which, made when the widow of Sir Humphrey Bourchier, she actually names this manor. Her first will, made in 1472, is as follows: "I, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Frederick Tylney, son and heir of Philip Tylney, sometime Canon and Residentiary of Lincoln, late wife of Humphrey Bourgchier, Knt., son and heir of John Bourgchier, Lord Berners, Knight, in pure widowhood, 28th Feb. 11 Edward IV., 1472. All my manors, lands, &c., whereof John Say, Knight, and others are enfeoffed in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Lincoln, York, and Stafford, to my use to perform my will. I will that my feoffees give all my said manors, lands, &c., excepting Stonham Aspale, Est Bergholt, and Cowling, in Suffolk, to me only, or to me and the person with whom I shall marry for term of our lives without waste, with the reversion in the feoffees, &c., to Margaret and Anne, my daughters, *cl.* each."

Her second will, when the wife of Thomas Howard, son and heir apparent of John, Lord Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, is as follows:—

"Dame Elizabeth Howard, daughter and heir of Frederick Tylney, late the wife of Humphrey Bourgchier, Knight, son and heir of John Bourgchier, Lord Berners, Knight, and now the wife of Thomas Howard, son and heir of John Lord Howard, Knight, made and by me openly declared at London 8th May, 1472, of all the manors, lands, &c., in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Lincoln, Yorks, and Stafford, whereof Sir John Say, Knight, and others are feoffees: I will that they convey to my foresaid beloved husband, Thomas Howard, after my decease, for his life only, half dele of them, and the other half to the like uses; I will that if John Bourghchier, my son, die without issue during my and my husband's life, then Margaret and Anne to have none of the *cl.* given by my other will."

Her third will, made after her husband became Duke of Norfolk, is as follows:—

"Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, 6th November, 1506. My body to be buried in the nun's quire of the Minories without Aldgate in London, nigh unto the place where Anne Montgomery is buried. I will that no more than xx. torches shall be used at my burial, and my month's end; also that no dole or money be given at either of those solemnities, but instead thereof I will that c marks be distributed to poor folks, viz., to every poor man and woman in the parish of Whitechapel and Hackney viii*d.*; whereas I had the marriage and wardship of Gilbert Pynchbeke, son and heir of Thomas Pynchbeke, which I bought of the Earl of Oxford. And I constitute Sir Robert Lovell, Knt., Sir Edmund Jermy, Knight, Mr. Thomas Cosyn, Doctor of Divinity, Mr. John Talbot, Doctor of Physick, and Mr. William Holme, clerk, my executors."

This will was proved 28th June, 1507.

The Duke is said to have held the manor for his life, but as he did not die until 1524 this could not have been the case, for shortly after the death of the Duchess we find the manor vested by purchase in Sir William Capel, Knt., 2nd son of John Capel, of Stoke Nayland. Being a second son, he entered into business in London, and by his steadiness and perseverance amassed a considerable fortune. The Court viewed his success with some degree of envy, and Sir Richard Empson and Sir Edmund Dudley found sufficient support under the colour of justice to extort from him £1,600 for the Exchequer, and finding their victim still accumulating more wealth they attacked him the second time for a similar sum, upon the pretence that

he had during his mayoralty of the City of London not properly exerted himself against a man accused of coining money. He steadily refused this second demand, and was committed to the Tower in 1509, from whence he was released by the death of Hen. VII., who had too freely countenanced the arbitrary measures against the wealthy merchant, though strangely enough he had conferred upon him the honour of knighthood 17th Dec. 1485, eight years after he had served the office of Lord Mayor. In 1492, 1512, and 1514 we find him sitting in Parliament for the City of London. He made a considerable addition to St. Bartholomew's church, behind the Royal Exchange, by building a chapel or chantry, whence people have with some reason conjectured that his residence was in that parish, and another strong circumstance seems to point out the very spot where his house stood, which was called Capel Court, but before the Fire of London was, as is asserted, one house, called Capel House. The name of this place has been changed, however, from time to time, and for a long period was known as Ship-yard, or Black Swan Court.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel, Knt., of Lanherne, in Cornwall, ancestor of Lords Arundel of Wardour and Trerise, and was buried in a chapel he himself had built on the north side of St. Bartholomew Church, near the Exchange, in London. His death occurred 6th Sept. 1515,[1] and the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Giles Capel.

He resided at Raines Hall in Essex, and was knighted for his valour at the sieges of Theronenne and Tournay and the Battle of the Spurs. He accompanied the expedition to France in 1519, and with others challenged all gentlemen there in feats of arms for 30 days. He was Sheriff of Hertford and Essex in 1529, and attended the King on his expedition to Calais in 1532, and thence to Boulogne, where in the way at Sadingfield, the French King and the King of England met. He married 1st Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Roos, younger son to William, Lord Roos, of Belvoir, and on her death without issue, married Isabel, daughter and eventually coheir of Sir Thomas Newton, son of Sir John Newton and Isabel his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Chedders, and had issue Sir Henry Capel, his son and heir, who married Anne, daughter of George Manners, Lord Roos, but died without issue in his father's lifetime, who, on his death in 1556 was succeeded by his 2nd son, Edward, knighted in 1560, and the same year made Sheriff of the Counties of Hertford and Essex. He married Anne, daughter of Sir William Pelham, of Laughton, in Sussex, Knt., ancestor of the Duke of Newcastle, by whom he had issue two sons, Henry and Giles, and four daughters. Sir Edward Capel died in 1577, and was succeeded by his elder son, Sir Henry Capel, who married 1st Mary, daughter of Anthony Browne, Viscount Montagu, and 2ndly Catherine, daughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland, and dying in 1588 was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Arthur Capel, Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1592. He married Margaret, daughter of John Grey, Lord Grey of Pirgo, brother to Henry, Duke of Suffolk, and had eleven sons and nine daughters. It is from Gamaliel, D.D., the 10th son, that Capel Loffts, referred to in the account of Troston, in Babergh Hundred, is descended. Sir Arthur died in 1632. His eldest son, Henry, married Theodosia, sister of Edward, Lord Montagu, of Boughton, and of Henry, Earl of Manchester, by whom, amongst other issue he had a son Arthur, who succeeded his grandfather. Arthur, the grandson, held his first court 6th April, 1633. He served in Parliament in

[1] I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 48.

1639, and also in the Long Parliament. He was created a Baron of the Realm by the title of Lord Capel, of Hadham, 6th August, 1641. Notwithstanding the raising troops at his own cost in defence of his Sovereign, and fighting valiantly in many battles, he seems to have had a grant of the manor actually made to him by the Parliament in 1645.[1] Later, when the Royal cause was lost, he raised what forces he could, and attempted to rescue his Majesty from his enemies, joining his company with the forces under the command of George Goring, Earl of Norwich, and Sir Charles Lucas, and defending Colchester Castle for 10 weeks, until obliged to surrender it the 28th Aug. 1648.

He was tried before the new High Court of Justice, erected to sit for the trials of the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, the Earl of Norwich, the Lord Capel, and Sir John Owen. Lord Capel utterly refused to submit to their jurisdiction, urging that being a soldier and a prisoner of war he could not thus be tried, besides which the declaration made by General Fairfax to him and the rest of the prisoners after the death of Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle was that no other of their lives should be in danger. Oreton denied that any such promise had been made, but said that even if it had been it would not restrain the authority of Parliament. When the matter was put to Fairfax his answer was interpreted by the Court, "that a promise of free quarter only exempted him from the sword, but not from the judicial proceedings of a civil court." After this Parliamentary quibble the whole five of the prisoners were sentenced and recommitted to the Tower, from whence Lord Capel by a cord and other means let himself down out of his chamber-window over the wall into the great ditch, where he found the water and mud so deep that in wading in it, he must have perished had he not been by the head taller than the average. The way was so long, and the fatigue in drawing himself out of the mud so painful that his energies were well-nigh exhausted, and he was once near calling on his enemies to deliver him from a position so dismal. But at length, with great difficulty, he arrived at the place where his friends expected him, and they carried him to a chamber in the Temple, where he remained secure for two or three days, at which time a faithful friend conceiving he would be safer in a more private lodging, his lordship in crossing the water to Lambeth Marsh was recognised and betrayed, and again lodged in the Tower. He was executed 9th March, 1648, in the old Palace Yard, and was buried at Hadham. Lord Clarendon says of him: "He was a man that whoever shall after him deserve best of the English nation, can never think himself undervalued when he shall hear that his courage, virtue, and fidelity is laid in the balance with, and compared to that of the Lord Capel." In 1648 appeared "Obsequies on that vnexamplar champion of Chivalrie and perfect Pattern of true Prowesse, Arthur Lord Capel," folio. Lord Arthur Capel's "Daily Observations, or Meditations divine and morall," were published Lond. 1654, 4to; and in 1683 a work thus entitled, "Excellent Contemplations, divine and moral. Written by the magnanimous and truly loyal Arthur, Lord Capel, Baron of Hadham. Together with some account of his life and his Letters to several persons, whilst he was a prisoner in the Tower, vigorously asserting the Royal cause against all the enemies thereof. Likewise his affectionate letters to his Lady, the day before his death and his courageous behaviour, and his last speech at his suffering, March 9th, 1648, with his pious advice to his son, the late Earl of Essex." He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Charles Morrison, Bart., of

[1] Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 5497.

Caskisbury Park, co. Herts, and the manor on his death passed to his eldest son, Arthur, who sold the same and the advowson to Sir Jacob Gairaid, Alderman of London. In 1774 the manor was vested in William Middleton by purchase, and on his death in 1775 passed to his son and heir, Sir William F. Middleton, 1st Bart., from which time the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Lawshall, in Babergh Hundred, and is now vested in Lord de Saumarez.

Arms of ASPAL : Az. three chevrons Or.

MANOR OF STONHAM ASPAL, CALLED BROUGHTON, MANOR DE BROUGHTON'S HALL *al.* EASKE STONHAM *al.* STONHAM ANTGAYNE *al.* STONHAM EDMUNDS *al.* BROUGHTONS.

This was the lordship of Roger de Poictou in the time of William the Conqueror. In the fifteenth century we find it vested in Robert Stonham, who married Mary, sister and heir of Edmund Bernet, and then in his daughter Elizabeth, married to John Broughton. She died in 1464, when the manor passed to her son and heir, John Broughton, who died in 1478, when it passed to his widow Anne, daughter of J. Denston, of Denston Hall, in Risbridge,[1] who died two years later,[2] when the manor devolved on John Broughton's brother and heir, Sir Robert Broughton, who died 17th Aug. 1506,[3] and was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John Broughton, who died 24th Jan. 1517,[4] and was succeeded by his son and heir, John Broughton who died in 1529. This last John Broughton left two daughters, his coheirs, who had livery of the several moieties of their father's estate—Catherine, married to Sir William Howard, Knt., Lord Howard of Naworth, and Anne, married to Sir Thomas Cheyne, Knt., Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Sir John Heveningham died seised of the manor 5th Aug. 1536, when it passed to his son and heir, Anthony Heveningham. In 1541 a fine was levied of this manor against him by Sir William Drury and others.[5] The manor then passed to Henry Cheyne, probably a connection of Sir Thomas Cheyne, mentioned above, and from him it was acquired by William Burde in 1564,[6] and he granted it in 1583 to the Queen,[7] who sold it the following year to John Clere, Rich. Adams, and John Walker, who conveyed it in 1593 to John Malby,[8] who died in 1617, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Edward Malby, who held his first court 3rd Oct. 1625, and was buried 12th Dec. 1653, aged 62. In 1659 the manor was vested in Sir Jacob Garrard, and in 1671 in Anthony Morgan. Amy Morgan, probably a daughter, married Anthony, son of Thomas Wingfield, of Nettlestead, and carried the manor to the Wingfield family, who became seated at Broughton Hall, a mansion situated near the church. Anthony Wingfield held his first court 18th Oct. 1698, and died in 1730. The Davy MSS. state that he was succeeded by his son and heir, the Rev. John Wingfield, who died without issue in 1736, when the manor passed to his brother, Thomas Wingfield, who died in 1762. Page's account somewhat varies from this. He says: "Anthony Wingfield and Amy Morgan had issue Amy and Anthony, and in 1691 Anthony Wingfield was married here to Mrs. Mary Blomfield, who had issue four sons and three daughters. Elizabeth, one of these daughters, married John Dade, M.D., of Ipswich, in 1725; Anthony, the eldest son, died

[1] See this manor, I.P.M. 19 Edw. IV. 46.
[2] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 44.
[3] I.P.M., 22 Hen. VII. 1.
[4] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 148.
[5] Fine, Mich. 33 Hen. VIII.
[6] Fine, Easter, 6 Eliz.
[7] Fine, Easter, 25 Eliz.
[8] Fine, Easter, 35 Eliz.

in 1714; John, another son, appears to have been rector of this parish and died in 1736. He had issue Anthony, Elizabeth, and Mary. Anthony Wingfield, Esq., was buried here Oct. 26th, 1730, as was Anthony Wingfield, jun., Nov. 11th, 1714, for whom a handsome monument is erected in the churchyard. Thomas Wingfield, probably another son of Anthony, died in 1762."

The manor passed by purchase from the representatives of the last-named Thomas Wingfield in 1764 to Philip Claude Crespigny, and was later acquired by William Middleton, who died in 1775, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir William F. Middleton, 1st Bart., from whom it descended in the same course as the main manor, and is now vested in Lord de Saumarez.

Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings is a suit by Arthur Blomfield against William and Robert Blomfield, touching lands in the Manor of Stonham Aspal.[1]

A fine was levied in 1596 of Upston Manor by Ralph Scryvener and others against Sir Arthur Heveningham.[2]

Arms of MALBY: Argent, on a bend between two cotices engrailed, Gules, three garbs ppr. (? Or).

MANOR OF EARL STONHAM.

This, according to Davy, was the manor held by Brown in Saxon times, and by Roger le Bigot at the time of the Great Survey, when Warenger was Bigot's sub-tenant. It, however, was not unlikely a portion of the possessions of Robert de Rheims, which Roger Bigot had of his gift.[3] The manor passed on Roger's death in 1107 to his son and heir, William Bigot, Steward to the Royal Household, who perished at sea in 1120, from which time to the death of Roger Bigod, 5th Earl of Norfolk, in 1305, the manor passed in the same course as that of the Manor of Framlingham, in Loes Hundred. On the Patent Rolls in 1274 will be seen notice of a suit by John Follol against Roger le Bygod, 4th Earl of Norfolk and others, touching a fosse levied in Earl Stonham,[4] and in the Public Records Office are preserved the Ministers' Accounts of his lands here from the 3rd to the 34th year of Edw. I.[5]

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition post mortem of Roger Bigod, 5th Earl, who died in 1305.[6] The king shortly after 1305 granted the manor first, probably for life, to Giles de Brewosa, who died seised in 1310,[7] and then it was granted to Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, who dying in 1338, it was assigned to his widow Mary, daughter of William, Lord Roos, and widow of William "le Brus," by way of dower. On the Close Rolls in 1338 is an order to the Escheator to deliver to her this manor extended at £34. 11*s*. 2*d*. yearly.[8]

Mary, the widow, remarried Sir Ralph de Cobham. On her death in 1362[9] the manor passed in moieties, one moiety vesting in Margaret, wife 1st of John, Lord Segrave, and 2ndly of Sir Walter de Manney, daughter and coheir of Thomas de Brotherton, created Duchess of Norfolk for life by Rich. II., the 24th Sept. 1397. In 1362 the King assigned this moiety to Walter de Manney and Margaret his wife, as a portion of the estate of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, the father;[10] and in 1372 an extent

[1] C.P., Ser. ii. B. ix. 43.
[2] Fine, Hil. 38 Eliz.
[3] See T. de N. 295.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. I. 15*d*.
[5] Ministers' Accounts, Bundle 1005, No. 24-29; Bundle 1006, No. 1-7.
[6] I.P.M., 35 Edw. I. 46.
[7] I.P.M., 4 Edw. II. 40.
[8] Close Rolls, 12 Edw. III. pt. iii. 15.
[9] I.P.M., 36 Edw. III. pt. ii. 9.
[10] Originalia, 36 Edw. III. 13.

of the manor will be found amongst the Escheats.[1] The other moiety of the manor vested in Alice, the other daughter and coheir of Thomas de Brotherton, married to Edward de Montacute or rather to their daughter Joan, married to William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk. The manor from this time to the death of John, Duke of Norfolk, at the Battle of Bosworth in 1488 passed as the Manor of Framlingham, in Loes Hundred. On the Patent Rolls in 1400 is a grant during minority of the King's kinsman, Thomas Mowbray, son and heir of the Earl Marshal, deceased, of 30 marks from this manor.[2] It was surrendered the following year on the manor being assigned to his mother in dower.[3]

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of John, 2nd Duke of Norfolk, in 1432,[4] and a deed charging an annuity on the manor in 1442 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.[5] The manor is also specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of John de Mowbray, 4th Duke of Norfolk, in 1477.[6]

The manor was restored to Thomas Howard in 1488 and 1503.[7] He died in 1524, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who had licence in 1471 to alienate to Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt. He died in 1579 and left the manor to his widow Anne in fee simple.

In 1587 a fine was levied against her by Sir Thomas Cecill and others.[8] The manor was then valued at £40 per annum. From the Exchequer Special Commissions in 1590 we learn that this manor formed parcel of the possessions of Sir Thomas Gresham.[9]

A little later the manor passed to Sir Thomas Reade, Knt. There is a curious suit amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth against this Thomas Reade. It is a bill by John, Robert and Laurence Hatfielde against him as lord of this manor to perpetuate testimony that Johan Hatfielde, while single, had issue. . . . William Hatfielde, father of the plaintiffs, had afterwards married John Major, a bondman or villein of Stonham Earl Manor, of which defendant was lord, and to refute the report that plaintiffs were sons of Major, and as such villeins of the said manor.[10] Sir Thomas Reade did not long retain the manor, for in 1594 he parted with it to Sir Stephen Soame.[11]

There appears to have arisen difficulties over the last sale, for amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth are two actions, one respecting " a purchase of the manor made by — Read from Sir Thomas Reade "[12], and later one by Sir Stephen Soame against William Reade, for relief against incumbrances, upon Sir Stephen's purchase of the manor from Sir Thomas Reade, and against which Dame Anne Gresham, widow of Sir Thomas Gresham, held a recognizance of £2,000.[13]

Two years later, in 1601, however, we meet with an alienation of the manor by Sir Thomas Reade to Thomas Rivett, but it had not actually left the Soame family, for Sir Stephen Soame, Knt.,[14] died seised of it 23rd May, 1619, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir William Soame. The next lord was Thomas Goodall. Thomas Goodall was born in 1614, and married Audrey, daughter of Charles Smith, of St. Matthew, in Ipswich,

[1] 46 Edw. III. 38.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 1 Hen. IV. pt. iv. 11.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 2 Hen. IV. pt. i. 24.
[4] I.P.M., 11 Hen. VI. 43.
[5] Add. Ch. 17234.
[6] I.P.M., 17 Edw. IV. 58.
[7] Rolls of Parliament, vi. 411, 529.
[8] Fine, Mich. 29-30 Eliz. vol. 9.
[9] 33 Eliz. Exch. Spec. Com. D.K.R. 38, App. p. 46.
[10] C.P. ii. 20.
[11] Fine, Hil. 36 Eliz.
[12] C.P. ii. 402.
[13] C.P. iii. 123.
[14] See Manor of Cornerth Hall, in Bures, in Babergh Hundred.

attorney at law. He died in 1687, and was buried in the parish church of Earl Stonham. He seems to have been succeeded by another Thomas Goodall, who held his first court in 1687. On his death the manor passed to his widow, Susan Goodall, who held a court 9th Nov. 1711. In 1745 Thomas Driver was lord, and 24th May this year he held a court, but by 1792 the manor had passed to his daughter and heir, Mary, married to Richard Moore, of Kentwell Hall, for she held her first court 29th June that year, and died in 1814, when the manor passed to her son and heir, Richard Moore, who offered the same by auction at Garraway, 21st Feb. 1815, together with a freehold farm called Deerbolts, containing 194 acres, with a large brick messuage known as the Manor house."[1] A sale was not effected, and the manor was again offered at Garraway 20th June, 1815, when it was described as "extending over upwards of 2,000 acres, the quit rents amounting to £40 a year." The fines were stated to have averaged upwards of £90 per annum.[2] In 1829 the manor was vested in Timothy Holmes, and later in Messrs. Sparkes, Holmes, & Jackson, attorneys, of Bury St. Edmunds. In 1875 it was vested in John Hayward, and in 1896 in Messrs. Haywards.

Arms of GOODALL: Gu. an eagle displayed Arg. beaked and membered Or, on a canton of the first a chaplet Vert,[3] or as in another place: On a canton of the 2nd, a chaplet of roses ppr.

MANOR OF CREETING APUD MONTEM *al.* DEREBOLT'S.

This manor we know little of save that it belonged in the time of Hen. VIII. to Sir Philip Bothe, and passed under a fine levied in 1535 to Sir Andrew Windsor, Lord Windsor, and others, probably on a settlement of the property.[4] A little later it belonged to Sir Robert Lytton, Knt. An agreement concerning special livery of the manor out of the Court of Wards and Liveries to Thomas Brokett and Anne (? Helen), his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Robert Lytton, deceased, will be found in 1557 amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.[5]

The agreement bears date the 18th November, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, and is in English and Latin, bearing the signature of Sir Francis Englefeld, Master of the Court. The manor seems to have gone in thirds with the Manor of Shrubland, in Barham, and Bramford Manor; for we meet with three fines affecting it between 1554 and 1560. The first is levied in 1554 by William Lawson and others against John Brokett and others;[6] the second in 1558 by John Goodwyn and others against Thomas Lyttyll and others,[7] and the third in 1560 by Francis Walsyngham against the said Thomas "Lyttle" and others.[8]

In the time of Queen Elizabeth the manor was vested in Thomas Goodall, and in 1616 passed to his son and heir, Thomas Goodall. In 1837 it was vested in Nicholas Hankey Smith, who died the following year. Deerbolt Hall was the ancient seat of the Driver family, and in it first saw light that excellent poet James Bird. Of him we take the following account from Page's History of Suffolk:—

"He was the son of a substantial farmer, and the eighth of nine children; born Nov. 10th, 1788, as he says:

'In a dear delightful spot,
'Mid Nature's sweetest though secluded bowers.'

[1] *Ipswich Journal*, 31st Dec. 1814.
[2] *Ipswich Journal*, 3rd June, 1815.
[3] Add. MSS. 19152.
[4] Fine, Trin. 27 Hen. VIII.
[5] Add. Ch. 28954.
[6] Fine, Easter, 2 Mary I.
[7] Fine, Mich. 5 Mary I.
[8] Fine, Mich. 2 Eliz.

"In his childhood he went to a day school, and at the age of thirteen was removed to the Grammar School at Needham Market, where he continued about a year and a half, when at his own desire he was apprenticed to a miller, in his native village. At the age of eighteen his apprenticeship expired, but, for the acquisition of experience as a miller, he continued to pursue the vocation seven or eight years longer. About the year 1814 he occupied the mills at Yoxford, where, though not as a miller, he ever afterwards continued to reside. In 1816 he married Emma, the daughter of Mr. Hardacre, bookseller, of Hadleigh, in this county; from this union sprang a family of sixteen children, twelve of whom survived him.

"In 1819 Mr. Bird published his first poem, "The Vale of Slaughden." So favourable was the reception which it experienced that within a fortnight after its publication not a copy was to be obtained. In consequence a second edition soon after appeared. Dr. Drake in his 'Winter Nights,' after an extended critical analysis of this poem, thus expresses himself: 'That the effort will secure him an honourable and a permanent station among the poets of his country, I have not the smallest doubt in asserting. So striking, indeed, have been the passages which I have adduced; so abundantly do they carry on their surface the very form and pressure of superior powers; so much of taste and feeling, of life and character, pervades their whole texture and composition; and so sustained is the impression of the incidents throughout, by the beauty and spirited harmony of the versification, that no person, I am persuaded, can withdraw from the perusal of "The Vale of Slaughden" without a wish to see such encouragement bestowed as may lead to further productions from the same source.'

"His occupation as a miller was unsuccessful, and he was set up, by the assistance of his friends, in a stationer's shop and small circulating library, in his favourite village of Yoxford; in which, and with the help of a miscellaneous stock in trade, he managed to rear his large family in respectability.

"His poetical works are numerous, and voluminous. Mr. Bird deceased at Yoxford 26th March, 1839. To a mind of no common order he united in a high degree the rare quality of moral independance; and true to its dictates, he was alike in public and in private the faithful and uncompromising advocate of liberty, philanthropy, and truth. Possessing a warm and generous heart, the ready exercise of his talents for the benefit of others was a prominent feature in his character."

Very little is said of James Bird in the various existing biographical dictionaries, and his merits as a descriptive poet have been overlooked, no doubt to some extent to the fact of his being essentially a local poet. His works include the following: "The Vale of Slaughden," Halesworth, 1819, 8vo; "Machin; or the Discovery of Madeira," Lond. 1821, 8vo; "The Exiles, a Tale," Lond. 1823; "Dunwich: a Tale of the Splendid City," Lond. 1828; "Framlingham: a Narrative of the Castle," Lond. 1831; "The Emigrant's Tale," Lond. 1883, 8vo; "Francis Abbott, the Recluse of Niagara"; and "Metropolitan Sketches," 2nd ser., Lond. 1837.

Filliols Manor.

We meet with a fine of a manor called "Fyllyolys," which appears to have been in Earl Stonham. It was levied in 1532 by Thomas Revet and others against Robert Ive and others.[1]

[1] Fine, Mich. 24 Hen. VIII.

This was held by Thomas Keble, of Earl Stonham, brother, perhaps, of Stephen Keble of that place. He married Elizabeth, daughter and devisee of Robert Salmon, of Needham Market, and died in 1588,[1] when the manor passed to his son, Stephen Keble, of Bacton, who married Martha, daughter and coheir of Thomas Smith, of Bacton, and on his death before 1639 vested in his son and heir, Nathaniel Keble. Nathaniel resided at Creting, and was an attorney. He married Frances, a devisee of John Bennett, her son-in-law, and held lands in Bacton, Wyverstone, and Earl Stonham. His will is dated in 1661, and it was proved in Norwich the following year, his successor in the lordship being his son and heir, Stephen Keble, of Needham. He died in 1678, without issue,[2] when the manor passed to his brother and heir, Thomas Keble, of Coggeshall, co. Essex, who married Mary, daughter of Isaac Cooke, and died in 1692,[3] leaving three daughters only, Mary, Rebecca, and Martha.

Manor of Stonham Parva or Stonham Jernegan's.

This was for many generations the lordship of the family of Jernegan, hence styled Stonham Jernegan's. It was the Manor of Eodman in Saxon days, and was held by Ulmar of Earl Alan at the time of the Great Survey. As early as the time of Hen. III. it was vested in the Jernegan family, for Sir Hubert Jernegan, Knt., died seised of the manor about 1239, from which time to the time of John Jernegan, who married Catherine, daughter of George Brooke, Lord Cobham, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Horham Jernegan, in Hoxne Hundred.

A fine was levied of the manor and advowson in 1375 by John, son of John Jernegan and Margaret his wife against John Jernegan and Johanna his wife.[4] This manor is also specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of John Jernegan, who died 26th Oct. 1503.[5] And amongst the Chancery Proceedings of Queen Elizabeth is an action by Richard Mowse and Thomas Mowse to recover the title deeds to the site of the manor and a wood called Dereheys, granted to the plaintiffs in the time of Edw. VI. by Sir John "Jermingham," lord of the said manor.[6]

The manor was sold in 1565 by John Jernegan (who had married Lord Cobham's daughter) to Henry Turnour, of Watton, co. Norfolk, yeoman,[7] and an acknowledgment of the receipt of the purchase money of £800 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.[8] The date is 27th June, 7 Eliz., and the document, which includes a release of the purchaser from the conditions of a certain indenture made between them, bears a seal and has the signature of "John Jernegane."

Henry Turnour in 1570 sold the manor to Anna Godwyn, *al.* Ryx or Ryckes,[9] from whom it seems to have passed to Theodore Godwyn *al.* Ryckes, against whom three several fines were levied of the manor in the time of Queen Elizabeth—one in 1574 by Richard Mason,[10] the second in 1579 by Thomas Folkes and others,[11] and the third in 1597 by Richard Freston and others.[12] The manor then seems to have passed to Ambrose Godwyn, who

[1] Will 27th Jan. 1588; proved 18th March following.
[2] Will, P.C.C. 128, Reve, 1675, M.I. in Earl Stonham chancel.
[3] Will, P.C.C. 111, Fane, 1690.
[4] Feet of Fines, 49 Edw. III. 26.
[5] I.P.M., 19 Hen. VII. 48.
[6] C.P. ii. 230.
[7] Fine, Easter. 7 Eliz.
[8] Add. Ch. 15759.
[9] Fine, Easter, 12 Eliz.
[10] Fine, Mich. 16-17 Eliz.
[11] Fine, Mich. 21-22, Eliz.
[12] Fine, Trin. 39 Eliz.

sold it to Lady Penelope, daughter of Thomas, Earl Rivers, and then wife of Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth, who was owner thereof in 1656. She gave the manor to her 2nd son by her former husband, John Gage, and by a codicil to her will, which was proved in 1661, Lady Penelope ratified and confirmed to this son the conveyances which she had made in her lifetime to him of this manor. John Gage resided at Stonham Parva, and died without issue.

In 1764 the lordship belonged to Francis Vernon, Baron Orwell, afterwards Earl of Shipbroke, who died in 1783, when it passed by his will to his nephew, John Vernon, who died in 1818.

The manor was shortly afterwards purchased by Sir William Fowle Middleton, 1st Bart., and has descended since in a like course with the manor of Lawshall, in Babergh Hundred, being now vested in Lord de Saumarez.

Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings is a suit by Sir William Brandon, Knt., against Sir John Fogge, Knt., and Richard Fouler, alleged holder of a bond given by Sir John Jernyngham the King's rebel as to this manor.[1]

Manor of Flude Hall, or Flede Hall cum Waltham Hall or Walham Hall.

This manor also was amongst the possessions of Earl Alan in Domesday times, and at an early period came into the family of Crane, ancestors of the Cranes of Chilton. Not unlikely in the time of Edw. I. the lordship was held by Hubert Weyland and Margaret his wife, as they claimed warren, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and beer here in that reign.[2]

Robert Crane, of this place, had in 1438 a release of all right in this manor from Thomas Sengylton, of Mendlesham,[3] and died seised of it without issue, when it passed to his brother and heir, John Crane, who died 16th Aug.[4] 1504.

Particulars of this manor, called "Fleet Hall" in 1518, will be found amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian.[5] From the death of John Crane to the death of Sir Robert Crane in 1642, the manor passed in the same course as the manor of Chilton, in Babergh Hundred.

In the Davy MSS. we find a Robert Checke, who died in 1551, named as lord, and his successor, his son and heir, John Checke. Davy probably had some imperfect information respecting "Stonham Manor" being included in the inquisition p.m. of Robert Checke. He has, however, the date incorrect. Robert Checke died 17th Nov. 1548,[6] and John was his son and heir. It is, however, impossible to say which of the Manors of Stonham is intended.

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Robert Crane, who died in 1551.[7] Court Rolls of the manor belonging to Robert Crane, 1 Edw. VI. to 13 Eliz., will be found amongst the Rolls in the Bodleian.[8] Amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian we find acquittance for rent paid by Sir Robert Crane out of this manor.[9]

On the death of Sir Robert Crane in 1642 the manor passed to his widow, Susan Crane, who remarried Isaac Appleton, and they held their first court 2nd Sept. 1647. Later the manor became vested in Francis Vernon, Lord Orwell, Earl of Shipbroke, who died in 1783, when it passed to his nephew

[1] E.C.P., Bundle 48, 349.
[2] Q.W., 730, 731.
[3] 16 Hen. V. Bodl. Suff. Ch. 661.
[4] Not 1505, as stated in the account of Chilton Manor, in Babergh Hundred. I.P.M., 20 Hen. VII.
[5] Tanner, cccxiii. 59.
[6] I.P.M., 5 Edw. VI. 61.
[7] I.P.M., 4 Edw. VI. 84.
[8] Bodl. Suff. Rolls, 12.
[9] Tanner, cccxiii. 57.

and heir, John Vernon, who died in 1818. The manor, described as Waltham Hall and Fleed Hall, in Little Stonham, and 240a. 2r. 18p. of land were sold 13th June, 1818, under an Act of Parliament 1 Geo. IV. In the particulars of sale it was stated that there were 107½ acres holden of the Manor, and that the fines were arbitrary. The quit rents amounted annually to £5. 13*s*. 6*d*., and the fines on an average of the then preceding seven years were £33. 10*s*.[1]

The manor seems to have passed to the Parry family, for in 1855 we find it vested in the executors of William Parry, and in 1875 in a William Parry, and it is now in the lordship of the trustees of the late William Parry, of Sholing, Southampton, co. Hants.

In 1753 John Haywod occupied "Fleet Hall" and Thomas Ling, Stonham Hall.

[1] *Ipswich Journal*, 23rd May, 1818.

SWILLAND.

ONE of the four manors here was held by Queen Edith, consort of Edward the Confessor. It consisted of 2 carucates and 40 acres of land, and had 6 villeins, 6 bordars, 1 serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 3 ploughteams belonging to the tenants, 4 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient for 6 hogs. There was a church with 5 acres, 1 rouncy, 8 beasts, 19 hogs, and 60 sheep, which number had by the time of the Great Survey risen to 100.

The value in Saxon times was 50*s*., but at the time of the Survey 70*s*. It was 6 quarantenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 20*d*. Walter the Deacon, the Domesday tenant, held the manor in demesne, and the Queen had the soc.[1]

A second manor in this place is found in the Domesday Survey under the head Newton, in Bosmere Hundred. In the Confessor's time this manor was held by Aluric. It consisted of one carucate and had three villeins, 12 bordars, 1 serf, 1 ploughteam in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, but one of the latter had disappeared before the time of the Great Survey.

There were 5 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for 6 hogs, and 2 mills, valued at 60*s*. The Abbot of Bernay was the Domesday tenant in chief.[2] Two other manors in Swilland are enumerated in the Survey amongst the lands of Roger de Rheims under the head Newton. One was held by Ernald of him, and was the manor which had in the Confessor's time been held by Brictmar, a freeman. It then consisted of 102 acres, to which were attached 2 villeins, 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 2 ploughteams belonging to the tenants, 2 acres of meadow, 1 rouncy, 20 hogs, and 20 sheep, valued at 20*s*. By the time of the Survey there were 4 bordars, 16 hogs, and 12 sheep, and one of the ploughteams of the tenants had disappeared. The other manor was in the Confessor's time held by Leveson, a freeman under commendation to Stigand. It consisted of 40 acres, having a ploughteam which at the time of the Survey had come down to a team of 2 oxen only, 1 acre of meadow, formerly valued at 20*s*., but at the time of the Survey at 10*s*. This manor Ralph held of Roger de Rheims, and the King and the Earl had soc over the whole.[3]

Swilland Manor.

In 1270 the manor was vested in Hugh de Babington, for this year he conveyed it by fine to Richard de Frevile and Matilda his wife. A little later, however, the manor was vested in the Weyland family. Sir Thomas de Weyland[4] held it at the time of his banishment in 1289, and from this time to the time of Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Isabel his wife in 1430, the manor passed in the same course as the manor of Blaxhall, in Plomesgate Hundred. In 1287 a fine of the manor was levied by Sir Thomas Weyland and his son John, the deforciant being James, son of Gilbert.[5] John de Weyland and Maria his wife in 1307 levied a fine against John Olyver.[6] The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of John de Weyland, who died in 1313.[7]

[1] Dom. ii. 426.
[2] Dom. ii. 374.
[3] Dom. ii. 423.
[4] See Manor of Brandeston in, Loes Hundred.
[5] Feet of Fines, 15 Ed. II. 66.
[6] Feet of Fines, 1 Ed. II. 27.
[7] I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 34.

Bartholomew de Burghersh had a grant of free warren here in 1349.[1] The manor is mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Edward le Despenser, who died in 1375,[2] and is also included in the fine levied by John Verney, clerk, and Wm. Lee against Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Isabella his wife, in 1430.[3] In 1514 we meet with a fine levied by John Jenor and others against Sir John Audeley and others.[4]

In 1525 the manor was granted for Cardinal Wolsey's College, Oxford,[5] but it passed in some way to Sir John Audley, for he died 18th April, 1530, seised of the manor,[6] when it passed to his son and heir, John Audley, who died in the month of June, 1534,[7] when it devolved on his brother and heir, Edmund Audley, who paid relief in respect of the manor this year, and held in 1560. He sold in 1565 to Edmund Pettaughe.[8] In 1616 the manor was vested in Robert Gosnold,[9] who died about this time, when it passed to his cousin and heir, Robert Gosnold, from whom it passed to Anthony Gosnold the younger, son of Robert Gosnold, of Otley.

A little later we find the manor vested in the Rev. Mr. Pilkington, rector of Swilland, and in 1666 in Ab. Hodges, widow. In 1739 the quit rents were stated to be £3. 5*s*. 11*d*. per annum. In 1752 the lordship was held by Sir Charles Blois, Bart., and in 1784 by John Bernard, of Ipswich, shipbuilder, who became a bankrupt. In 1829 the manor was vested in Mileson Edgar, of the Red House, Ipswich. The 1st July, 1837, the manor was offered for sale at Ipswich, when the fines were stated to be arbitrary, and the quit rent then amounted to £35 per annum.[10] The manor was purchased by Jeremiah Woods, who sold to Nathaniel Byles, who held it in 1844, and on his death it passed to his daughter, married to Cowell, who held it in 1855. In 1885 the manor was vested in George Nelson Hatton, of Witnesham.

Manor of Newton Hall.

This was the manor held by Aluric in Saxon times, and by the Abbey of Bernay in the time of William the Conqueror. In the early part of the thirteenth century the manor was held by Robert de Mountenay, who died seised of it in 1252.[11] It then passed to Robert de Mountenay, probably his son, who died in 1287.[12] In 1322 we find the manor vested in Robert de Reydon and Margaret his wife.[13] In the next reign the manor was apparently vested in William de Athurly, for we find amongst the Bodleian Rolls one of the 7 and 8 Edw. III., being an account of Geoffrey Mundckyn, his provost, for the manor.[14]

In 1380 it was vested in Sir John Tuddenham, Knt., who did homage and died in 1392, from which time to the sale of it by Edmund Bedingfield in 1585 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Great Bealings, in Carlford Hundred. In 1585 the manor was purchased by John Armiger.[15] John Armiger died in 1587, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Edward Armiger, who died in 1609.

[1] Chart. Rolls, 23 Ed. I. 6.
[2] I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. ii. 46.
[3] Feet of Fines, 8 Hen. VI. 14.
[4] Fine, Easter, 6 Hen. VIII.
[5] S.P. 17 Hen. VIII. 1834 (2).
[6] I.P.M., 23 Hen. VIII. 8.
[7] I.P.M., 27 Hen. VIII. 19
[8] Fine, Easter, 7 Eliz.
[9] See Manor of Netherhall, Otley, in Carlford Hundred.
[10] *Ipswich Journal*, 17th June, 1837.
[11] I.P.M., 36 Hen. III. 16.
[12] Extent, I.P.M., 15 Edw. I. 26.
[13] I.P.M., 16 Edw. II. 63.
[14] Bodl. Suff. Rolls, 23.
[15] Fine, Easter, 27 Eliz.

One Baxter subsequently appears as lord, and then an Alnot Clench, and in 1666 a Laurence Stisted, of Ipswich. This is the man who begged to compound for two-thirds of a farm called Drivers, in Swilland, then lately purchased of the trustees of John Bedingfield, recusant, in 1648.[1]

[1] S.P. Cal. of Comp. 1851.

WESTERFIELD.

THERE are 21 entries in the Domesday Survey of lands held in this place, but only one manor is mentioned. This manor had been held in the Confessor's time by Bar, a freeman under commendation to Ralph the Staller. It was held at the time of the Survey by Norman of Earl Alan, and consisted of a carucate of land. In Saxon times there were 2 villeins, 1 ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the tenants, 3 acres of meadow, 4 beasts, 20 hogs, and 100 sheep valued at 10*s*. By the time of the Survey the value had increased to 20*s*., and there were 2 bordars, the ploughteams in demesne had increased to 2, and there was one rouncy. The Earl had the soc. The said Norman held 6 freemen with 24 acres, under commendation to Ralph the Staller, in the Confessor's time. This holding had 1 ploughteam, and was valued at 4*s*., the soc being the Earl's. Stanwin, a freeman, also had 14 acres which at the time of the Survey was held by Osbern under Earl Alan. The value was 2*s*. 4*d*. The Survey says: "It," presumably the township or the manor, "was 8 quarantenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 20*d*. The soc was the Earl's."

Earl Alan also held in Westerfield 20 acres, which in the Confessor's time had belonged to 6 freemen. There was with this 1 ploughteam, and the valuation was included in that of Ipswich. At the time of the Survey, Earl Alan held this in demesne, and the King and the Earl had the soc.[1]

Robert Malet had three small estates, two of which were held under him by Humfrey. One, consisting of 60 acres, had been held in Saxon times by Ulviet, a freeman under commendation to Gurth, and the lands lay in Rushmere. In Saxon times there had been here 1 bordar The value was 10*s*. The second, consisting of 6½ acres, had been held in Saxon times by 2 freemen under commendation to Ulviet and the value was 2*s*. The soc was the King's and the Earl's. The third, consisting of 10 acres, was held by a freeman under commendation, and was valued at 2*s*. Of this also the King and the Earl had the soc.[2]

Roger de Poictou had half a church with 7½ acres and 2 freemen, with 9 acres, the latter valued at 18*d*., the King and the Earl having the soc.[3]

The Abbot of Ely had a socman named Aseret, holding of him 25 acres, 1 ploughteam, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 5*s*. At the time of the Survey this was held by Hervey of the abbot by the King's command. A freeman named Thurkettle under commendation held 8 acres valued at 16*d*. This Hervey held of the King and at the time of the Survey held of the abbot by the King's command as he said. The soc was the King's.[4]

Hugh de Montfort held here in demesne over a freeman with 8 acres valued at 16*d*. The freeman had been held by Oldric.[5] And Geoffrey de Magnaville had a small estate. It consisted of 14 acres valued at 2*s*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc. This had been held by Langfere, a freeman under commendation to Haldein, but at the time of the Survey was held by William of Geoffrey de Magnaville.[6]

Three small estates here are included in the possessions of Roger de Rheims. The first was of 3 freemen with 28 acres, formerly having a

[1] Dom. ii. 294*b*, 294 *bis*.
[2] Dom. ii. 305*b*, 306.
[3] Dom. ii. 352*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 383*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 410.
[6] Dom. ii. 411.

ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey none, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 10*s*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc. The second was of 5 freemen, with 23 acres and 1 virgate, formerly having 1 ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey none, valued at 4*s*. Over these freemen Girold held.

The third was of 1 freeman with 16 acres, formerly having half a ploughteam, but at the time of the Survey none, valued at 32*d*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc. This freeman was held by Ernald of Roger de Rheims.[1]

Amongst the possessions of Walter the Deacon were three small properties in Westerfield. The first was held by Thurstin of Walter, as of Tedric's fee, and consisted of 30 acres, 4 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 8*s*., which had been held in the Confessor's time by Almar, a freeman.

The second was held by Bernard and Almar of Walter, and consisted of 3 freemen with 28 acres, formerly having half a ploughteam, valued at 36*d*.

The third was held by Norman of Walter the Deacon, and consisted of a freeman with 6 acres, valued at 12*d*. Of all these three holdings the King and the Earl had the soc.[2]

Amongst the lands of the Vavasours in Westerfield we find 6 freemen—Alwin, Flint, Alwin, Edric, Uluric, Alestan, having 15 acres and 1 ploughteam, valued at 30*d*. The King and the Earl had the soc. The Survey says that "one of the freemen, Flint by name, gave a pledge for that he said that they gave farm in Ipswich, and the Sheriff proved that he lied, and the said Sheriff is his surety."

Aluric the priest held 12 acres and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 3*s*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc.[3]

Manor of Westerfield.

In the time of King John, Sir William de Weyland, Knt., fined for his villeins here and in Charsfield. He does not, however, seem to have held the lordship, for this does not appear to have come to the Weyland family till the grant of Alan, Lord Burnell, of Acton Burnell, in Shropshire, to Sir John de Weyland, son of Sir Nicholas de Weyland and Beatrice his wife,[4] about 1259, in which year a grant of free warren was made to the said Sir John de Weyland here.[5] From this time to the time of Henry Bedingfield and Catherine his wife in 1541, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Brandeston, in Loes Hundred. Nicholas de Weyland had a grant of free warren here in 1285.[6]

Davy says the manor passed on the death of Sir Edmund Weyland in 1369 to his brother Sir John Weyland, and on his death to his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to John Harewell, of Warwickshire, whose daughter and heir Joan married John Streech, of Devonshire, and died in 1434. He then makes the manor go to a cousin, Sir Thomas Tuddenham, upon whom he states it was settled by fine, and finally that when Sir Thomas was beheaded in 1461 it passed to Margaret, his sister and heir, the wife of Edmund Bedingfield. A portion of this statement does not, however, seem to be correct.

[1] Dom. ii. 422*b*. 423.
[2] Dom. ii. 426*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 446*b*.
[4] Both buried in the Priory church of Woodbridge.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 43 Hen. III. 3.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. I. 102.

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquisition p.m. of Sir Thomas Tuddenham in 1461,[1] and in that of his sister, Margaret Bedingfield, in 1474.[2] Henry Bedingfield and Catherine his wife are said to have sold the manor to James Dameron, for amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action by Matthew Goodyng against James Dameron to obtain admittance to copyholds in Westerfield Manor, "late the estate of Edward Goodyng, plaintiff's father, and held of the defendant as of this manor of Westerfield."[3]

The manor however was acquired by William Dameron of Anthony Bedingfield and others in 1552,[4] and passed to John Dameron, who by his will 1st Feb. 1596 devised the same to his wife Margaret, she to bring up his daughter's children, Anthony Collett, Philologus, John Dameron Martha, Abigall, and Edny Collett, to find Joane Collett, testator's daughter, sufficient meat, drink, clothes, and lodging. After his wife's decease he bequeathed the manor to the said Anthony Collett at his age of one and twenty years, and to the heirs of his body. Failing these, remainder to Philologus Collett, his brother Dameron Collett, and Martha Collett, sisters of the said Anthony. Anthony the devisee, was the son of John Collett, of Westerfield by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of the said John Dameron.

Anthony Collett married Elizabeth, daughter of John Jesmond, of Norwich, and died 11th Aug. 1640, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Anthony Collett, who is entered in the Suffolk Visitation in 1664. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Manning, of Knodishall, and his will is dated 11th Feb. 1677.[5] Amongst the Exchequer Depositions in 1641 will be found particulars of an action by Lionel Cooke against the bailiffs, &c., of Ipswich, as to whether the capital messuage in Westerfield, lately belonging to Anthony Collett deceased, was within the liberty of Ipswich or not.

Upon Anthony Collett's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Cornelius Collett. He married 1st in 1675 Martha, daughter and coheir of William Fox, of Hollesley, and 2ndly in 1680 Elizabeth, daughter of Bence Dowsing, of Alderton. Cornelius Collett died before 1688, for administration to his estate was granted to his widow Elizabeth the 3rd June this year, and the manor passed to his son, Cornelius Collett, of Melton, who married Margaret, daughter of — Crisp, of Melton. Cornelius Collett the same year conveyed the manor by a fine to his cousin, Samuel Collett, son of Samuel Collett, of Westerfield, and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of William Fox, of Hollesley. Whether the conveyance was to Samuel as beneficial owner or to him as trustee we cannot say, but possibly the latter, for we later find the manor vested in Cornelius Collett, the son of the grantor, who had died in 1741 or 1742, for his will is dated 23rd July, 1741, and proved 30th May, 1742. This Cornelius Collett, the third in succession of the name, married 1st a wife named Jane, and 2ndly Margaret Driver, and had an only daughter and heir, Margaret, married 6th April, 1790, to Rev. John Davis Plestow, of Ipswich, afterwards rector of Harkstead.

Cornelius Collett by his will dated 27th March, 1789, devised all his real and personal estate to his daughter Margaret, and the heirs of her body, and in default of these to Cornelius Collett, of Woodbridge, merchant, his nephew, and to William Goodwin, of Earl Soham, in trust for sale, and to

[1] I.P.M., 8 Edw. IV. 34.
[2] I.P.M., 15 Edw. IV. 38. C.P. i. 379.
[4] Fine, Mich. 6 Edw. VI.
[5] Proved 7th May, 1678, Norwich.

divide the proceeds amongst the children of his late brother Anthony. Testator made a codicil 7th Sept. 1789, providing for the children of his daughter if she died under age, and this will was proved 18th Feb. 1790, Cornelius having died 8th Feb. 1790. In 1802 Henry Collett died at Westerfield in his 78th year, but it does not appear that he held the manor. He had filled the office of Clerk of the Peace for the county upwards of 50 years.

The manor was held in 1829 by Mileson Edgar, of Red House Park, son and heir of Mileson Edgar by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Richard Charlton, of London. Mileson Edgar, the son, married 16th Oct. 1783, his cousin Susanna, eldest daughter of Robert Edgar, of Wickhambrook, High Sheriff in 1747, by Susanna his wife, only child of Rev. William Gery, prebendary of Peterborough, and died 16th June, 1830, when the manor passed to his son and heir, the Rev. Mileson Gery Edgar, who married 1st 19th Feb. 1818, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Brickwood, of Dulwich, and 2ndly, 26th March, 1840, Elizabeth, daughter of William Arkell, of London, great-great-grand daughter of Sir Matthew Hale. On his death, 3rd August, 1853, the manor passed to his widow, and on her death, 11th June, 1890, devolved upon his nephew, Capt. Mileson Edgar, of Red House Park, 2nd son of the Rev. Edward Raikes Edgar, by Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Collett. He married 28th Oct. 1878, Fanny Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Schreiber, rector of Bradwell, Essex.

A manor called "Westerfield" is included in a fine levied in 1326 by Richard Len, of Ipswich, and Emma his wife against Giles de Wachesham, and John Alto Northshete, chaplain[1]; and in 1552 Anthony Wingfield paid a rent for the "Manor of Westerfeilde Hall late Waylands" to the lord of Wikes Ufford Manor.[2]

Arms of COLLETT: Sable, on a chevron engrailed between 3 hinds trippant, Argent, as many annulets of the first. Of EDGAR: Party per chevron, Or, and Azure, in chief two fleurs de lis, Gules, 5 fusiles in fesse of the first, each charged with escallop of the third.[3]

[1] Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. II. 7.
[2] MS. in writer's possession.
[3] By Parl. of Hen. VIII. 1547-8.

WHITTON WITH THURLSTON.

THERE were 18 freemen at the time of the Domesday Survey held in demesne by Richard, son of Earl Gislebert. Of these 12½ were under commendation to Aluric the priest, who was himself under commendation to Wisgar, and they had 64 acres among them, and of the others (that is to say, of 5½) Richard's predecessor had not commendation (namely) over Aluric, Waldwin, Harold, Godwin, Ulmar, Aluric. These later had 24 acres in the Confessor's time. The Survey says: "These men Richard so holds because Bishop Arfast held them when Richard made good his claim to the Church of St. Peter at Ipswich against him; but now he did not know that they did not belong to his fee. Among them they had 3 ploughteams and an acre of meadow. The above 12 were valued at 6*s*. 8*d*., and the others at 4*s*. 1*d*. The King and the Earl had soc over the whole of them."[1]

Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, also held here 91 acres belonging to the Church of St. Peter at Ipswich, valued at 15*s*., which was included with certain other land of this Domesday tenant in a valuation of 15 pounds. The Survey adds, "It" (presumably Thurlston), "is 10 quarantenes long and 6 broad, and pays in a gelt 20*d*."[2]

Amongst the lands of Earl Alan in Thurlston was a freeman with 2 acres, who with 2 freemen with 3 acres in Westerfield were valued at 10*d*. This at the time of the Survey was held by Aluric the priest of the Earl. Earl Alan also held a freeman named Uluric with 6 acres, valued at 12*d*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc; and also 16 acres which another freeman named Aluric had held in the Confessor's time, valued at 32*d*.; a freeman with 7 acres valued at 14*d*., and a freeman with 12 acres valued at 2*s*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc.[3]

Roger de Poictou had here 5 freemen with 26 acres in the King's soc, formerly having half a ploughteam valued at 4*s*., which at the time of the Survey was held by Gosbert of Roger de Poictou. This Gosbert also held the land, which 18 freemen had formerly held, consisting of 78 acres and 1 acre of meadow, and half a church with 5 acres. The 18 freemen had had 3 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey there were 2 only. The value had varied from 20*s*. in Saxon days to 13*s*. 4*d*. in Norman times. Of both this and the previous holding the King and the Earl had the soc. Roger de Poictou also held Algai the priest, a freeman, with 3 acres valued at 6*d*.[4]

William de Scoies had here at the time of the Domesday Survey 2 freemen with 5 acres and 1 bordar, valued at 15*d*. To this holding in the Confessor's day there had appertained half a ploughteam.[5]

Walter the Deacon held here a freeman with 16 acres and 4 bordars, half a ploughteam and an acre of meadow, valued at 2*s*. 8*d*., and half a church with 5 acres.[6]

And amongst the lands of the Vavasours we find three holdings. One that of Aluric, a burgess of Ipswich, son of Rolf, who held what his father had held in the Confessor's time, namely, 12 acres here, valued at 2*s*., of which the King and the Earl had the soc. Earl Ralph was seised of this when he made forfeiture. The above Aluric held the Church of St. Julian in the borough of Ipswich, with 20 acres of land valued at 40*d*. Of this church Earl Ralph was seised.

[1] Dom. ii. 394.
[2] *Ib.*
[3] Dom. ii. 295.
[4] Dom. ii. 352*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 354.
[6] Dom. ii. 426*b*.

The second holding was a freeman Goodwin, under commendation to Stigand, with 10 acres, valued at 20*d.*; and the third 2 freemen, Uluric and Ormar, holding 6 acres valued at 12*d.*, of which the soc was in the King. The Sheriff kept these in hand for the King.[1]

In the Hundred of Claydon the King had 30 freemen with 147 acres and a half, and a church in Whitton, with 10 acres. There were 3 ploughteams and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 40*s.* 4*d.* The names of the men were Aistan, Goodrich, Goodwin, Offa, Rictan, Gooding, Aluric, Estrat, Aluric, Toulit, Lewin, Aluric, Gunequata, Uluric, Thurkettle, Goodrich, Edith, Dirsi, Brictmer, Leveva, Aluric, Uluric, Norman, Lewric, Saxlef, Alwin, Ulwin, Edric, Sigar. These men the Sheriff held in hand for the King, and the King and the Earl had the soc.[2]

The parishes of Whitton and Thurlston have long been consolidated. The church of the latter was used as such since 1800, but after the vicarage became united to Whitton, it was suffered to become dilapidated, and the ruins are now used as a barn.

There is no manor known as Thurlston, but two manors in the place, one known as Barnes or Bernes Manor, and the other as Dale Hall or Daleshall Manor.

Manor of Barnes *al.* Bernes.

This in Saxon days was the estate of Gosbert, and in Norman times of Roger de Poictou. In the reign of Hen. II. it became vested in the priory of St. Peter's, Ipswich, where it remained until the Dissolution, when passing to the Crown it was granted in 1528 by Hen. VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey as part of his endowment for Cardinal College, Ipswich.[3] It was granted the following year by the Cardinal to St. Mary's College, Ipswich.[4] On Wolsey's disgrace the manor reverted to the Crown, and in 1541 we find a lease of the "rectory of Barnes in Thurlston" made to Francis Bernard, the property being described as that "which belonged to St. Peter's Monastery, Ipswich, and then in the King's hands by attainder of Cardinal Wolsey." The lease was for 21 years at £8. 6*s.* 8*d.* rent., and 6*s.* 8*d.* increase.[5] The manor was in 1577 granted to Thomas Seckford from whom it apparently passed to Edmund Withipol, for he died seised of it 16th May 1582, from which time to the time of Sir William Withipol, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Manton, in Hitcham, in Cosford Hundred.

From Sir William Withipol the manor passed to his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Leicester, 6th Viscount Hereford. In the beginning of the 18th century we find the manor vested in William Hammond, of Whitton, who died in 1725, when it passed to his son and heir, John Hammond,[6] from whom it passed to his brother and heir, Edmund Hammond, who dying 29th Jan. 1759, in his 56th year, it passed to his widow, and subsequently to his sister Esther. A Mrs. Esther Hammond died 29th Dec. 1760, aged 54, and was buried in the family vault in the centre of the chancel of Whitton Church. The manor is sometimes referred to as the Manor of Thurlston, and was in 1855 vested in the Rev. E. Woolnough, while the Manor of Whitton was then said to be vested in John Orford. It later passed to his trustees and is now, under the title of "Whitton with Thurlston," vested in Henry Orford.

[1] Dom. ii. 446.
[2] Dom. ii. 446*b*.
[3] S.P. 20 Hen. VIII. 4424.
[4] S.P. 20 Hen. VIII. 5280.
[5] 32 Hen. VIII. 1541; S.P. 580 (120).
[6] ? Died and buried 6th June, 1733, at Whitton,

Manor of Dale Hall *al.* Daleshall.

This estate was held in the time of Edward the Confessor by Edred, a freeman, under the protection of Wisgar, and at the time of the Great Survey formed part of the vast estates allotted to Roger de Poictou.

In 1271 we find the family of Dale flourishing in Thurlston. At that date there was one Baldwin de la Dale holding lands there, and in 1295 John de la Dale. In 1315 we meet with a grant of land in Thurlston by Roger called "le Mylnere," burgess of Ipswich, and William, his son, to John de la Dale.[1] The following year another Baldwin de la Dale is found living here, and in 1320 we meet with a release, still preserved in the Record Office, made by John Norman to John de la Dale the elder, of 6*d*. yearly rent issuing out of land in Thurlston.[2] Amongst the same collection of deeds as the last is a release made in 1323 by John, son of Thomas de la Dale, to the Canons of St. Peter and St. Paul, Ipswich, of all his right in land in Thurlston.[3]

This is not unlikely the Thomas de la Dale who died in 1332, and was succeeded in the possession of lands in Thurlston by his son and heir, John. Further, in 1349 we find a Sir Thomas de la Dale having lands in Thurlston, but it does not appear with certainty that any of these parties exercised manorial rights, or, in fact, actually held this manor. In 1368 we meet with a grant by Richard Osbern and Alice Ordimer his wife, late the wife of William Heldere to Henry Levinton of land abutting on the pasture of "Sir Thomas dil Dale" in Thurlston.[4]

Thomas de Dale[5] who died about 1428, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Baldwin de Dale, seems to have held the manor, however, and on Baldwin's death it passed to his son and heir, John Dale, from whom in 1479 it went to his son and heir, William Dale, and from him about 1521 to his widow Elizabeth. A John Dale died seised 20th Oct. 1528, being succeeded by his son and heir William Dale. (See Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 19094, p. 181, where an extent of this manor will be found.) William Dale's daughter and coheir, Jane, married William Wollascot, cousin and heir of William Wollascot, and died in 1542. William Wollascot died in 1547, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Wollascot. This William Wollascot sold the manor in 1560 to Stephen Baxter,[6] of Ipswich, draper, who died in 1589, when it passed to Stephen Baxter, probably his son, whose daughter and heir, Dorothy, married Edmund Bohun, of Westhall.[7] He died in 1638 and she in 1661, when the manor passed to their grandson and heir, Edmund Bohun, the political writer, son and heir of Baxter Bohun, of Westhall, who had died in 1658 in his mother's lifetime.[8] The manor subsequently vested in William Martin, of Hemingstone, from whom it passed to his eldest son, William Benet Martin. In 1804 the manor seems to have been held by Francis Edmunds and S. Shore.

This manor formerly paid yearly to the parson of Whitton nine cheeses.

Arms of Dale: Gules, a swan Arg.

[1] Ancient Deeds, A. 3755.
[2] 14 Edw. II. A. 3753.
[3] 17 Edw. II., A. 3886.
[4] 42 Edw. III. A., 3741.
[5] He was the son of Thomas Dale by Beatrix his wife, daughter of Roger Wolverston. Thomas was the son of Thomas the son of Sir Thomas, the son of Baldwin de la Dale, a burgess of Ipswich in the time of Hen. III.
[6] Fine, Easer, 2 Eliz.
[7] See Manor of Empoles Westhall, in Blything Hundred.
[8] See Manor of Westhall.

WILLISHAM.

IN Saxon times there were three manors here, all of which were at the time of the Norman Survey held by Roger de Poictou. One had been held in the Confessor's time by Alflet, a freewoman under commendation to Harold, and it consisted of 2 carucates of land. There were 3 villeins, 10 bordars, 3 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 5 belonging to the tenants, also 5 acres of meadow and a church with 32 acres. The value was £4, but by the time of the Survey it had come down to £3. The depreciation was shown by the ploughteams of the tenants having become reduced to 3, and the disappearance of two of the serfs. This manor was at that time held by Albert of Roger de Poictou. There was also here a freeman named Leuric, with 20 acres valued at 4*s*.

The second manor was a small one of 40 acres, which in the Confessor's time had been held by a freeman named Gwelf, with half a ploughteam, valued at 8*s*. This also at the time of the Survey Albert held of Roger de Poictou, and the King and the Earl had the soc.

The third manor consisted of 80 acres held in King Edward's day by a freeman named Teding. To this manor belonged 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, and half a team of the tenants, and 2 acres of meadow, all valued at 16*s*., the King and the Earl having the soc.

There were also 2 freemen named Leuric and Godman, with 9 acres. Godman was under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, and he had the soc in the Confessor's time. The value was only 3*s*., and it was held also by Albert of Roger de Poictou. The whole place was a league long and 4 quarantenes and 20 perches broad, and paid in a gelt 6½*d*.[1]

Manor of Willisham Hall.

The three manors seem to have coalesced in the hands of Albert Grelly or Greilly, to whom they were transmitted from Domesday Albert. He was the son of Albert Greilly, the son of Robert, Lord of Gt. Casterton, co. Rutland, in 1134, son of Albert Greilly. Albert Greilly granted the impropriation of Willisham to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity in Ipswich prior to 1182, in which year he died.

The manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Greilly, by Isabel, daughter of Thomas Basset. He married one of the daughters of Henry de Longchamp, and died in 1231, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Greilly, who had a grant of free warren here in 1249[2] and died in 1262,[3] when it passed to his grandson, Robert Greilly, son of Peter, who had died in his father's lifetime. He is stated in the Testa de Nevill to have held a knight's fee here of the King in chief.[4] He married Hawise, daughter and coheir of John de Burgh, and on his death in 1282[5] the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Greilly. Thomas had no issue and sold the manor in 1304 to William de la Mote.

On the Originalia Rolls for this year will be found a note of the fine paid by William de la Mote for having acquired the manor from Thomas Greilly, who held of the King,[6] and on the Patent Rolls for the same year is a pardon

[1] Dom. ii. 351.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 33 Hen. III. *pars altera* 3.
[3] Extent 55 Hen. III. 10, *or* file 40 (19).
[4] T. de N. 295.
[5] I.P.M., 10 Edw. I, 20.
[6] Originalia, 32 Edw. I. Ri. 5.

to William de la Mote for having acquired the manor "in tail," and a licence to retain.[1] Both on the Originalia and Patent Rolls the name appears as "William de la More"; but in the inq. q.d. as "de la Mote."

Page says: "In the 35 Hen. III., Thomas de 'Gredley' held this manor; in the 26 Edw. I. Robert de Tibetot; and in the 6th of the next reign John de Weyland." He, however, gives no authority for the statement, but the "villa" is certainly included in the inquisition p.m. of Robert de Tybetot in 1298.[2] The probability is that until the time of Edward III. there were two manors here; for we find in 1227 from the Close Rolls that William, son of Reyner, had by grant from the King a market in Willisham (Witlesham) Manor, and one of the manors was certainly then held by Robert Greilly.[3]

Some lands in Willisham had as early as 1215 been granted off by this William, son of Reyner, for we find on the Close Rolls an order to let Samson de Gangy have land "which formerly belonged to William, son of Reyner, in Willisham."[4] Further, John de Weyland in 1369 and Robert Loveday the following year had grants of free warren here,[5] as also had Roger Loveday (Lunedaye) in 1280.[6] Finally we find a Manor of Willisham named in the inquisition p.m. of Giles de "Brewosa" in 1310,[7] a date when we know that one of the manors of that place was vested in William de la Mote.

From this William de la Mote[8] the manor seems to have passed to another of the same name, and on the Close Rolls in 1314 we find a distinct statement that William de la Mote was "lord of Willardesham."[9] On his death in 1327[10] the manor passed to Isabel de la Mote, after whom it vested in Joan, wife of William de Ferrers, and at her death in 1375[11] passed to her son and heir, Sir Robert de Ferrers. He granted the manor in 1376 to Peter Colbroke for life. There is a fine in 1456 of a "Wittelesham" Manor, which probably is this, levied by Thomas Brewes and Elizabeth his wife against Thomas Gardiner, chaplain.[12]

Later, we find the manor vested in Sir Ralph Greystock, who dying 8th June, 1488, it passed to his granddaughter and heir, Elizabeth Greystock. It appears from the inquisition p.m. of Sir Ralph Greystock,[13] that he had given the manor to his eldest son, Sir Robert Graystocke and Elizabeth his wife, and to the heirs male of Robert. Robert died in his father's lifetime without male issue, and on the death of Sir Ralph the manor descended to Elizabeth, daughter of the said Robert, who in 1488 was but 13 years of age. The manor in 1510 appears to have been vested in John Basset and Katharine his wife, and against them this year two fines were levied, one by Guy Palmer, serjeant at law, and others,[14] and the other by Thomas Spryng and others.[15] In 1520 a fine of a moiety of the manor was levied by John, Earl of Oxford, and others against John Jensour[16]; and in 1575 by Roger Marshe against William Sprynge, apparently of the whole manor.[17] In 1584 a fine was levied by Roger Townshende and others against Philip, Earl of Arundell, and others.[18]

[1] Pat. Rolls, 32 Edw. II.; I.Q.D., 32 Edw. I., file 49, 3.
[2] I.P.M., 26 Edw. I. 39.
[3] Close Rolls, 11 Hen. III. 22.
[4] Close Rolls, 17 John, pt. i. 7.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 53 Hen. III. 4; 54 Hen. III. 6.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 20.
[7] I.P.M., 4 Edw. II. 40.
[8] Extent I.P.M., 32 Edw. I. 161.
[9] Close Rolls, 7 Edw. II. 4*d*.
[10] I.P.M., 1 Edw. III. 88.
[11] Extent I.P.M., 47 Edw. III. pt. i. 56.
[12] Feet of Fines, 34 Hen. VI. 14.
[13] Inquis. 3 Hen. VII. 304.
[14] Fine, Easter, 2 Hen. VIII.
[15] Fine, Easter, 2 Hen. VIII.
[16] Fine, Trin. 12 Hen. VIII.
[17] Fine, Hil. 17 Eliz.
[18] Fine, Mich. 26-27 Eliz.

We find, however, that the manor was vested in William, Lord Windsor, and that he by his will dated 1558 gave it to his son and heir, Sir Edward Windsor, from which time to the time of Thomas, 6th Lord Windsor, it passed in the same course as the Manor of Baylham, in this Hundred. In 1588 Henry, Lord Windsor, levied a fine against Philip, Earl of Arundel, and others,[1] and in 1590 we meet with a fine levied against Lord Windsor by Edward Cooke and others, no doubt on the occasion of some settlement, for it is clear that the manor passed on the death of Henry, Lord Windsor, in 1606, to his son and heir, Thomas, Lord Windsor. He had licence to alienate in 1620 to Robert Brownrigg and John Brownrigg his son. John survived his father, and dying in 1634 was succeeded by his son, John Brownrigg, who died in 1661.

He left by his will the sum of £10 to be paid out of the Willisham Hall estate, which sum is now represented by an annual rent of 12s., paid out of the same estate for the purpose of purchasing bread to be given away to the four oldest people in the parish quarterly. On John Brownrigg's death the manor passed to his son and heir Robert Brownrigg, who died in 1694, being succeeded by his son and heir, John Brownrigg, who died in 1701 leaving a daughter and coheir, Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Luke Leake, rector of Nettlestead, vicar of Offton, and curate of Willisham.

He died in 1749, and his widow in 1755, when the manor passed to their son and heir, John Brownrigg Leake, rector of Naughton and of Nettlestead, and curate of Willisham, who, about 1764, sold the same to Peter Upcher, of Great Yarmouth, son of the Rev. Abbot Upcher, rector of St. Peter's and St. Gregory's, Sudbury, and of Mary his wife, daughter of Rev. John Foxwell, rector of Rattlesden. Peter Upcher by his will dated 18th Aug. 1795, left the manor to his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Ramey, and sister of the Countess of Home, with power to appoint by deed or will amongst their children, and in default of children to her in fee. She by her will dated 21st April, 1797, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, appointed in favour of her only son, Abbot Upcher, in fee. He resided at Sheringham Hall, co. Norfolk, and 3rd April, 1809, married the Hon. Charlotte Wilson, eldest daughter of Henry, Lord Berners, and died 2nd Feb. 1819. He had, however, disposed of the manor, 20th April, 1812, with the impropriate rectory, the great and small tithes of the parish and the perpetual curacy, together with 295 acres of land, for £21,320.[2] The purchaser appears to have been one Thomas Myers, for the 6th June, 1839, the manor, tithes, and perpetual curacy were offered for sale by his trustees and executors.[3]

The purchaser was the Rev. Edward Bowyer Sparke, rector of Feltwell, co. Norfolk, for he was lord in 1844, and on his death in 1879 the lordship passed to his trustees, who are the present lords of this manor.

Arms of GREILLY: Vairee, Ermines, and Gu. Of SPARKE: Chequy Or and Vert, a bend Erm.

The following entries in the Domesday Survey have not been identified as in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred, and in order to complete the work, so far as the Survey is concerned, the entries are here given.

[1] Fine, Hil. 30 Eliz.
[2] *Ipswich Journal*, 25th April, 1812.
[3] *Ipswich Journal*, 4th May, 1839.

ULEDANA.

LAND OF THE KING BELONGING TO THE KINGDOM, WHICH ROGER BIGOT KEEPS.

A socman and a half with 30 acres and half a ploughteam. Valued at 20*d*.[1]

LAND OF ROBERT MALET.

Walter de Caen holds of Robert what was a freeman's under commendation with 6 acres. Valued at 32*d*. A freeman under commendation with 5 acres. Valued at 10*d*. This Robert holds in demense. The King and the Earl have soc over the whole.[2]

LANDS OF ROGER DE POICTOU.

A freeman Ulmar held 4 acres and half a ploughteam and 1 bordar. Valued at 8*d*. The King and the Earl have the soc.[3]

LANDS OF THE BISHOP OF BAYEUX.

A freeman Aluric under commendation to Sachs held 16 acres. Always 1 ploughteam. Then 1 bordar, now none. Roger de Rheims claims that he held this Aluric in his fee before the men were delivered to the Bishop. Then wood for 24 hogs. And 8 hogs. And 22 sheep. And 3 goats. Then valued at 10*s*., now at 8*s*.

Six freemen with 52 acres. Over one and a half of these, to wit, over Lewin and Thurmer, the Abbot of Saint Edmund's had commendation in King Edward's time. And one Brictwolt by name was under commendation to Edric, Malet's predecessor. Then among the whole of them were 2 ploughteams and a half, now 2. Then and now valued at 20*s*. Roger Bigot holds of the Bishop. And Garenger of him.

Eight freemen held 40 acres. Of these 4 were under commendation to Sachs, the predecessor of Ralph Piperelli, having 25 acres. Then among the whole of them were 2 ploughteams, now 1, and an acre and a half of meadow, and 1' rouncy. Then 6 beasts, now 7. Then 28 sheep, and now 17. Now 20 goats. Then 5 hogs, now 19. A church with 7 acres and a half, valued at 15*d*. They were then valued at 20*s*., now at 21*s*. The King and the Earl have soc.[4]

LANDS OF St. ETHELDREDA.

Aluric, a freeman by commendation only, held an acre and a half. Valued at 3*d*. The King and the Earl have soc. This is in demesne.[5]

LAND OF THE ABBOT OF BERNAY.

Alwin holds 2 freemen with 11 acres. Then half a ploughteam, now none.[6]

LAND OF WALTER DE SAINT VALERY.

A freeman under commendation held 3 acres. Valued at 2*s*. The King and the Earl have soc.[7]

LAND OF EUDO, SON OF SPIRUIC.

Siric, a freeman in King' Edward's time, held as a manor; now William holds—70 acres. Always 2 bordars. Then 2 ploughteams, now a team and a half. And 2 acres of meadow. Then 2 rouncies.

[1] Dom. ii. 281*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 304*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 352.
[4] Dom. ii. 374*b*, 375*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 383.
[6] Dom. ii. 389.
[7] Dom. ii. 432*b*.

Now 16 hogs. And 28 sheep. Valued at 20*s*. Also 13 freemen—over two Roger's predecessor had commendation—with 40 acres and 1 ploughteam. Valued at 10*s*. The King and the Earl had soc. It is a league long and 3 quarantenes broad. And pays 10*d*. in a gelt. Others hold land therein.[1]

LAND OF HUMFREY, SON OF AUBREY.

Five freemen with 20 acres. Always half a ploughteam.[2]

LAND OF THE VAVASOURS.

Four freemen, Rabboda, Leuric, Edric, Uluric, held 8 acres. Valued at 16*d*. These were added to the farm in King William's time, and Roger is warrant thereof to Ulmar the provost (and Roger did not know that they were so added), who added them, and they used not to belong to any farm. A freeman Ulmar had the fourth part of an acre. Valued at 2*d*. Brictmar the beadle held over him; and he gave security. Ulmar the provost is bail for him. Also a freeman, Lewin, holds 2 acres and a half. Valued at 8*d*.[3]

SCARFESTON (PROBABLY IN BARHAM).

LANDS OF EARL RALPH WHICH GODRIC THE STEWARD KEEPS IN HAND FOR THE KING.

A freeman, with 2 acres, valued at 2*d*.[4]

LANDS OF THE BISHOP OF BAYEUX.

Three freemen, Lewin, Leuric, and Edric, held 4 acres and a team of 2 oxen, valued at 10*d*. Ralph de Savigni holds from Roger. And 27 freemen under soc and commendation of the Abbot of Ely, held 1 carucate of land. Then and later 4 ploughteams and now 4. And 2 acres of meadow. Always valued at 40*s*.[5]

LANDS OF EARL ALAN.

Three freemen under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, with 12 acres. Always a team of 2 oxen. Two of these men Harlenat holds—and this is included in the valuation of Nettlestead; and the third is in the Earl's demesne, and included in the valuation of Hemingstone. The soc is the Abbot's.[6]

LANDS OF SAINT ETHELDREDA.

Three freemen in the Abbot's soc and commendation held 8 acres and a team of 2 oxen. Then valued at 20*d*., now at 2*s*. This William de Scoies held of the King, now he holds of the abbot. And a freeman by soc and commendation held 2 acres. Valued at 4*d*. Walter holds him.[7]

HEMINGSLAND.

LANDS OF THE KING IN THE PROVINCE WHICH ROGER BIGOT KEEPS.

A freeman under commendation to Gurth, with 30 acres. Then half a ploughteam. Valued at 5*s*. Woolmer the steward joined this freeman on to the King's farm at Bramford, and Roger the Sheriff is his warrant. And the freeman renders each year 5*s*. The King and the Earl have soche.[8]

[1] Dom. ii. 434.
[2] Dom. ii. 436.
[3] Dom. ii. 446.
[4] Dom. ii. 285.
[5] Dom. ii. 376.
[6] Dom. ii. 295.
[7] Dom. ii. 383*b*.
[8] Dom. ii. 282.

LANDS OF THE VAVASOURS.

A freeman Alwin under commendation to Gurth (held) 30 acres. Then half a ploughteam. Valued at 5*s*. Ulmar the steward conjoined this freeman to the King's farm of Bramford, and Roger the Sheriff is warrant to him for so doing, and he renders every year 5*s*. And the King and the Earl (had) soche.[1]

MANWICK (?) IN DEBENHAM.

LANDS of EARL HUGH.

Goodrich a freeman under commendation to the Earl's predecessor, held 42 acres as a manor. Always 1 bordar. Then 1 ploughteam, later half a team, now none. An acre of meadow. He was then valued at 20*s*., now at 13*s*. 4*d*.

A freeman under the like commendation held 27 acres, and 7 bordars, and 1 ploughteam, and 1 acre of meadow. And he was valued at 10*s*. Wailolf, a freeman under commendation to the Abbot of Ely, held 60 acres and 2 bordars. Then 1 ploughteam and a half, now 2 teams. And a freeman held 1 acre, and 2 acres of meadow. Wood for 6 hogs. Valued (together) at 20*s*. Half the soche was the Abbot's and half the Earl's.

A freeman under commendation (held) 13 acres and a half. Then a team of 2 oxen. And he was valued at 4*s*. 8*d*. The soche went in the same way.[2]

SOHAM ? OUTLANDS OF MONKS SOHAM.

LANDS OF HUGH DE MONTFORT.

Two acres of land in demesne. Valued at 4*d*.[3]

TONESTALL, A HAMLET OF FRAMSDEN, IN THREDLING HUNDRED.

LANDS OF ROGER DE POICTOU.

Edred a freeman under commendation to Wisgar held 60 acres and 2 acres of meadow. Always 2 bordars. And there was a freeman Edwy with 3 acres. And they were valued at 10*s*. Albert now holds. It is a league long and 5 quarantenes broad. And pays 5*d*. in a gelt.[4]

LANDS OF WILLIAM DE VARENNE.

Nicholas now holds. Leofwin a freeman held 1 carucate of land and 20 acres as a manor in King Edward's time. Always 1 villein. Then 2 ploughteams in demesne, later and now 1. And 2 acres of meadow. Now 1 rouncy. And 1 cow. Then 30 sheep, now 60. Then valued at 24*s*., now 25*s*. The King and the Earl have soc.[5]

RINGSETT.

LAND OF RICHARD, SON OF EARL GISLEBERT.

Hardechin a freeman held 100 acres as a manor in King Edward's time; now Goisfrid holds. Always 2 villeins. And 4 bordars. And 1 ploughteam in demesne. Then half a ploughteam belonging to the

[1] Dom. ii. 446.
[2] Dom. ii. 298*b*, *bis*.
[3] Dom. ii. 410.
[4] Dom. ii. 351*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 398*b*.

men. Seven acres of meadow. Wood then for 30 hogs, now for 16. Then valued at 20*s*., now at 35*s*. And Godric a freeman held in King Edward's time 60 acres as a manor. Always 1 ploughteam. Then valued at 10*s*., now at 20*s*. And Codwi, a freeman, held 60 acres as a manor. Then 1 ploughteam. Then valued at 10*s*., now at 15*s*. All this Goisfrid holds and gave it to farm for 70*s*. But he cannot have but 60*s*. To this manor Phin added in King William's time 3 freemen with 20 acres. Then 1 ploughteam. This is included in the same valuation. It is 8 quarantenes long and 3 broad. And pays 5*d*. in a gelt. The King and the Earl have soc.[1]

PILBURY ? IN SOMERSHAM.

LANDS OF ROGER DE OBURVILLE.

Dot a freeman held 60 acres as a manor in King Edward's time; now Roger holds in demesne. 1 bordar. Always 1 ploughteam. And 1 acre of meadow. Valued at 20*s*. The King and the Earl have soc. And 5 freemen hold 30 acres, included in the above valuation. The King and the Earl have soc.[2]

ELLA.

LANDS OF ROGER DE OBURVILLE.

In demesne a freeman Alviet held 12 acres and a team of 2 oxen. Valued at 7*s*. And a freeman held 3 acres, and this last is included in the valuation of Somersham.[3]

OTLEY ? OUTLANDS OF OTLEY.

LANDS OF HUMFREY THE CHAMBERLAIN.

Humfrey now holds in demesne what a freeman formerly held, with three virgates, valued at 3*d*. And a freewoman Listeva, with an acre valued at 2*d*.[4]

BRICTICESHAUGH ? IN CRETINGHAM.

LANDS OF HUMFREY THE CHAMBERLAIN.

Here is a wood in which 16 hogs could be pastured in King Edward's time, now 4. And Amund holds it of Humfrey. And it is attached to Cretingham.[5]

TUDDENHAM (OUTLANDS OF TUDDENHAM).

LANDS OF ROGER DE RHEIMS.

Twenty acres in the demesne of Tuddenham, and included in its valuation.

CLAYDON HUNDRED.

Two acres which belong to the church of Tuddenham.[6]

[1] Dom. ii. 393*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 404.
[3] Dom. ii. 404*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 433*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 423*b*.
[6] Dom. ii. 423*b*.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

THE Domesday account of Bury is as follows: "In the town where rests enshrined Saint Edmund, King and Martyr of glorious memory, Abbot Baldwin held in King Edward's time towards victualling the monks 118 men—and they could give and sell their land—and under them 52 bordars, from whom the abbot can have some little aid, 54 freemen, poor enough, 43 almsmen each of whom has a bordar. Now there are 2 mills. And 2 stews or fish-ponds. This town was then valued at 10 pounds, now at 20. It is a league and a half in length and as much in breadth. And as often as a pound is paid in the Hundred to the gelt, then there go from the town 60*d*. to the victualling of the monks. But this is from the town as (it was) in the time of King Edward, if so be; for now the town is contained in a greater circle of land which then used to be ploughed and seeded; whereon there are 30 what with priests, deacons and clerks, 28 what with nuns and poor persons, who daily utter prayers for the King and for all Christian people; 80 less five what with bakers, ale brewers, tailors, washerwomen, shoemakers, cloth workers, cooks, porters, controllers of household. And all these daily wait upon the Saint, and the Abbot, and the Brethren. Besides whom there are 13 stewards over the land who have their houses in the said town, and under them 5 bordars. Now 34 knights what with French ones and English ones, and under them 22 bordars. Now altogether (there are) 342 houses in demesne on land of Saint Edmund's, which was under the plough in King Edward's time."[1]

Manor of the Grange in Bury, otherwise called Eastgate Barnes *al.* Holdernes.

This manor belonged to the Abbey of St. Edmunds, and on the Dissolution of the Monasteries passed to the Crown, and was granted in 1562 to Robert Thorpe and Francis Boldero, and to the heirs of Francis. Francis died in 1579, when it passed to his son and heir, Henry Boldero, who had licence in 1586 to alien and conveyed the manor to Roger Barber,[2] who had married Mary, daughter of John Boldero. Edmund Barber, son and heir of Roger, had livery in 1616, and died in 1646, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Edmund Barber. In 1823 the manor was vested in Martin Thomas Cocksedge.

Manor of Grange of Hencote.

The Manor of Hencote is now entirely swallowed up in that of Hardwick, the two estates having been let together since 1649. It comprehends the formerly unenclosed part of the farm which lies within the bounds of Bury St. Edmunds. The manor belonged to the Monastery of Bury, and passed on the Dissolution to the Crown, when it was in 1563 by Queen Mary granted to Sir Wm. Drury, of Hawstead, who was slain in France by Sir John Borough, Knt., in 1589, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Drury. From this time to the present the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Hawstead, in Thingoe Hundred, and is now vested in Gery Milner-Gibson-Cullum, F.S.A., of Hardwick House, near Bury, 2nd son of the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., of Theberton House, Saxmundham, who died in 1884, by Arethusa Susanna, only child of the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, 8th Bart.

The manor is included in a fine levied by Lionel Sharpe against Sir Robert Drury and others in 1594.[3]

[1] Dom. ii. 372. [2] Fine, Mich. 28-29 Eliz. [3] Fine, Trin. 36 Eliz.

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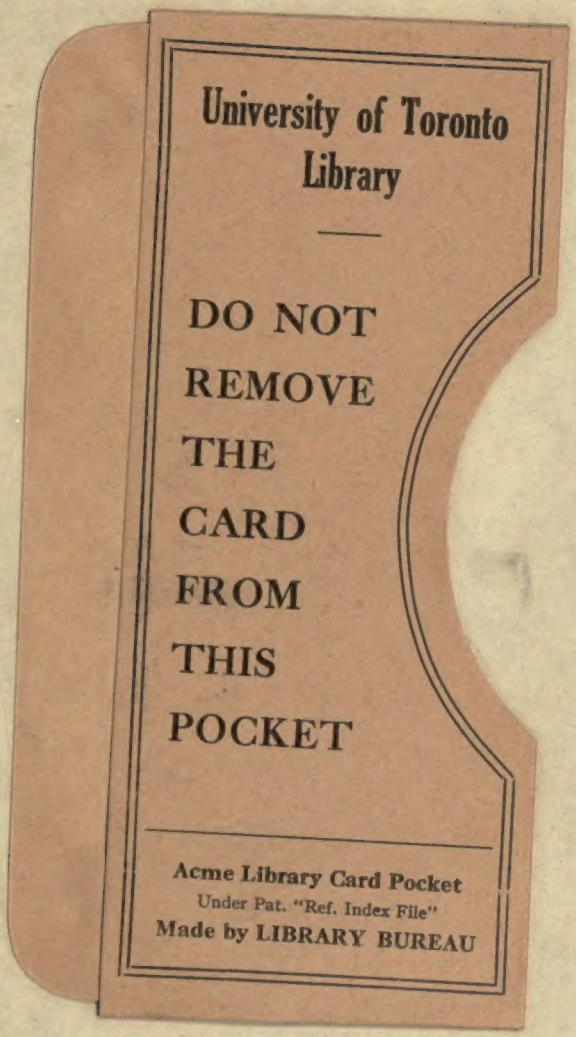
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